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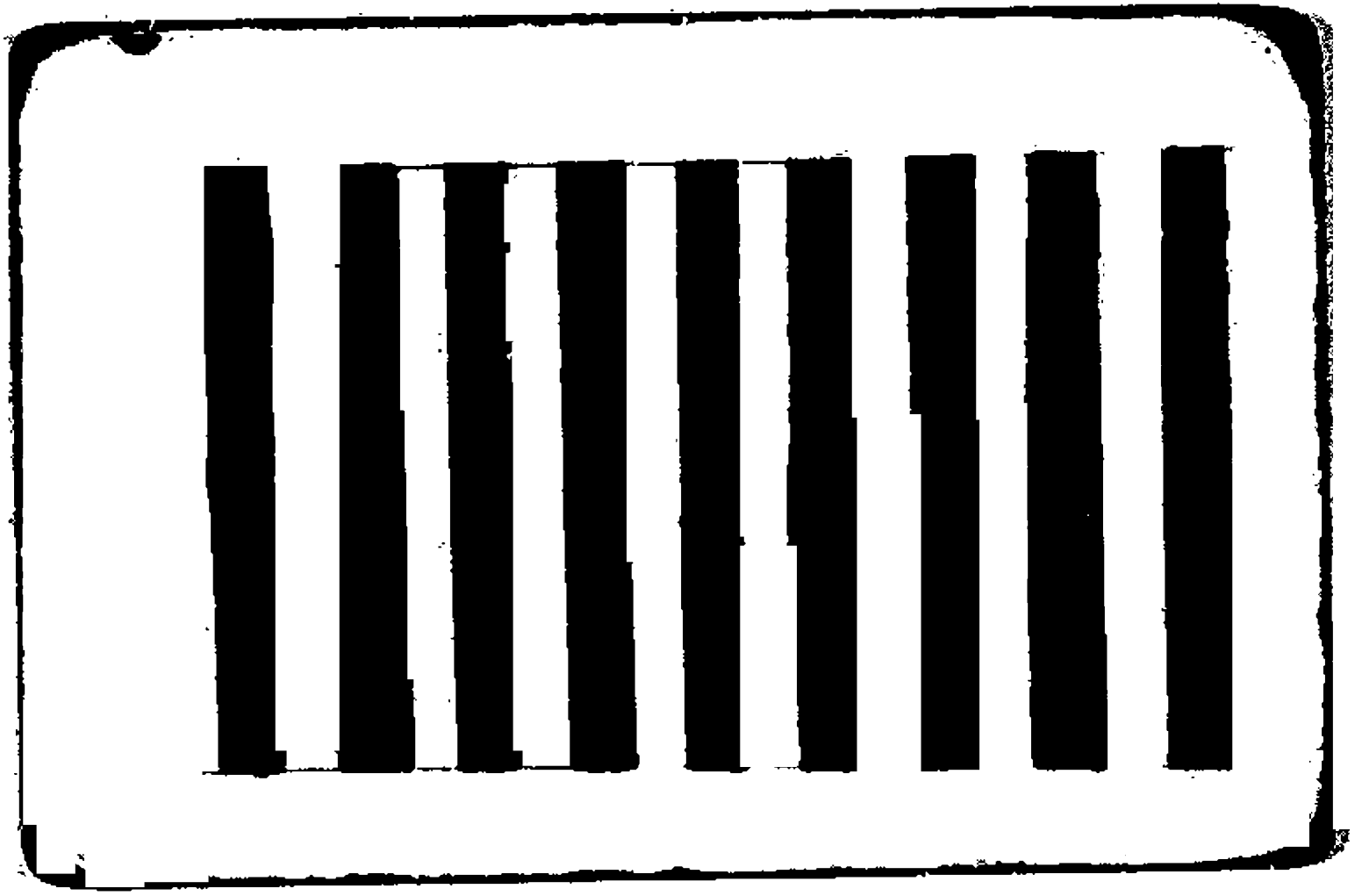

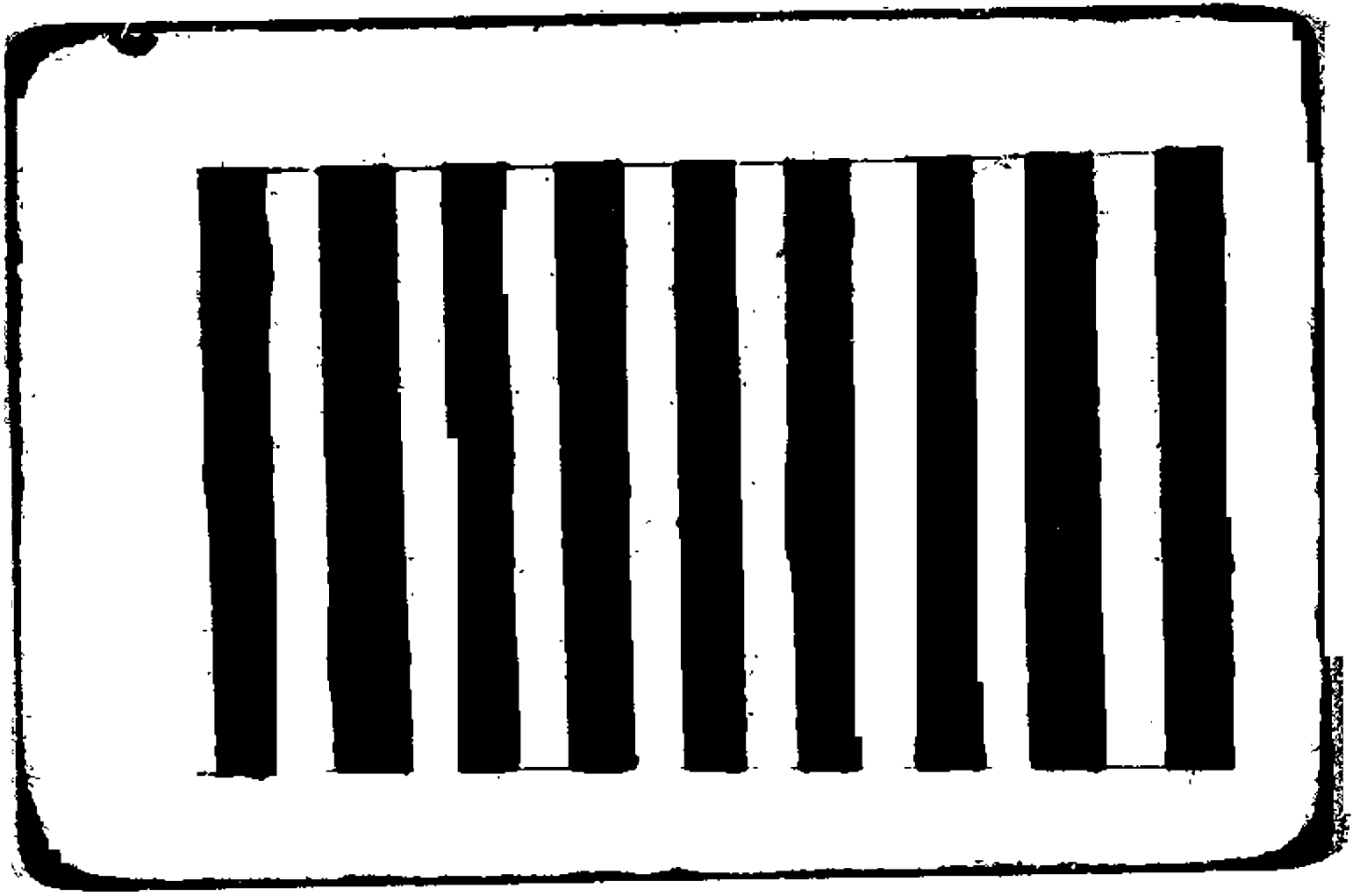

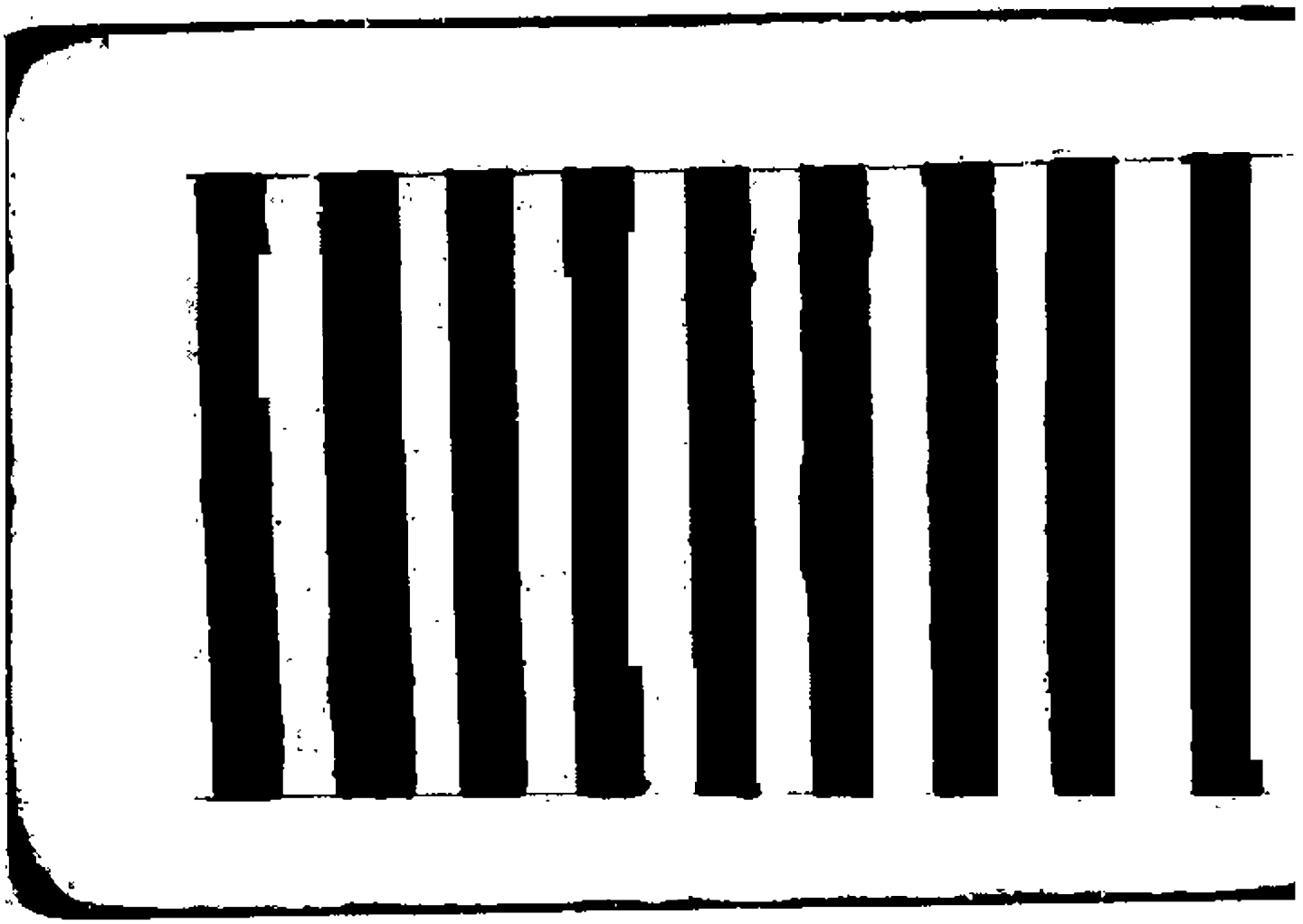

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5th January 1911 to

21st Dec 1911

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Bombay, 23rd Dec—Guns, announcing the arrival of the Russian Squadron conveying H I H the Czarewitch, were fired at 8 15 A M this morning Soon after 9 o'clock the Governor went aboard the *Azova* to pay his respects to His Imperial Highness At 10 15, guns announced the departure of the Czarewitch from the *Azova*, His Imperial Highness landed at about 10 30, and proceeded to Government House, Malabar Point, amidst the cheers of the assembled crowd The streets were not lined with troops, only by the Police at intervals The private display of bunting along Rampart Row was conspicuous by its absence Three four in hands conveyed the Imperial party to Government House The Czarewitch and his party were dressed in full uniform, their burnished helmets shining brilliantly in the morning sun The crowd of natives on the Apollo Bunder was immense, but very orderly, though they exhibited considerable excitement on the arrival on shore of the Czarewitch.

London, 24th Dec—Sir John Pope Hennessy has been elected for Kilkenny by a large majority.

Full returns of the Kilkenny Election show that Sir John Pope Hennessy was elected by a majority of 1,147 votes, having polled 2,503 against Mr Scully's 1,356 Mr Scully has petitioned against the result on the ground that undue influence was brought to bear on the electors by the priests. The majority was mainly from outlaying villages.

Mr Parnell received an ovation at Kilkenny yesterday after the poll He was hoisted on the shoulders of his supporters and carried round In a speech which he made he declared that the defeat of Mr Scully was the outcome of conspiracy, and that he would continue to fight.

Mr Justin McCarthy has gone to France to meet Messrs O'Brien and Gill

London 24th Dec—Doctor Tanner is determined to prosecute Mr Parnell for libel The case is based upon a violent attack which Mr Parnell made on him in a speech last Saturday

Bombay, 24th Dec—Yesterday afternoon the Czarewitch and Suite, accompanied by H E the Governor and Lady Harris, and a small party from Government House paid a visit to the Elephanta Caves, leaving the Apollo Bunder in a steam launch at 3 30 P M. They spent a couple of hours on the island inspecting the caves, His Imperial Highness being evidently pleased and astonished at what he saw. The party returned to the Bunder about 6 30 P M

In the evening a State dinner was given in honour of His Imperial Highness, after which a Ball followed The spacious rooms of Government House were crowded almost to excess The guests began to arrive soon after 8 and shortly before 10 the doors of the Banqueting Hall at the far end of the ball room were thrown open, and a procession, consisting of the Czarewitch and Suite with the Governor and Lady Harris passed into the ball room Dancing then commenced, and was kept up till a late hour The grounds were prettily illuminated and the trees of the compound were tastefully lighted with Chinese lanterns

Allahabad, 23rd Dec—The last rumour from Hyderabad is that the case filed by the Nizam's Government against Sirdar Abdul Haq has been settled by compromise out of Court

London, 25th Dec—Messrs O'Brien and Gill land at Boulogne to day. Mr Justin McCarthy is already there

Mr Parnell meets Mr O'Brien in a few days in Paris

Mr McCarthy, who was interviewed yesterday, said that the action that the Anti Parnellites will take depends on the result of the conference between Messrs Parnell and O'Brien, but he believed that a reunion of the Party was impossible.

London, 26th Dec—Messrs O Brien and Gill have arrived at Boulogne and proceeded to Paris last night Mr Parnell has left Kilkenny for London, and goes to Paris probably next Monday He complains of the prominent part taken by the priests in the Kilkenny election, which he will do his utmost to invalidate.

Washington, 23rd Dec—The Finance Committee of the Senate have reported on the Republican Silver Bill, which was published here on Thursday last, to the Senate and have inserted a clause for the issue of 200 million 2 per cent. bonds for lawful money.

London, 27th Dec—Mr O'Brien arrived at Paris last night.

Aurangabad, 26th Dec—The Czarewitch arrived at Nandgaon at 6 45 this morning and at the camp at Rozza about half past 1, being received by the Nawab Vicar-ul Omara Bahadur, the Revenue Minister, and other representatives of the Nizam. At sunset a visit was paid to the tomb of Aurangzebe To morrow the Ellora Caves and Daulatbad Fort will be visited.

Bombay, 27th Dec—On Christmas morning the Czarewitch proceeded on board the Russian man-of-war *Azova*, returning to Government House for lunch In the afternoon the Czarewitch, Prince George of Greece and the Governor drove in plain clothes and ordinary carriages through the principal parts of the native town, being accompanied by detective police officers in disguise following in a Victoria. At 10 20 P M the Imperial party left the Victoria Terminus by special train for Nandgaon. Being Christmas night the departure was private, though several leading officials were present, and the station was the scene of considerable excitement. Lord Harris drove with the Czarewitch to the station, and after bidding farewell to the Imperial party left for the Grant Road Station, whence he departed by special train to Ahmedabad on a shooting excursion. The Czarewitch returns to Bombay on the 31st, at 7 P. M Dinner will be provided at the Victoria Terminus Refreshment Rooms, and His Imperial Highness leaves immediately after for the Grant Road Station, starting at 10 o'clock the same night for Ahmedabad, where the Governor will meet H I H on the 1st January.

Calcutta, 27th Dec—The Bengal Government, having learnt that tickets for admission of visitors to the enclosure at the Indian Congress pavilion have been sent to various officials residing in Calcutta, has issued a circular pointing out that the presence of Government officials, even as visitors, at such meetings is undesirable, and taking part in the proceedings is absolutely prohibited

London, 30th Dec—Mr O Brien has gone to Boulogne, it is believed for the purpose of meeting Mr Parnell there

Mr O'Brien states that there is no dissension between the two parties about the disposal of the funds collected in America, which will be solely devoted to the relief of the evicted tenants.

London, 29th Dec—A Pan American Conference will meet at Washington on the 17th January to establish a Monetary Union with the silver coin common to all. All the Republics will be represented, with the exception of Uraguay, Paraguay and Guatemala.

Bhownagger, 2nd Jan—The news that the Viceroy had conferred the title of Maharajah on the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagger was received here yesterday. There was great rejoicing among His Highness's subjects, and the State officials and leading citizens went to the Palace to offer their loyal congratulations.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1891

THE PAST YEAR

According to our usual custom we shall give a short account of some of the events that took place during the year that came *to a close last Wednesday.* In this article we shall confine our attention to the affairs of Europe, and instead of going into detail we shall rather point out some of the tendencies that the past year seemed to display. Although the year 1890 was eventful, there were many that preceded it that had far more striking incidents. There were no great wars, and small ones were few, the peace of Europe was almost intact, and for this all the inhabitants of this quarter of the globe ought to be thankful. But it is believed that war cannot be staved off very much longer. The armies of the different nations of the Continent are so tremendous, they have been *brought to such a pitch of perfection*, they cost so much money that sooner or later there must be war. Of this the *statesmen* of the world are certain, they may talk about the peace of the world being maintained, but they take good care that their armies shall be in as good condition as possible, and they grudge no money that will help to accomplish this end. Thus, while they are disputing in the direction of peace, their deeds point in exactly the opposite way. There are now in the different countries of Europe many millions of men ready at a moment's notice to take the field, and to slaughter their foes without mercy. The whole of the Continent is one armed camp and any untoward event—a small one would be sufficient—might place the whole of the *warriors in battle array. There is no talk* about disarming the troops, there is no talk about reducing the blotted armies now in existence, and hence people cannot be very sanguine that peace will be maintained for ever, perhaps only for a short period. When a large quantity of inflammable material is collected in one spot a very little fire is quite enough to cause a fearful conflagration, and this exactly represents the condition of Europe at the end of the year that a few days ago came to a close. The rulers of the European Continent are watching one another most jealously, they magnify any little act into some thing important, and when the air is so full of electricity there may at any time be a storm. The question that concerns us most is—what effect would such a war as seems likely to happen at no very future date produce upon India? Would this land be dragged into the vortex of the *strife? Would the power that now rules* be compelled to take a part in the struggle, and so make this country a partner, as it *were, in the great warlike undertakings* of the west. These questions cannot be answered, speculations can be formed about them, but nothing more.

If we look at what took place last year, we shall find there was a great disagreement throughout nearly the whole of Europe between labour and capital—the employed and employers. The labourers were of opinion they did not receive a fair remuneration for what they performed, the masters were of opinion they received too much. The outcome of all this was a number of strikes. This kind of war was seen during 1890 in nearly every country of Europe. England had scarcely recovered from one great strike at the London docks when others broke out in different parts of the country. The same class of men refused to work on the old terms at Portsmouth, Bristol and Liverpool while those engaged in other industries followed *suit. There was a continual ferment during* the year in the world of labour, and not only was this the case in Europe, but also in America and Australia. It was believed by many that labour had become too pretentious after its victory in London at the end of 1889, and that it ought to be resisted. The consequence has been that the capitalists have taken a leaf out of the book of the labourers, and are forming themselves into a league in order to resist what they believe to be unjust demands, and from their point of view they are right. It remains to be seen what the end will be, for it is thought by the most observant that the battle has only just begun, and that the worst part of it has yet to be seen. *During the past year* neither side gained a decided victory, no one had the best of it, and it may be some *time before the final struggle takes* place. When it does the issues may be tremendous. There are signs that even in this country capital and labour may at some time come in conflict, but the danger is not so great as in the country of Europe and when this does take place the shock may not be so great as elsewhere. Still the same principle is at work here as in other places.

Another feature of the past year was the increase of the spirit of democracy. Nearly every where we see this spirit at work. In despotic Russia it shows itself as Nihilism, in Germany, France and Italy as Socialism, in England it has a more wholesome tendency, for the people are given more voice in the rule of their own affairs than elsewhere. In this country the people practically rule themselves, they can make what changes they like in the form of Government, and they can change the men in *power when they do not carry out their* wishes. The result is that we did not hear about the people going to such extremes in England as in some other countries, and the reason is apparent—the Government is freer than elsewhere, and the people have not so much to complain of. Even the most autocratic men have been compelled to acknowledge the rising democracy of the age, and among them Bismarck. Before he retired from office in the early part of last year he made several concessions to the people, and tried to stem the tide of Socialism by granting a part of what it asked for. His successor may grant still more and go far beyond what he believed was quite enough to give to the masses. The increase of the democratic spirit was never so apparent as in the past year, and it need not be expected that this feeling will grow less.

In the next place we ought to notice the desire to obtain land in other parts of the world, chiefly in Africa. This Continent is now being carved into portions by the *different nations of Europe. England and* Portugal very recently came to blows about their African possessions, and even now *the quarrel between the two is very far* from being settled. Besides these two nations Germany is in the field and is trying to obtain as much land as possible. Italy is desirous of swallowing up Abyssinia, while France wishes to extend her territory on the north of the Continent.

In connection with Africa we have the dispute about Stanley's expedition, in other words whether those who accompanied him were guilty of the atrocities ascribed to them, or whether the statements made are all false. Africa has occupied a large portion of the attention of the people of Europe, and probably will continue to do so for some time to come.

The year was a disastrous one with regard to storms and floods. These were felt not only in Europe, but also in America, hundreds lives were lost, and much damage done to property. The forces of nature had a good time of it during the year, while man suffered. Towards the end of the year there were great financial crises, and but for timely help great distress would have been caused in England. In other countries also there was trouble with regard to money matters and much trouble was *anticipated. Happily matters turned* out better than was expected, and it is to be hoped the worst has passed.

We must reserve our remarks on Indian affairs to the next issue and shall conclude by wishing our subscribers a Happy New Year.

Occasional Notes

A ROYAL Proclamation is published in the London *Gazette* calling in by the 28th of February, 1891, all gold coins not of the present reign, and declaring that after that date such coins shall not be current as legal tenders.

A GERMAN paper calculates that of the 50,000,000 of Germans in the German Empire at least 5 per cent are tainted with hereditary consumption. Statistics show that about 1,000 Austrians die of consumption every year.

THE Mail says that Coorg ladies appear not for the language in which the late B. A. Examination of the Madras University, of which three have, it is said, been successful, two of them are students of the Presidency College. And yet says the *Indian Social Reformer*, there are people who would shut out our sisters, wives, and mothers from the light of knowledge. We wish to know whether these are Hindu ladies.

CREMATION has been practised by a German chemist at Leipzig. He has made a precisely to form and shape of those which have been in use, but the cloth stages, while a great saving in material is required, the bodies are placed in sides are provided with ribs and grooves so that combustion is very rapid, with a complete absence of smoke. Dr. Charles Lewis has recently all the arrangements found to be of the size of the sides were

OFF of Professor Hassmann's great *Mondo Pikhnichris* Association for the residence in front gave swings and shows and other amusements for the *pressing on the doors* of the chickens and the musical sounds of the touching a button the front door is pushed before there is time to have Musical boxes play when the guests sit down in chairs or sofas. The centre table in the hall is called on a musical clock and over when the rest of the chamber, the bed unfolds itself by electricity.

IT is not often that a lady is the subject of a law suit. But an instance of this kind has from Fort Dodge in Iowa where a mysterious meteor recently fell with a terrifying hissing fall and by a force flame. Fragments of the meteor were picked up, and one of them sold for as much as 100 dollars which the owner of the land has now lent for the fairs. There is but one left, but though it is small in size so important have it to the ownership of celestial bodies when that fall to earth in a single shower, and the decision will be awaited with some interest by lawyers.

At the fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Theosophical Society at the Adyar yesterday Colonel Olcott mentioned that an anonymous protest had been made against his action at the grand that it would well so discharge to the Society, he had decided to apply take a year's furlough, during which period his duties would devolve on a Commission consisting of Mr. Judge, of New York, Mr. Nagendra Nath Sen of Calcutta, and Mr. Khandalla Walli of Bombay. Colonel Olcott's ones to have been unsuccessful in losing the purse-strings of his Hindu followers as the Congress leaders have been, and it will be seen elsewhere that he gave expression to some very pointed remarks on the subject *at the Grand Convention on Saturday.*

POONA is nothing if not original. On Friday the 26th ult a male ass about six months old and a female ass of about two months were united together in solemn wedlock with all the pomp and circumstances of a marriage ceremony. Mr. Gopal Vinayak Joshi issued invitations, and there was a large gathering at his house to witness the ceremony. This marriage seems to have been celebrated by way of a protest against a marriage celebrated the same evening in Poona in high life, where the bride was seven years of age and the bridegroom twelve. One of the parties to the marriage is said to be a signatory to the paper of pledges circulated last year. The price paid for the *marriage is also said to be the fabulous* sum of Rs. 3000. The marriage is thus typical case in all respects illustrative of our vaunted progress in the matter of marriage reform.

THE reformists of Poona are determined upon making themselves famous. They convinced themselves with glory recently by making an address to divert at the meeting for election of delegates, by asking that the delegates to the Congress should pledge themselves not to attend the Social Conference. They have made a further attempt in the same direction by writing a formal letter to the President of the Congress, asking that the use of the Congress Hall should not be given to the meeting of the Social Conference. When we have read the letter and the reference to Mr. Pirik we were half persuaded that it was a real joke at the expense of the *reactionists for we did scarcely imagine* ourselves to believe that the reactionists would do what they might do, would be so silly as to make any such demand publicly. Now in the first instance will these reactionists say what right they have thus to dictate to the President of the Congress? What right have they of the cost of the convention? In fact we the advocates of reform to call the representatives of the community. What are their own credentials for being called representatives? Are the advocates of reform their representatives in political matters. Their real idea of preventing the Congress Hall being used for the meeting of the Social Conference was mooted last year by an unknown individual in the Times of India. It seeks volume for the intelligence of the Poona reactionists that they have risen up and show it up by practical action.

Local and Provincial

CLOSED FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The holidays closed on Saturday last and work in public offices will be resumed today.

PEOPLE IN GARISON.—Nearly all the troops in garrison went out to the camp of exercise on the second and third of this month, and will remain away for about three weeks.

THE RESIDENT.—Sir Oliver St. John, the British Resident returned to Bangalore yesterday from Mysore, where he had been staying for a short time.

THE WEATHER.—At times there is a strong wind, which during the morning is very bracing, the days are generally hot, but there are a good deal of sickness about. Fever is prevalent and some colds and coughs.

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.—There were the usual Christmas amusements and sports last week and the week before. The poor were fed, and the children were treated to Christmas trees and other things. Not a poor person in the place was forgotten during the festive season.

A BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.—The 8 Battery of Artillery came into Bangalore on Saturday morning from Kirkee and took up the quarters of the R. Battery that lately went to the Little place. The men were about two months on the march.

THE MAHARAJAH.—*His Highness the Maharajah* returned to the capital on the 2nd instant from his tour through the Province. It is said that he will, with Her Highness the Maharani and children, shortly proceed to Bombay for a change, accompanied by his Dewan, Private and Military Secretaries &c., and to stay there for about 2 months.

THE ADDITIONAL MUNSIFF.—We hear that in consequence of arrears of work, the additional Munsiff has been ordered to hold his Court at Mysore till the end of February next.—*M. H.*

THE BANGALORE WESTERN EXTENSION.—The western portion of Bangalore City adjoining the Railway Station is to be ex-

tended and several have already applied for building sites in the locality

THE OFFICIATING CHIEF JUDGE —Mr T R A Thamboo Chetty, the Officiating Chief Judge who is at present on tour through the Province is not expected to return to Bangalore till the middle of next month

SUICIDE —A man named Dasappah who was an outpatient at the St Marthe's Hospital Bangalore, finding no prospect of his ailment being cured, cut his throat from ear to ear while undergoing treatment at the Hospital —*Id*

RAILWAY TO HOLEYDURG MINES —We learn that it is in contemplation to open a branch line to the Kolar gold fields in view to meeting the increased demand for conveyance The Madras Railway Company are moving in the matter —*Id*

DANGEROUS BANG —Two Jatka ponies were racing on Hosur road the Bangalore Sampigi tank, a other day, when in trying to outrun his other was upset and dashed out his *Jatka* and all, and was killed not with difficulty —*Id*

SHOT —A coffee stall keeper near Coorg the other day, in a fit of rage shot the other dead case was committed to the Sessions court, to the same effect was sentenced to exile for life for the murder —*Id*

RETRIBUTION —In the Fort Magistrate's Court, lately one the assistant at a certain hotel was under trial It appears this man has given a statement that the person for the Court is the husband, which the man says that she is not his wife, but that he is living with another woman who he says is his wife What we come to —*Id*

GOOD MEN —Rao Bahadur, the Dubashi council has sanctioned a grant of Rs to Mr C Sriniwas Rao on behalf of Mr W C Fawcett for prosecuting for minerals in certain parts of Hanumanth Davangere and Vaddi Hallaps, Chitaldroog District —*Id*

KHADDA QUESTIONS —The Dubashi council informed the Inspector General of Forests that Khadda must be regarded as a branch the Forest Department, that all Khadda contracts are subject to the control and check of the Forest Department Hitherto Khadda Sunnah contractors Messrs Sri Ramaiah was the fortunate lessee that to the Inspector General of Forests and asked on all correspondence connected with Khadda operations and accounts through Mr Ricketts —*I*

A CONGRESS REFUSED —The Dubashi informed Assistant Commissioner M H Nanjundaiah and Mr Muthu Mr Vira Raghavaiyengar that it is to sanction the grant of *ratiyat* to for the purpose of raising a plantation on the bed of the Pygal Tank in the Gubbi Taluk, with the mark that the Government could not sanction application of such valuable land for plantation on favorable assessment, that it was more desirable to lease the land to put the Munsiff to acquire land the District which he is employed —

A BRUTALIZED —It is reported that a brutal murder has been committed at a village beyond the Pettah by a herdsman who trespassed with his cattle into a cultivated field, and when remonstrated with the growning the crop beat down him with a very stick inflicting serious wounds from the effects of which the deceased lingered The Police held an inquest which they found a case of murder Goffindra will be placed on his trial before the Pettah Magistrate when the Christmas vacation is over The occurrence is reported to have been brought to notice on Sunday before last —*Id*

THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, 27TH DEC

The first meeting of the Indian Congress was held yesterday in an immense pavilion erected in the Fresh Gardens, which was packed to suffocation The proceedings were animated and much enthusiasm was exhibited Only the preliminaries were settled

An Address of welcome was delivered by Mr Manmohan Ghose, B L who, in the course of his remarks, defended the movement from the charge of disloyalty brought against it by Government The movement, he said, needs no apology, more than that much as England had done for them, there was great deal more to do In other words, the administration of the Empire was imperfect, and which improvement and reform were necessary Thus, he added was the keystone and sole object of the Indian Congress Viewed in this light he was surprised that it had not met sympathetic recognition at the hands of Government The Congress represented the thinking portion of the people of India The ignorant masses were still unable to appreciate the problem before them The Congress had been accused of opposition to Social Reforms, which was an utter misapprehension Its aims were for the people to work out for themselves The Congress was composed of numbers of various castes and [illegible] Hence it was [illegible] to discuss social questions but from religious ideas Having this in view he thought that immediate results could not be expected Hence success would be marred

Mr Pherozeshah Mehta then took the President's Chair, amid cheers of a hearty nature and delivered the following address which was received by the Congress with enthusiasm

Mr Bullough, speaking in Parliament, said the Congress represented the educated classes of India, and that it was important that the Government should be in touch with them Hence the Congress should be encouraged to hold its annual meetings in Calcutta, and Mr Bullough promised to do his best to persuade the Viceroy that India should be allowed to hold Congress in spite of an epoch making speech by the St Andrew's Dinner, that it was the signal for the signature of the Congress's political aspirations, and Lord Dufferin's sympathetic handling up the reasonable Congress proposals

Pursuant to a notice given to the subject to a Committee and reading the list of Delegates from India from a representative each province, it was resolved to reduce the number of Delegates from 60 to 30 and in the discussion it was proposed that this should be Indian Delegates in matters, such as the General Secretary Four names having been called the gentlemen were lost and the meeting adjourned for the day

CALCUTTA, 28TH DEC

The second meeting of the Congress was largely attended by delegates from all parts of India The Resolution, which has been published by a Bombay speech The Resolution was —" That this Congress having considered the Draft Bill recently introduced into Parliament by Mr Bullough, approves the main and essential clauses of the substantial part of that Bill recommending the administration of India for which the Congress has been agitating, and humbly prays Parliament to pass the same into law Further, that the President is empowered to draw up and sign on behalf of the Congress a petition to the House of Commons to this effect, and transmit the same to Mr Bullough to present in due course" Messrs C V Naidu, D A Dar, Mahin Mohan Mukerjee and others supported the Resolution

Kali Charan Banerjee moved the second Resolution, which was to the effect —" That the Congress satisfied with the Resolution passed by previous Congress" which he proposed and explained

Mr W S Caine proposed the third Resolution —" That the Congress respectfully expresses the earnest hope that in the interest of the people of India the House of Commons will restore the right formerly exercised by the Members of sitting to Parliamentary matters grievances relating to India before the Speaker has left the Chair for the presentation in Committee of the Indian Budget Statement, and carries the House will in future consider this Indian Budget Statement such that a full and adequate discussion of it is possible" The Resolution further authorises the President to sign a petition on behalf of the Congress in the terms of the Resolution

Among the speakers in support of this proposition was Mr. Yule, who, in answer to persistent demands that he should address the meeting, gave it his hearty support The Resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr D E Watcha proposed the fourth resolution —" That while recognising the action taken in the matter of excise reform by the Secretary of State and the Indian Government, and noting with pleasure the increase in the import duties on spirits and taxation on country brewed malt liquors, the abolition of the outstill system and the closing of thousands of liquor shops by the Madras Government, the Congress regrets that it is still necessary to urge the Government of India to insist on Provincial administrations carrying out in its integrity the policy in matters of excise enunciated in the Despatch published in the *Gazette of India* of 1st March, 1890, especially the clause providing that efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiment, and that reasonable deference be paid to such opinion when ascertained" The resolution was carried, and the Congress adjourned till Monday

CALCUTTA 30TH DECEMBER

The Congress met again yesterday, and sat the whole of the day

Mr Pangle Kanoy moved the fifth Resolution —" That the finances of India regretfully improved, and the special circumstances relied on to justify the enhancement of the salt tax having ceased, the enhancement should be committed" The Viceroy is to be memorialised accordingly.

The sixth Resolution was —" That Government is now bound to take up the question of Permanent Settlement without delay"

This having been carried almost without discussion, Mr Monmohan Ghose referred to a notice appearing in the papers of the last few days wherein the Government of Bengal advised servants not to attend the Congress on as visitors A letter from the Lieutenant Governor in reply to an invitation greeting is unlikely to attend, since he was definitely prohibited by the orders of Government was also referred to The speaker deprecated the Government's action Viewed in any light he said it was unintelligible This short sighted policy had caused great amusement generally The speaker was frequently interrupted with cries of "Shame!" and hisses It was proposed that the President should draw the Viceroy's attention to the declaration in the papers prohibiting Government servants from attending even as spectators, and to enquire respectfully whether the Lieutenant Governor had correctly interpreted the Government of India's orders

Mr George Yule, in seconding the Resolution referred to the St Andrew's Dinner, where political speeches were made, and which were patronised by Government Officials There must, he said, be a mistake somewhere, if not he characterised the order as a gross insolence offered to a loyal body

The Resolution was carried and the Congress adjourned till to morrow

Calcutta, 30th Dec — The Congress met again to day The proceedings opened with a Resolution proposing the best thanks of the Congress to Mr Bullough for the invaluable service rendered by him during the past year also to Sir William W Wedderburn, Mr S Caine, Mr. J Bright, Mr J Maclaren, Mr J. Ellis, Mr George Yule and Mr Dadabhai Nowrojee for the unselfish zeal and ability with which they have presided over the British Agency of the Congress. It was further recorded that high appreciation is held of the services of Mr W Digby, C I E To Mr Surendranath Banerjee, Mr. R A Mudholkar, Mr. W C Bonnerjee, Mr Bradley Norton and Mr A O Hume a vote of thanks was also recorded It was next proposed that funds in the post General Secretary's hands, to the amount of Rs 30000, be added to the Permanent Funds, and that the rest of the funds accruing on account of the current year be held available for the immediate purposes of the British Committee of the Congress, but to be replaced as the 1890 subscriptions were received and added to the Permanent Funds Rs. 40,000 were voted, exclusive of the donations, to be expended on the British Committee, and Rs 6 000 for the expenses of the office of the General Secretary The Proprietor of the Gardens having been thanked for placing them at the disposal of the Congress in which to hold its meeting. Mr. Hume proposed that the Seventh National Congress assemble on 26th December 1891 at Madras or Nagpore, as might be settled hereafter It was also resolved that provisional arrangements be made to hold a Congress of not less than 100 Delegates in England in 1892, and the several Standing Committees were directed to report the names of the delegates it was proposed to depute from their respective circles. It was resolved that Mr A O Hume and Pandit Adjoudhyanath be elected General and Joint Secretaries for the ensuing year,

A vote of thanks to the President brought the proceedings to a close, and the Congress dissolved amidst cheers for the Queen Empress

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The Sixth National Congress held its inaugural sitting in Calcutta on the 25th instant in the handsome Pavilion erected in the Fresh Gardens Over a thousand delegates, representative of all sections of the Indian people, were present

Mr Lalmohan Ghose, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, having proposed that Mr Pherozshah Mehta be elected President of the session, that gentleman took his seat amid great applause and prolonged cheering

Mr Mehta then delivered the following address —

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to tender to you my most sincere thanks for the honour you have done me in calling me to preside over your deliberations this year I cannot imagine a greater honour for a native of this country than to be elected by your free and spontaneous suffrages, President of an Assembly which is now one of the recognised institutions of the country—an unconventional Convention of the Empire which, we may say without undue exhilaration, has already earned a place in history,—not less so, let us trust, than the famous St Andrew's Dinners of the city—as marking an epoch in the march of events moulding the destinies of this magnificent land In speaking of myself as a native of this country, I am not unaware that, incredible as it may seem, Parsis have been both called, and treated and allured to call themselves foreigners If twelve centuries, however, entitle Angles and Saxons and Normans and Danes, to call themselves natives of England, if a lesser period entitles the Indian Mahomedans to call themselves natives of India surely we are born children of the soil in which our lot has been cast for a period of over thirteen centuries, and ever since the advent of the British power, we have lived and worked, with our Hindu and Mahomedan neighbours, for common aims, common aspirations, and common interests To my mind, a Parsi is a better and a truer Parsi as a Mahomedan or a Hindu is a better and true Mahomedan or Hindu the more he is attached to the land which gave him birth, the more he is bound in brotherly relation and affection to all the children of the soil the more he recognises the fraternity of all the native communities of the country, and the immutable bond which binds them together in the pursuit of common aims and objects under a common government Is it possible to imagine that Dadabhai Nawrojee, for instance, true Parsi that he is, is anything but an Indian, living and working all his life, for all India, with the true and tender loyalty of a son? Can any one doubt if I may be allowed to take another illustration, that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was greater and nobler, when he was devoting the great energies and talents with which he is endowed,—if, for the benefit of Mahomedans in particular,—for the benefit of all Indians in general, than when he is now preaching a gospel of exclusiveness and isolation? The birthright, therefore, gentlemen, which the Parsis thus possess of so indefeasible and glorious a character, they have refused and will always re

time to sell for any mess of pottage, however fragrant and tempting. More especially, *therefore, as an Indian it is, that I return to you my grateful thanks for the honour you have done me. I have ventured, gentlemen,* to ascribe to the Congress the credit of making an epoch in Indian political progress. A very brief survey of the incidents of the twelve months that have elapsed since we last met, will amply justify our title to that distinction. In the address which was delivered by my predecessor in this chair at Allahabad, Mr. Yule pointed out that all movements of the kind in which we are concerned pass through several phases, as they run their course. The first is one of ridicule. That is followed, as the movement progresses, by one of abuse, which is usually succeeded by partial recession and misapprehension of aims, accompanied by warnings against taking big jumps into the unknown. The final *stage of all is a substantial adoption of the* object of the movement, with some expression *of surprise that it was not adopted before.* Well, gentlemen, we have pretty well passed the first two stages. We have survived the ridicule the abuse, and the misrepresentation. We have survived the charge of sedition and disloyalty. We have survived the charge of being a microscopic minority. We have even survived the charge of being guilty of the atrocious crime of being educated. We have also managed to survive the heavy charge of being all Babus in disguise.

The question of our loyalty is set at rest for ever. In the debate on Lord Cross's India Reform Bill in the House of Lords, Viceroy after Viceroy bore emphatic testimony to the *loyal and peaceful character of our aims and efforts.* Within the last few days, the voice *of no less a personage than one of our former* Secretaries of State, has confirmed this testimony. *Lord R. Churchill—it is to no less* distinguished a public man that I refer, has publicly declared that "he could sincerely remark that no one will rejoice more than himself, if the deliberations of the Indian National Congress, shortly to be resumed, were to contribute effectually to the progress and the welfare of the Indian people. It is made clear that we have not learnt the lessons of history so badly, as to demand the introduction of the full-blown representative institution which, in England, have been the growth of centuries. It is made clear that we have not asked for even such a medium, as was enjoyed by the English people even *before the time of Simon de Montfort,* more than five centuries ago, nay, that we have not *asked even for representative institutions of* a governing or ruling character at all. Indeed, so far as this historical argument is concerned we have not only proved that we have, not only, not been guilty of disregarding it, but we have been successful in turning the tables upon our adversaries. We have shown that it is they, who defy the lessons of history and experience, when they talk of waiting to make a beginning, till the masses of the people are fully equipped with all the virtues and all the qualifications which adorn the citizens of Utopia, in fact, till a millennium has set in when we would hardly require such institutions at all. We have shown that *people indulging in such vain* talk, have never understood the laws of *human progress,* which, after all, is a series of experiments, and in which men and institutions to act upon each other for their improvement and perfection. We have also proved that in spite of our education and even with our racial and religious differences, the microscopic minority can far better and far more intuitively represent the needs and the aspirations of their own countrymen than the still-more microscopic minority of the imaginary District officers whose colloquial knowledge of the Indian languages *seldom rises* above the knowledge of English, for instance, possessed by *French waiters* at Paris Hotels which proudly blazon forth the legend—"Ici *on parle Anglais*," and whose knowledge of native domestic and social life and ways and *modes of thought* seldom extends beyond [illegible] expressions of the Sahib's greatness and [illegible] care, sometimes inspired by courtesy and sometimes by interest. An amusing story was related to me of a little which we not without [illegible] only the other day ing the amount of [illegible] extraction, as illustrat- *Anglo-Indians of the pe[illegible] age possessed by* have moved for years. The [illegible] whom they [illegible] of Parliament comes on a [illegible] of a member this year—herself as distinguished [illegible] to India [illegible] her husband for her kindly sympathy in Indian welfare,—was sitting next at dinner to a learned member of my profession, who, in the course of conversation, grew humorous and sarcastic by turns, in the fashion of M. Rudyard Kipling, on the ridiculous and outrageous *pretensions of globetrotters to know* the country and its people better than Anglo-*Indians who had lived in it for years.* He was rattling away, well satisfied with himself and the impression he thought he was producing on the lady, when, with the sweetest of smiles, she gently asked him how long he had been himself in India. Fifteen years—more or less—was the answer. I suppose you know well Mr—naming a gentleman whose recent elevation to the Bench of one of our High Courts was received everywhere with pleasure and approbation. Of course I do, said his brother in the same profession. Can you tell me if he has only one wife or more than one? Slowly came the answer, no, I don't. I have been only a few days in the *country, said the lady quietly, and yet I think* I know a thing or two which you don't. I trust my *learned friend,* who is the hero of this story, was properly grateful to the lady for giving him some serious food for reflection. Then, gentlemen, our right to the designation of a National body has been vindicated. It is so admirably set forth in an article which appeared in a Conservative Review—*The National*—from the pen of a Conservative, who, however, speaks from the fulness of intimate knowledge that I cannot resist the temptation of borrowing from it. "*The supposed rivalry,*" says the writer, "between Mussulmans and Hindus is a convenient decoy to distract detention and to defer the day of reform. I do not wish to affirm that there is no antagonism between the adherents of the two faiths, but I do most positively assert that the antagonism has been grossly exaggerated. Every municipal improvement and charitable work finds members of the two faiths working together and subscribing funds to carry it out. Every political paper in the country finds supporters from believers in both creeds. Just the same is witnessed in the proceedings of the Congress. The members of the Congress, not *together as men, or the common basis of* nationality, being citizens of one country *subjects of one power, amenable to one code of* laws taxed by one authority, influenced for weal or woe by one system of administration urged by like impulses to secure like rights and to be relieved of like burdens. If these are not sufficient causes to weld a people together into one common alliance of nationality it is difficult to conceive what would be sufficient. It is for this reason the organisation has been called the Indian National Congress not because as many besides Mr. Keane have assumed, that it claims a non existent unity of race, but because it deals with rights and interests which are national in character and matters in which all the inhabitants of *the Indian peninsula are equally concerned.*" I think we may take it, gentlemen, that we have passed through the first two stages, and that the loyalty, the moderation the propriety, and the constitutional and national character of our mission are now established beyond a doubt. But, how ever arduous and however provoking some of the experiences of the trial through which we have passed they should not leave any trace of bitterness behind. For let us not imagine that they were not without their chastening and beneficial effects upon ourselves. Let us frankly acknowledge that *they also must have* had their share in contributing to add clear*ness to our thoughts, sobriety to our methods* and moderation to our proposals. If I might use a prescribed, but not unscriptural phrase, we must even give the devil his due. It is on the third stage,—the era of achievement, that we have now entered. It is true that a majority of the Congress proposals do not still seem to have made much headway. Even as regards the proposal to separate the Executive and the Judicial functions, lauded by Lord Dufferin "as a counsel of perfect in to which the Government were ready to subscribe," Government are yet so absorbed in admiration of it, that they have not *recovered themselves* sufficiently to take action. There is, however, *no reason to despair.* It was once proved upon sworn testimony in the Bombay High Court, before the late Chief Justice Sir M. Westropp, that a woman required 21 months for parturition in the air of the province of Kattyawar. You are aware, gentlemen, that the air of Simla necessitates a more than ordinarily longer period to perfect even one's sole of perfection, and therefore we must possess our souls in more than ordinary patience, lest any precipitate pressure might occasion a miscarriage. In one little matter, complete success has attended our efforts, *viz.*, as regards the duty on silver-plate. The Abkari cause is also safe in the custody of *that redoubtable champion, of whose formidable* prowess you can form some idea, when you remember that it was he who so completely put to route Mr. Goschen's Companion clauses. It is a matter of no small congratulation to us to welcome Mr. Caine as one of our own Delegates. He first came out to this country with a frank and open mind on the Congress question, with that fearless independence which characterises him and which at times, when I see him enroll to my mind those famous lines of Horace—"The man of independent mind, is king of men for a that" *he went for his education to Wigarth Thomas* to Mr. Ph. Bo[illegible] and Sir Syed Ahmed. He has come to us, not *only a staunch Congressman* in principle but as one of the Indian Political Agency. He has thrown his indomitable energy and his high social influence into native support of the movement. Mr. Caine can truly boast that if he has not succeeded in converting Mr. Pritchard and all the most zealous Abkari officers the confession that they are Hughes and his crew in disguise they dare not, at least, throw off their masks while his watchful eye is upon them, but they must continue to do pour me in the assumed garb of uncomfortable and incongenial propriety. Leaving Caine to continue his combat with Apollyon, it is when we come to the central proposal of the Congress regarding the Legislative Councils for the purpose of *expanding* and putting life in them that we can congratulate ourselves on being on the *verge of an important victory.* Many have been the circumstances, and many the forces and influences, that have contributed to the result. First and foremost among them is the circumstance that without legal votes qualifications, we have had the good fortune to return a member to Parliament. Do not imagine gentlemen, that Dadabhai Naroji or Lalmohan Ghose have at length been returned. But what member even if we had the direct franchise could have served us as Mr. Bradlaugh has done during the last twelve months. To say that the whole country is grateful to him for the untiring energy, the indefatigable care, the remarkable ability, with which he has watched and worked for its best interests in that House, where he has achieved so *honourable a position for himself* can only most imperfectly express the depth and extent of the sentiments that are felt for him throughout the length and breadth of the land. He *name has literally become a household word.* He is raising up to himself a memorial in the hearts of the people of India which will reflect a lustre on his name than titles and forces and endure longer than monuments of brass or marble. We have been fortunate indeed in securing the sympathies of such a champion. No sooner did he return to England than he set on a procedure to redeem the promise he had made in that behalf, by introducing in the House of Commons his India Councils Reform Bill, drawn on the lines which were sketched and formulated at the last Congress, and with which you are all familiar, under the justly deserved brief *designation of the Madras scheme.* Two important results were the immediate outcome of this step. The scheme which was thus propounded was in its nature a tentative *measure, so far as its details were concerned,* and it at once drew forth useful and guiding criticism. In several respects, its scope was misunderstood, especially as regards its supposed sweeping character which might have been avoided had we specified in the Congress skeleton sketch the restrictive limitations in hedging the qualifications of the electorate. The criticisms of men like Sir W. Hunter and Sir R. Garth, for whose thoughtful sympathetic and friendly attitude towards Indian progress we are always so deeply grateful exposed, however, one defect demanding serious consideration, *viz.*, that the scheme was in for now times, and had a somewhat *the rotten air, which English not evil or light* shy of practical politics. In justice to the scheme, however it should be said that Sir Richard Garth put his finger on a possible rather than a probable, reflection in thinking that it would be [illegible] the other Indian communities. Experience has shown that even in a proportionately Hindu electorate, it does not happen that Hindus only are elected, as so[illegible] moral, forces and interes[illegible] the selection. If we n[illegible] learnt from exper[illegible] elections, I may mention [illegible] that in the Town Com[illegible] called the Standing Com[illegible] Corporation composed of *have been frequently* 5 [illegible] panas, 2 Hindus and 2 [illegible] Garth's criticism on this [illegible] not a warning which [illegible] disregarded. But the [illegible] introduction of Mr. Bra[illegible] was gratifying in this [illegible] since impelled the fit of p[illegible] which moves the hand [illegible] apt to be lost, that they [illegible] receive from it [illegible] Council's Bill promptly [illegible] the House of Lords. I [illegible] *reason on this ground* [illegible] and the first from [illegible]

(To be co[illegible])

RECOGNITION OF [illegible]

The Viceroy and Go[illegible] recognised by a Notification [illegible] *in lieu* the claims to titles [illegible] of the undermentioned *other Native gentlemen* [illegible] denoy —

Listed D[illegible]

Titles of Raj[illegible]

Maharaja Mirza Si[illegible] Gajapati Raz Mani Sitha[illegible] C I E Zemindar of Vizi[illegible] Sri Vikrama Deva Gajap[illegible] Raja Sir Vellaguti Sri [illegible] hundred [illegible] Pan[illegible] dar Zemindar of Venkata[illegible]

Raja Damara Kanna [illegible] Naynidu, Zemindar of Kal[illegible]

Raja Gangadhara Rama[illegible] Pithapur Kumara Venk[illegible] *Bhanma Rao Zemindar* [illegible]

Raja Venkata Sveetachal[illegible] Zemindar of Bobbili

Vasireddi Bhavani [illegible] Naynidu, Zemindar of Kollur.

MALABAR DIS[illegible]

Maharajah Mana Vikrama [illegible] of Calicut

Korah Varma Raja Valiya [illegible]

Mana Varma Raja Valiya [illegible]

Putukkalithah Chattu Acha[illegible] of Palghat

Unna Varma Raja Valiya [illegible]

Kerala Varma Raja Valiya [illegible]

Vira Varma Raja Valiya R[illegible]

Raja Raja Varma Raja Valiya [illegible]

Rama Varma Raja Valiya [illegible]

Mana, Ali Raja, of Cannan[illegible]

RELATIONS AND DEPENDANTS [illegible]

NAMES OF THE [illegible]

Titles for l[illegible]

Her Highness Khair un [illegible] Begum

Abul Hassan Khan Bahadur [illegible]

Ali Abid [illegible]

Haji Ghulam Mahmud [illegible]

Abdul Ali Agha Jaffar [illegible]

Haji Ghulam Muhammad [illegible]

Mahomed Siddiullah [illegible]

Kadir Hussain [illegible]

Ghulam Sultan Muhiuddin [illegible]

Ghulam Ahmad [illegible]

Ghulam Nabi Ali [illegible]

Mir Hasan Ali [illegible]

Mohammad Rauhan Ali [illegible]

Nizamuddin Ahmed [illegible]

Abu Saud [illegible]

Ghulam Ali [illegible]

Haji Abdul Wahab [illegible]

Haji Muhammad Gharib [illegible]

Mirzad Akbar Rahman [illegible]

Muhammad Zakir Ali [illegible]

Kadir Muhiuddin [illegible]

Mata Hussain [illegible]

Sayid Abdul Kadir [illegible]

Sayid Muhammad Hamidullah [illegible]

Sayid Muhammad Ishak [illegible]

Azizuddin [illegible]

Ghulam Ghausullah [illegible]

Ghulam Ghaus [illegible]

Ghulam Muhiuddin [illegible]

Ghulam Mahiuddin [illegible]

Hafiz Abdul Kadir [illegible]

Mir Gulamali Ali [illegible]

Mir Fiyaz Hussain [illegible]

Muhammad Siddiq Hussain [illegible]

Kadir Hussain [illegible]

Ishwar Das [illegible]

Sama Ramanuja Mudaliar [illegible]

Pilla [illegible]

Tiru Parshad [illegible]

Kadar Chetti [illegible]

Bahadur, Iftikhar Afsar-ud-daula, [illegible] ul-mulk

Bahadur Mustanir [illegible] Mustaid-ud-daula, [illegible] ul-mulk

[illegible] Asad Jang, [illegible] daula.

[illegible] Ghulab Jang, [illegible] daula.

[illegible] Iftikhar [illegible] daula.

[illegible] Asaf Jang, [illegible] daula.

[illegible] Karam Jang

[illegible] Nasir Jang

[illegible] Yakter Jang

[illegible] Firoz Jang.

[illegible] Mumtaz Jang

[illegible] Raja Daya-[illegible]

[illegible] Raja Karamchand.

[illegible] many other, besides [illegible] concur in influencing [illegible] apply the lessons [illegible] in municipal [illegible] the remarkable fact [illegible] or, what is now [illegible] Committee of the Bombay [illegible] 12 members, there [illegible] Parsis, three Euro-[illegible] Mahomedans. Sir R. [illegible] point, however, *there* [illegible] will not be hastily [illegible] *which the* [illegible] High's Bill achieves, [illegible] it at [illegible] congratulation, in [illegible] Indian affairs are so [illegible] never, autonomous [illegible] Cross's Indian [illegible] the light of day in [illegible] cause the official [illegible] *centre of the Congress* [illegible]

[illegible] *Journal*)

DISTINCTIONS

[illegible] Viceroy-General has re[illegible] in the *Gazette of* [illegible] honorary distinc[illegible] Zamindars and [illegible] the Madras Presi[illegible]

[illegible] SIONS

Secretary

[illegible] Ananda [illegible] Bahadur Garu, [illegible] [illegible] Zamindar of Jaipur. [illegible] Krishna [illegible] Mangala[illegible]

[illegible] Venkatappa [illegible]

[illegible] Rao, Zamindar of [illegible] Pottanal Bar, [illegible] of Karvetinagar [illegible] Ranga Rao, [illegible]

[illegible] Prasada [illegible] Chandrapati and [illegible]

[illegible] Zamorin [illegible] of Chirakkal [illegible] of Kadattanad [illegible] Parappanat.

[illegible] Valiya Raja [illegible] of Walluvanad [illegible] of Kottayam [illegible] of Karumbranad [illegible] Raja of Pacaranad

[illegible] of Beypur

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NOTICE

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BERTRAM KNIGHTLEY, M. A.,
GENERAL SECRETARY T S,
Indian Section

Adyar, Madras, 5 January, 1891

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 4th Jan—It is stated that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, has notified to Mr Secretary Blaine that any seizure of a British sealer outside the league limit in Behring's Sea will be forcibly resisted

Washington, 2nd Jan—The Treasury today purchased 807,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 101 50 to 105 25.

London, 6th Jan—The Foreign office denies that Sir Julian Pauncefote has notified to Mr Secretary Blaine that any seizure of British sealers in Behring's Sea will be forcibly resisted.

Washington, 5th Jan.—The Treasury today purchased 572,000 ounces of silver at 101 5 to 101 80.

London, 6th Jan.—Messrs. O'Brien and Gill have gone to Boulogne to meet Mr. Parnell.

Allahabad, 5th Jan—After leaving Allahabad on Friday afternoon, the Czarewitch and party reached Jodhpore at 8 A. M. the following morning, where they were met by the Maharajah, the Resident, and other officials of the Court. The Camp at Jodhpore was unanimously declared to be one of the prettiest ever laid out The Maharajah and the Czarewitch exchanged visits during the day. Yesterday was spent in boar-hunting. Ten boars were got, the Czarewitch bagging two The Imperial party left Jodhpore last night very much pleased with their visit. They reached Ajmere at 7 o'clock this morning.

London, 7th Jan—Mr. Parnell met Mr. O'Brien at Boulogne yesterday and conversed with him for two hours, after which others joined in the conference, which was of the most cordial nature, and continued till midnight.

London, 8th Jan.—The British Government has ordered several swift cruisers to reinforce the British North Pacific Squadron before the sealing season commences.

The correspondence which has passed between the British and American Governments relative to the Behring's Sea Fishery dispute, is to be submitted to the Congress. It is confined to an elaborate argument on both sides, and is free from any threatening tone.

London, 8th Jan—The conference at Boulogne between Messrs Parnell and O'Brien and others has closed. Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien announce that they hope that a peaceful settlement will be the result. Mr O'Brien is negotiating with Mr McCarthy.

New York, 7th Jan.—It is expected at Washington that the Bill for the free coinage of silver will pass the Senate, but will be rejected by the House of Representatives The probable result will be that no Financial Bill will pass There is a growing feeling in the Eastern States against free coinage.

Washington, 7th Jan—The Treasury today bought 628,000 ounces of silver at 104 92 to 105 25.

Allahabad, 7th Jan—The Czarewitch and party according to old custom, spent a quiet day yesterday at Jodhpore, being the Russian Christmas Day After lunch the party went after nilgai, and after dinner left for Jeypore, where they stay till midnight on the 8th instant One day will be spent at Ulwar, and Delhi will be reached on the 10th.

Washington, 9th Jan—The *Washington Post* expects that the proposal to buy twelve million of ounces of silver will be eliminated from the Financial Bill now before the Senate, and that Senator Stewart's Free Coinage Amendment will be substituted. The silver men of the House of Representatives consider that the rejection of the Financial Bill by that House is not a certainty.

Calcutta, 10th Jan—At yesterday's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Councils Sir Andrew Scoble introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code, the object being to raise the age of consent from ten to twelve. A long discussion ensued. The Viceroy, in a lengthy speech, expounded the measure, and stated that no new offence was created under the Bill The question of child marriage and the Hindu Marriage Law were, he said, not touched upon.

The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, a Judge of the High Court, opposed the measure on the ground that it was an interference with orthodox Hindu laws and customs.

The Hon'ble Mr. K L Nulkar warmly supported it, inasmuch as it afforded a certain extent of protection against the physical violation of a class of helpless children among large masses of the people.

The Bill was ordered to be published.

Allahabad, 9th Jan—The Czarewitch reached Jeypore on Thursday morning, and was met by the Maharajah, the Resident, and other officials Visits were exchanged during the day. In the afternoon a tiger shooting expedition was organised. Two tigers fell to Prince Barantinsky's gun. The Maharajah gave a dinner in the evening and spoke well in English, congratulating the Czarewitch on the day's sport.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891.

THE PAST YEAR.

It has been said—"Happy is the land that has no history." This is to be understood, we suppose, to mean stirring or exciting history, and if the apothegm holds good, *India ought to be supremely happy* at the present time, for last year she had very little history. There were no exciting events to stir the blood, no great suffering to call forth our sympathy; there was no war worth mentioning; no famines, and no pestilence, unless the influenza can be called such. The year was fairly prosperous: the usual industries were carried on, and strange to say the Budget showed a surplus. This was not large, it must be confessed, but as such a phenomenon had for years past been conspicuous by its absence, it was hailed as a blessing

At the beginning of the year the Indian National Congress was the subject uppermost in the minds of the majority of people in this land. It had come to a close on the last day of 1889, and had been very successful. The same assembly came together on the 26th of last month at Calcutta, and was pronounced, by all but its enemies, a complete success.

Prince Albert Victor was in India when the year opened, and after travelling about the Northern part of the country returned to Bombay in March, and embarked from that place on the 27th of the month. His reception everywhere was loyal and enthusi-

fase to sell for any mess of pottage, however fragrant and tempting. More especially, therefore is an Indian it is, that I return to you my grateful thanks for the honour you have done me. I have ventured, gentlemen, to ascribe to the Congress the credit of making an epoch in Indian political progress. A very brief survey of the incidents of the twelve months that have elapsed since we last met, will amply justify our title to that distinction. In the admirable address which was delivered by my predecessor in this chair at Allahabad, Mr Yule pointed out that all movements of the kind in which we are concerned pass through several phases, as they run their course. The first is one of ridicule. That is followed, as the movement progresses, by one of hate, which is usually succeeded by periods of persecution and misrepresentation, accompanied by warnings against taking big jumps into the unknown. The final stage of all is a substantial adoption of the object of the movement, with some expression of surprise that it was not adopted before. Well, gentlemen, we have pretty well passed the first two stages. We have survived the ridicule, the abuse and the misrepresentation. We have survived the charge of sedition and disloyalty. We have survived the charge of being a microscopic minority. We have even survived the charge of being guilty of the atrocious crime of being educated. We have also managed to survive the heavy charge of being all Babus in disguise.

The question of our loyalty is not at rest for ever. In the debate on Lord Cross's India Reform Bill in the House of Lords, Viceroy after Viceroy bore emphatic testimony to the loyal and peaceful character of our aims and efforts. Within the last few days, the voice of no less a personage than one of our former Secretaries of State, has confirmed this testimony. Lord R Churchill—it is to no less distinguished a public man that I refer, has publicly declared that "he could sincerely remark that no one will rejoice more than himself, if the deliberations of the Indian National Congress, shortly to be resumed were to contribute effectually to the progress and the welfare of the Indian people." It is made clear that we have not learnt the lesson of history so badly, as to demand the introduction of the full-blown representative institution which, in England, have been the growth of centuries. It is made clear that we have not asked for even such a modicum, as was enjoyed by the English people even before the time of Simon de Montfort, more than five centuries ago, nay, that we have not asked even for representative institutions of a governing or ruling character at all. Indeed, so far as this historical argument is concerned we have not only proved that we have, not only, not been guilty of disregarding it, but we have been successful in turning the tables upon our adversaries. We have shown that it is they, who defy the lessons of history and experience, when they talk of waiting to make a beginning, till the masses of the people are fully equipped with all the virtues and all the qualifications which adorn the citizens of Utopia, in fact, till a millennium has set in when we would hardly require such institutions at all. We have shown that people indulging in such rain talk, have never understood *the laws of* human progress, which, after all, is a series of experiments, *and in which men and institutions* re act upon each other for their improvement *and perfection. We have also* proved that in spite of our education and even with our racial and *religious differences, the* microscopic minority can far better and far more *adequately represent the needs and the* aspirations of their own countrymen than the *still more microscopic minority of the imagi*nary District officers whose colloquial knowledge of the *Indian languages* seldom rise above the knowledge of English, for instance possessed by *French waiters* at Paris Hotels which proudly blazon forth the legend—"Ici on parle Anglais, and whose knowledge of native domestic and social life and ways and thoughts of *thought* seldom extends beyond [illegible] express one of the Sahib's greatness and [illegible] care, sometimes inspired by courtesy, and sometimes by interest. An amusing story was related to me of a little incident that occurred only the other day which is not without its [illegible] the amount of [illegible] knowledge possessed by Anglo-Indians of the people among whom they have moved for years. The [illegible] of a member of Parliament came on a [illegible] this year—herself as distinguished [illegible] India her husband for her kindly sympathy in Indian welfare,—was sitting next at dinner to a leading member of my profession, who, in the course of conversation, grew humorous and sarcastic by turns, in the fashion of Mr Rudyard Kipling, on the ridiculous and outrageous pretensions of globetrotters to know the country and its people better than Anglo-Indians who had lived in it for years. He was rattling away, well satisfied with himself and the impression he thought he was producing on the lady, when, with the sweetest of smiles, she gently asked him how long he had been himself in India. Fifteen years—more or less—was the answer. I suppose you know well Mr—naming a gentleman whose recent elevation to the Bench of one of our High Courts was received everywhere with pleasure and approbation. Of course, I do, said his brother in the same profession. Can you tell me if he has only one wife or more than one? Slowly came the answer, no, I don't. I have been only a few days in the country, said the lady quietly, and yet I think I know a thing or two which you don't. I trust my learned friend, who is the hero of this story, was properly grateful to the lady for giving him some serious food for reflection. Then, gentlemen, our right to the designation of a National body has been vindicated. It is so admirably set forth in an article which appeared in a Conservative Review—*The National*—from the pen of a Conservative, who, however, speaks from the fullness of intimate knowledge that I cannot resist the temptation of borrowing from it. "The supposed rivalry," says the writer, "between Mussulmans and Hindus is a convenient decoy to distract detention and to *belie the day of reform*. I do not wish to affirm that there is no antagonism between *the adherents of the two faiths* but I do most positively assert that the antagonism *has been grossly exaggerated. Every man of* real improvement and charitable work finds *members of the two faiths working together* and abounding in funds to carry it out. Every *political paper in the country finds supporters* from believers in both creeds. Just the same *is witnessed in the proceedings of the Con*gress. The members of the Congress, met together *as men, on the common basis of* nationality, being citizens of one country, *subjects of one power, amenable to one code of* laws, taged by one authority, influenced for *weal or woe by one system of administration* urged by like impulses to secure like rights *and to be relieved of like burdens. If these* are not sufficient causes to weld a people together into one common alliance of nationality it is difficult to conceive what would be sufficient. *It is for this reason the organisation* has been called the Indian National Congress not because, as many *besides* Mr Keane have assumed, that it claims a non-existent unity of race, but because it deals with rights and interests which are national in character and matters in which all the inhabitants of the Indian peninsula are equally concerned." I think we may take it, gentlemen, that we have passed through the first two stages, and that the loyalty the moderation, the propriety, and the constitutional and national character of our mission are now established beyond a doubt. But, however serious and however provoking some of the experiences of the trial through which we have passed, they should not leave any trace of bitterness behind. For let us not imagine that they were not without their chastening and beneficial effects upon ourselves. Let us frankly acknowledge that they also must have had their share in contributing to add clearness to our thoughts, sobriety to our methods and moderation to our proposals. If I might use a prescribed, but not unscriptural phrase, we must even give the devil his due. It is on the third stage—the era of achievement, that we have now entered. It is true that a majority of the Congress proposals do not still seem to have made much headway. Even as regards the proposal to separate the Executive and the Judicial functions, lauded by Lord Dufferin "as a counsel of perfection to which the Government were ready to subscribe," Government are yet so absorbed in admiration of it, that they have not recovered themselves sufficiently to take action. There is, however, no reason to despair. It was once proved upon sworn testimony in the Bombay High Court, before the late Chief Justice Sir M Westropp, that a woman required 21 months for parturition in the air of the province of Kattyawar. You are aware, gentlemen, that the air of Simla necessitates a more than ordinarily longer period to perfect even consuls of perfection, and therefore we must possess our souls in more than ordinary patience, lest any precipitate pressure might occasion a miscarriage. In one little matter, complete success has attended our efforts, viz, as regards the duty on silver plate. The Abkari cause is also safe in the custody of that redoubtable champion, of whose formidable prowess you can form some idea, when you remember that it was he who so completely put to route Mr Gosebon's Compensation clauses. It is a matter of no small congratulation to us to welcome Mr Caine as one of our own Delegates. He first came out to this country with a free and open mind on the Congress question, with that fearless independence which characterises him and which always, when I see him recall to my mind those famous lines of Milton—"The man of independent mind, kind of man for what he went for his education to Migarb Thinks to Mr Th Bick and Sir Syed Ahmed, he has come to us not only a staunch Congressman in principles, but as one of the Indian Political Agency, he has thrown his indomitable energy and his high social advocacy into active support of the movement. Mr Caine can truly boast that if he has not succeeded in extorting from Mr Pritchard and all the most zealous Abkari officers the confession that they are Brutes and his crew in disguise they dare not at least, throw off their masks while his watchful eye is upon them, but they must continue to do penance in the assumed garb of uncomfortable and uncongenial principles. Leaving Dublin to citizens has so also with Apollyon it is when we come to the central proposal of the Congress bring the Legislative Councils, for the purpose of expanding and putting life in them, that we can congratulate ourselves on being on the verge of an important victory. Many have been the circumstances, and many the forces and influences, that have contributed to the result. First and foremost among them is the circumstance that without legal voter qualifications, we have had the good fortune to return a member to Parliament. Do not imagine, gentlemen, that Dadabhai Naoroji or Lalmohan Ghose have not been returned. But what mean for, even if we had the direct franchise and had secured many Mr Bradlaugh has done during the last twelve months to say that the world century is grateful to him for the untiring energy, the indefatigable care, the remarkable ability, with which he has watched and worked for its best interests in that House, where he has achieved so honourable a position for himself. Can only most imperfectly express the depth and extent of the sentiments that are felt for him throughout the length and breadth of the land. He has literally been to us a household word. He is raising up to himself a monument in the hearts of the people of India which will reflect more lustre on his name than titles and orders and enduring longer than monuments of brass or marble. We have been fortunate indeed in securing the sympathies of such a champion. Nor was he did he return to England than he at once proceeded to redeem the promise he had made in that behalf, by introducing in the House of Commons the India Councils Reform Bill, drawn on the lines which were sketched and formulated at the last Congress and which which you are all familiar, under its justly deserved title of Incorporation of the Madras scheme. Two important results were the immediate outcome of this step. The scheme which was thus propounded was in its nature a tentative measure, so far as its details were concerned, and it at once drew forth useful and guiding criticism. In several respects, its scope was misunderstood especially as regards its supposed sweeping character which might have been avoided had we specified in the Congress skeleton skeleton the restrictive limitations hedging the qualifications of the electorate. The criticisms of men like Sir W Hunter and Sir R. Garth, for whose thoughtful, sympathetic and friendly attitude towards India progress we need always so deeply grateful, exposed, however, one defect demanding serious consideration, viz that the scheme was in lines which had a somewhat theoretical air, which Englishmen rather fight shy of in practical politics. In justice to the scheme, however, it should be said that Sir Richard Garth put his finger as it possible, rather than a public, reason when he thought that it would be the Hindus [illegible] the other Indian communities. Experience has shown that even in a preparatory Hindu electorate, it does not happen that Hindus only are elected, as so racial, forces and interests the selection. If we may learnt from experience elections, I may mention that in the Town Council called the Standing Committee Corporation composed of have been frequently 5 persons, 2 Hindus and 2 Garth's criticism on this out a warning which [illegible] introduction of Mr Bradlaugh's Bill promptly the House of Lords. I [illegible] and the first [illegible]

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many other, besides occasion in influencing apply the lessons as in municipal the remarkable fact [illegible] ed, what is now [illegible] ittee of the Bombay 12 members, there Parsis, three Euro- Mahomedans Sir R. [illegible] and, however, throws [illegible] not be hastily [illegible] results which the [illegible] Bill achieved, [illegible] it at [illegible] organisation, [illegible] officers are so [illegible] never spontaneous [illegible] Council's Indian [illegible] the light of day in [illegible] at once the official [illegible] *etre* of the Congress [illegible] [illegible] *nual*)

ISTINCTIONS

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MALABAR DISTRICT

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Korala Varma Raja, Valiya [illegible] Raja of Kadatta
Mana Varma Raja Valiya [illegible] and of Porulatari
Pandikkattathil Chattu Acha[illegible], Valiya Raja of Palghat
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Korala Varma Raja Valiya [illegible] Raja of Kottayam
Vira Varma Raja, Valiya R[illegible] of Kurumbranad
Raja Raja Varma Raja, Valiya [illegible] Raja of Parappanad
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Mana Ali Raja, of Cannanore

RELATIONS AND PENSIONERS OF THE LATE TITULAR NAWABS OF THE CARNATIC

Titles for life

Her Highness Khadija [illegible] Begum	Nawab	[illegible]
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Ali Ahmed	Khan	Bahadur, Ittihad [illegible] Mirza ul daula, [illegible] ul malik
Hafiz Ghulam Mohamed	Khan	Bahadur Mustaqeem [illegible] Mirza ul daula [illegible] ul malik
Abdul Latif Aga Jubbar	Khan	[illegible] Azad Jang, [illegible] daula.
Haji Gulam Muhammad	Khan	Bahadur Ghulab Jang, [illegible] Daula.
Muhammad Subhanullah	Khan Jang	Bahadur Ihtishamu [illegible] ud dauladula.
Kader Hussain	Khan	Bahadur Asaf Jang, [illegible] ul Daula
Ghulam Sulta Muhiuddin	Khan Bahadur	Bahadur Intizam Jang [illegible] ul dauladula
Ghulam Ahmed	Khan Bahadur	Bahadur Kamran Jang
Ghulam Nabi Ali	do	Nasir Jang
Mir Lutfullah	do	Yakrar Jang
Muhammad Rasul ud Din	do	Firuz Jang
Nasirullah Ahmed	do	Mufiz Jang
Abid Saud	Khan	[illegible]
Ghulam Ali	do	do
Haji Abdul Wahab	do	do
Haji Mohammed Chaus	do	do
Mirzal Abdur Lakman	do	do
Mohammed Zakir Ali	do	do
Kadir Muhiuddin	do	do
Raza Hussain	do	do
Syed Abdul Kadir	do	do
Syed Mohammed Hamidullah	do	do
Syed Mahammad Ishak	do	do
Azzal ud din	do	do
Ghulam Mamadullah	do	do
Ghulam Ghaus	do	do
Ghulam Mahmud	do	do
Syed Mahammad Ali	do	do
Hafiz Abdul Kadir	do	do
Mir Ghulam Ali	do	do
Mir Fazal Hussain	do	do
Mohammed Siddiq Hussain	do	do
Kadir Hussain	do	do
Ishwar Das	Rao Bahadur	[illegible]
Seshaya Ramanaya Menu Pillai	Bahadur	[illegible]
Deva Parshad	Rai	[illegible]
Kastur Chand	Seth	[illegible]

[illegible]ar, Raja Daya
[illegible]
[illegible]Raja Narasawami.

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THE

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ENGLISH & KANARESE	9—0—0	10—0—0

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GENERAL SECRETARY T S,

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New York, 7th Jan—It is expected at Washington that the Bill for the free coinage of silver will pass the Senate, but will be rejected by the House of Representatives The probable result will be that no Financial Bill will pass There is a growing feeling in the Eastern States against free coinage

Washington, 7th Jan—The Treasury today bought 528,000 ounces of silver at 101 92 to 103 25

Allahabad, 7th Jan—The Czarewitch and party according to old custom, spent a quiet day yesterday at Jodhpore, being the Russian Christmas Day After lunch the party went after nilgai, and after dinner left for Jeypore, where they stay till midnight on the 8th instant One day will be spent at Ulwar, and Delhi will be reached on the 10th

Washington, 9th Jan—The Washington *Post* expects that the proposal to buy twelve million of ounces of silver will be eliminated from the Financial Bill now before the Senate, and that Senator Stewart's Free Coinage Amendment will be substituted The silver men of the House of Representatives consider that the rejection of the Financial Bill by that House is not a certainty.

Calcutta, 10th Jan—At yesterday's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council Sir Andrew Scoble introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code, the object being to raise the age of consent from ten to twelve A long discussion ensued The Viceroy, in a lengthy speech, expounded the measure, and stated that no new offence was created under the Bill The question of child marriage and the Hindu Marriage Law were, he said, not touched upon.

The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, a Judge of the High Court, opposed the measure on the ground that it was an interference with orthodox Hindu laws and customs.

The Hon'ble Mr. K L Nulkar warmly supported it, inasmuch as it afforded a certain extent of protection against the physical violation of a class of helpless children among large masses of the people.

The Bill was ordered to be published.

Allahabad, 9th Jan—The Czarewitch reached Jeypore on Thursday morning, and was met by the Maharajah, the Resident, and other officials Visits were exchanged during the day. In the afternoon a tiger shooting expedition was organised Two tigers fell to Prince Bariatinsky's gun. The Maharajah gave a dinner in the evening and spoke well in English, congratulating the Czarewitch on the day's sport

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891.

THE PAST YEAR.

It has been said—"Happy is the land that has no history" This is to be understood, we suppose, to mean stirring or exciting history, and if the apothegm holds good, India ought to be supremely happy at the present time, for last year she had very little history. There were no exciting events to stir the blood, no great suffering to call forth our sympathy, there was no war worth mentioning, no famines, and no pestilence, unless the influenza can be called such The year was fairly prosperous, the usual industries were carried on, and strange to say the Budget showed a surplus. This was not large, it must be confessed, but is such a phenomenon had for years past been conspicuous by its absence, it was hailed as a blessing

At the beginning of the year the Indian National Congress was the subject uppermost in the minds of the majority of people in this land It had come to a close on the last day of 1889, and had been very successful The same assembly came together on the 26th of last month at Calcutta, and was pronounced, by all but its enemies, a complete success.

Prince Albert Victor was in India when the year opened, and after travelling about the Northern part of the country returned to Bombay in March, and embarked from that place on the 27th of the month. His reception everywhere was loyal and enthusi

astic, and showed the deep reverence the people of the land have for the royal lady who rules over them. The visit of the Prince was a great pleasure to them, and they followed his movements with the greatest enthusiasm.

The influenza spread over India at the beginning of the year, and did much harm Many were laid low by it, and some died It began in Bombay, and seemed to go with the railway to different places in the country For a time it appeared as if the whole business of the land would be put a stop to. It was with the greatest difficulty some of the public offices could be supplied with men to carry on the work, and the same was the case with other places of business After travelling about the country for some weeks it took its departure, that is to say in its worst form, though some who suffered from it have not yet entirely overcome the effects It laid the seeds of many diseases, and was a great scourge

There were not many laws brought into existence during the year 1890, and this was a blessing, for there were already too many

In April last, Lord Reay the Governor of Bombay, retired from office, and Lord Harris took his place The former had the real good of the people at heart, and they will never forget how he upheld his word with regard to the promise he made in the Crawford case He left amidst the regrets of the whole community, more especially that of Bombay Lord Harris appears to be a worthy successor, and, no doubt, will prove an excellent Governor

Lord Connemara's career in Madras was brought to an abrupt close in November on account of a decree against him in the Divi ce Court His severance from the Presidency was regretted, as he had done much good during the time he had been in office He was popular with all classes of the people, and he had their interests at heart It was with regard to railway extension that Lord Connemara's administration appeared to the best light, and he will long be remembered in connection with this subject His successor has not yet arrived in India, but good accounts have been received of him, and he is expected to make a good Governor

In September there were several disturbances in Goa in connection with the elections, and several people were killed The real facts of the case have not been disclosed This place does not appear to be prepared to receive the elective system

Towards the end of the year there was a good deal of discussion with regard to the age of consent, arising out of a case that took place in Calcutta, and which caused a great sensation in the country It is said that the Government intends bringing in a Bill into the Legislative Council raising the age of consent from ten to twelve

Just before Christmas the Cesarewitch landed in Bombay, and is now touring throughout India He is accompanied by several officers of distinction in the Russian Service, and he appears to be enjoying himself Wherever he goes the greatest respect is paid to him, and it is to be hoped that he will carry away pleasant memories of the land, and of its people

The year 1890 was not a stirring one as regards Mysore, any more than in other parts of the country The Maharajah came to Bangalore early in January and remained here till the middle of February when he returned to the capital, where he remained till July, when he again paid this place a visit. His stay this time was only for a few days owing to the illness of his brother Soobraimanya Raj Urs Prince died on the 31st July, and His Highness after remaining a few days in Mysore, a visit to Madras taking Bangalore on his way back The death of Prince Soobraimanya Raj Urs cast gloom over the whole province, he was much respected, and great sympathy was expressed both for the Maharajah and for the Royal family

About the middle of the year Mr Plumer resigned the post of first Judge of the Chief Court, and Mr Thumbu Chetty was appointed to act for him It is expected that this gentleman will be confirmed when Mr Plumer's term of office expires, and he would give satisfaction throughout the province

A good step was made at the last Dasarah Assembly with regard to the delegates who might hereafter put in appearance The people are to elect those gentlemen, and when this is done the Assembly will be representative in reality, and not merely in name The restriction at present are many, but it is to be hoped that these will be removed as the people show themselves ready to avail themselves of the extension of the privilege now granted

The address delivered by the Dewan showed that the year had been a prosperous one in the province and the Government and the people had to congratulate themselves on an excess of Revenue over expenditure to the amount of 14¾ lakhs of rupees The former was Rs 144¾ lakhs, and the latter 130 This, we believe, was the best Budget Mysore has yet known

In November last the Maharajah accompanied by the Dewan, paid a visit to the Mysore, Hassan and Kadur Districts, and returned to the capital a short time ago He will leave for Bombay on the 14th of this month, staying a day at Bangalore and Tumkur His Highness will be accompanied by the British Resident and the Dewan

Municipal affairs did not please the public either in the City or the Civil and Military Station, and there were many complaints against the authorities not without cause There were many changes in both parts of the place, new officials were appointed, and altogether matters did not go smoothly The elective principle has not yet been introduced into the City

With regard to ourselves we must thank our subscribers for their patronage during the year, and trust it will be continued during the one that has opened We also hope the public at large will come forward and liberally assist us in the work we have taken in hand Our object is to do good to the people of the province, to point out what is wrong and to praise those who do well But this object can only be obtained by the help of those who are to be benefited by our exertions, and we trust this help will be forthcoming In conclusion we trust the year which has opened will be a prosperous one both to our subscribers and to ourselves

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE

WAYS AND MEANS

Any change for the better must be effected by ourselves without invoking aid from foreigners If it is found after mature deliberation, and active trials that no change for the better can be made by ourselves and from within, then we should have recourse to aid from without, from foreigners, and from our Government, in its executive or legislative department. If no such change can be made without violating a rule or principle of law either enacted or made by the highest courts, no time should be lost to have that rule annulled by the Legislature In other cases all possible means should be used to effect a change by educating people, by preaching to them, by circulating tracts among them and by example In no case should one wait for the general education of the people, for all improvements

R RAGOONATH RAU,
Secretary,

25th December 1890

Occasional Notes.

THREE Europeans have subscribed to the Congress Fund They are Messrs Hume, Yule and Caine The two former have contributed each Rs 1,000, and the last Rs 100.

THE largest tree in the world has been discovered in Fresno County, beating by all odds the wonder of Calaveras In spanning it a rope 142 feet 5 inches long was required, and its diameter was found to be 14 feet

THE *Indian Daily News* remarks that the Congress is to be congratulated on a distinct improvement in tone Its general attitude is more reasonable and moderate, the references to Government in the principal speeches are more respectful and seemly, and there is some evidence of a capacity to recognise the possibility of honest intention, and not unsympathetic feeling even in opponent of some pet Congress schemes and arguments

MR CAINE is said to have openly declared to the Congress people that should they oppose any attempt of the Government to raise the age of consent, the English Radicals will not give their support to the Congress propaganda This has, writes a Bengali correspondent, "unnerved many Congressmanias, who cannot see their way to approving any, even the least, Government interference with the social and religious usages of the people"

THE civil list annually voted by British Parliament to the Queen amounts to £385,000 The annual allowances to other members of the Royal Family amount to £158,000 As compared with other great monarchies, that of England is the least costly of all In Germany the Royal Family costs over £690 000, the Imperial Family of Russia receives £2 000 000, the civil list of the Emperor of Austria amounts to £930 000, and that of the King of Italy to £650,000 annually

DR DHANAKOTI RAJU has been informed that before the necessary power is executed the Maharajah's Government would like to have some guarantee for the punctual carrying out of the terms of the iron mining lease Considering that the enterprise requires the investment of a large capital the Government does not think it proper to close the field to other competitors, and to grant the lease if there is no immediate chance of the operations being started

SIR Richard Garth, the late Chief Justice of Bengal, alludes in a letter to *India*, to the important change which has come over the spirit of the National Congress during the last twelve months "Whatever may have been its attitude or intentions during the first two or three years of its history, there is no doubt that since that time it has assumed a more Radical go so, and thrown itself more completely into the arms of the Radical party To me, amongst many others this has been a great disappointment"

Says the *Hope* —In spite of protests the Social Conference held its meeting in the Congress pavilion on Sunday with a very small number of delegates. The bulk of the audience was made up of spectators, mostly of the schoolboy type, who had gathered to see some sharp fighting that was anticipated The proceedings, however, were tame enough, and all the resolutions on the card were got through without opposition—showing that there is not much life in the social reform movement of Dewan Bahadoor Raghu Nath Rao and his friends who ask outsiders to help them in ordering the domestic and family arrangements

THERE was a Conference of Pandits held last week at Navadwipa at the residence of Babu Mahendra Nath Bhattacharya, M A B. L, Registrar of the College of Pandits, Nadiya The Conference opened on Thursday the 25th, and lasted till Saturday 27th December On the first day, prizes and diplomas were given to the students who successfully passed the Sanskrit examinations of the College last year On the morning of the second day, there was a very interesting discussion in the old orthodox style between the Pandits of Nadiya and those of East Bengal, and on the afternoon of the same day and the day following pupils of affiliated tolas were examined in Literature, Law, Logic and other branches of Sanskrit learning Never before did so many eminent Pandits assemble at Nadiya from such remote places as on this occasion. The number of Pandits present was hardly less than 300 Great enthusiasm marked the proceedings throughout

Local and Provincial

THE CHIEF SECRETARY —Mr Ananda Row, having obtained short leave, has proceeded to spend it at Madras

THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness the Maharajah, according to present arrangements, will leave Mysore for Bombay on Wednesday next

THE OFFICES.—The work in all the offices is now in full swing and the arrears that occurred during the Christmas holidays have been nearly pulled up

AN APPOINTMENT —We are told that Mr Puttanna Chetty has been appointed to act as Vice President of the City Municipality during the absence on leave of Mr Raghava Char

THE RESIDENT —The British Resident Sir Oliver St John will accompany the royal party as far as Bombay, and then proceed to Calcutta to confer with the Viceroy

THE ROADS IN THE CITY —The roads in the City are in a very bad condition, and are every day becoming worse The authorities appear to take no notice of them, and the public suffer considerably

COMMISSIONER OF COORG —It is now settled that Mr M Kelly the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, is to be the Commissioner of Coorg on the departure of Colonel Fraser by Clarke The appointment has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State

THE WEATHER —The nights continue to be very chilly, and the mornings are generally foggy and raw The days are hot and the heat from ten o'clock to five seems to be increasing every day It is thought by many that we shall have a very hot season this year

DR DHANAKOTI RAJU has been informed, that before the necessary power is executed the Mysore Maharajah's Government would like to have some guarantee for the punctual carrying out of the terms of the iron mining lease Considering that the enterprise requires the investment of a large capital the Government does not think it proper to close the field to other competitors and to grant the lease if there is no immediate chance of the operations being started

THE BANK OF MADRAS —The dividend declared on the 9th inst, for the past half year of 4½ per cent, being at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, will doubtless be considered very satisfactory by the shareholders, when the state of the money market is taken into account For several months past money has been abnormally cheap, the Bank of Madras official rate not having been above 3 per cent since August, and Indian Banks have found great difficulty in finding employment for their funds even at that price, as the heavy balances at the three Presidency Banks abundantly testify It will be observed that the net profit for the half year amounted to only about 1 lakh, being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the capital, but, thanks to the wise policy of the Directors, having for its object the equalisation of the dividends, a sum of 2 lakhs had been brought over from the previous half year's profits, and this precaution has prevented the full effect of an exceptionally dull period being felt by the shareholders The Bank now has before it the period of the year most favorable to a high rate of interest, and we may reasonably look forward to the usual dividend next July, towards which Rs 80,000 has been carried forward The Reserve Fund has not been increased, but it already stands at a high figure, viz 14 lakhs, and shareholders are not likely to quarrel with the Directors for preferring to add to the Fund in bumper half years.—*Mail*

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Bangalore, Saturday January 10, 1891.

The 2nd January 1891 No 341—All public offices and Civil Courts in the province will be closed for four days commencing from the 25th February 1891 to admit of the Census work being conducted without interruption

The 3rd January 1891. No 342—Lazarus Dominga, Amildar of the Honnali Taluk, Shimoga District, is granted casual leave of absence for 15 days under Rule I of the Rules sanctioned in proceedings No 7140 71—200, dated 5th February 1889.

The 5th January 1891. No 343—Mr. C Cross, District and Sessions Judge, Shimoga, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 16th January 1891 or such other subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. S. Hanuaja Row, (Registrar, Chief Court) is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Shimoga, during the absence of Mr. Cross on leave or until further orders

No 343—Mr K P. Puttanna Chetti, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be Vice President of the Municipality of Bangalore City, till the 31st March 1891

No 344—Mr. P Ananda Row, B A Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, is granted privilege leave of absence for 15 days with effect from the 5th January 1891

No 345—E C. Sivagnanam Pillo, Munsiff of Chikballapur, is granted leave on Medical certificate for 3 months with effect from the 23rd December 1890

No 346—Mr E P. Lavery, officiating Superintendent of Forests, Shimoga, was granted casual leave for 7 days from the 15th to 21st September 1890, under the terms of Rule I of the Revised Rules published in proceedings No 7140-71—Gr 200, dated 5th February 1881.

The 8th January 1891 No 347—It is notified for public information that a 3rd class Combined Post and Telegraph office was opened at Sidlipur in Coorg on the 1st January 1891

No 348—The 7 days' casual leave granted to Gundappa, Amildar of Chidambaram Taluk, Cuddalore District, in Notification No. 339, dated 23rd December 1890 is extended to 14 days

No 349—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, A Ananda Row, Munsiff of Nelamangala is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 3rd Class

No 350—In modification of Notification No 278, dated 30th September 1890, it is hereby notified that B Ramaswamaiengar, Additional Munsiff, will continue to hold his Court at Mysore till the next annual Recess

No. 351.—B Basavaradhya, B A B L, Revenue Probationer, Kolar District, is appointed to act as Munsiff of Chikballapur in the 3rd Grade, during the absence of E. C. Sivagnanam Pillo, on leave or until further orders To join forthwith

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

(Concluded from our last)

In itself, however, it was a most halting and unsatisfactory measure. In framing it, the Prime Minister and the Indian Secretary of State seem to have been unprovided with the exception of the Bill itself, a sort of Oliver Twist, always asking for more, to whom it would be therefore a piece of prudent policy to begin with offering as little as possible. The Government Bill may aptly described as a most superb stone engine in which the necessary material for a locomotive steam was carefully excluded, substituting in its place coloured stones to look like it. The rights of interpellation and of the discussion of the Budget were granted, but the living forces of the elective principle, which alone could properly work them, were not brought into the organisation of the enlarged councils. The omission of the elective principle from the Bill was boldly justified by Lord Salisbury on the ground that "the principle of election or government by representation was not an Eastern idea, and that it did not fit Eastern traditions or eastern minds." I wish to speak of his Lordship with all the respect to which his high talents and great intellectual attainments justly entitle him, but it is not a little surprising as well as disappointing to find that a statesman who, as Lord Cranbourne was once Secretary of State for India, should display such profound ignorance of the history of the Indian people and the genius of the Indian mind. The late Mr Chisolm Anstey, a man of immense erudition, once pointed out at a meeting of the East India Association in London, that "we are apt to forget in this country when we talk of preparing people in the East by education and all that sort of thing, for Municipal Government and Parliamentary Government, that the East is the parent of Municipalities. Local Self Government in the widest acceptation of the term, is as old as the East itself No matter what may be the religion of the people who inhabit what we call the East, there is not a portion of the country from west to east, from north to south, which is not swarming with municipalities, and not only so, but like to our municipalities of old, they are all bound together as in a species of network so that you have ready made to your hand the framework of a great system of representation" Sir B. Maine has shown that the Teutonic Mark was hardly so well organised or representative as an Indian village community, till the precise technical Roman form was engrafted upon it But, leaving village communities alone, what do we find at the present day over the whole country but all sorts and conditions of people, from the highest to the lowest, meeting together and transacting the business of their numberless caste in assemblies which, in their constitution and their mode of working, are the exact prototypes of the Saxon Witans, from which the English Parliamentary institutions have sprung It is true that circumstances never all wed the representative genius of the people to develop forms and organisations for higher political functions But it is no less true that the seed and the soil are there waiting only for the skilful hand, and the watchful mind, which we, if the Congress fully believe, we have secured in the presence of Englishmen in this country The doubtful attitude of Lord Salisbury as to our aptitude for representative institutions need, however, bring no despair to our minds He is late Chief, Lord Beaconsfield, once said of him on a memorable occasion, that he was a man who never measured his phrases or his sweeping assertions On the country, I draw an augury of good hope from his pronouncement and that made by his son Lord Hugh Cecil that "the Indian was not only a good Government, but it was probably the best conceivable Government that the population could possible live under" On the eve of the passing of the great English Reform Bill the Duke of Wellington, then the Tory Prime Minister, proclaimed in the same House of Lords that the existing constitution of the House of Commons was perfect, and that the wit of man could not *a priori* have devised anything so perfect The declaration was received by the Liberals as a sure portent of victory, and the reform Bill was passed within little more than a year after. I trust that the Salisbury pronouncement may prove prophetic in the same way It is needless to discuss Lord Cross's perfunctory measure any further, even with the amendment which Lord Northbrook succeeded in getting accepted It left the House of Lords in the same lifeless condition in which it entered there As soon as it reached the House of Commons, Mr Bradlaugh has ended it at once It was true that he had got there his own Bill, but Mr. Bradlaugh is a master of parliamentary tactics inferior only to Mr Gladstone He at once perceived that the supreme struggle was to be no more between one scheme and another, between territorial electorates or Local Boards, but that every nerve would have to be strained and every resource husbanded, to obtain in the first place recognition of the elective principle That secured, everything else would follow in its own good time With a masterly comprehension of the situation, he placed before the House amendments to the Bill directed to substitute the process of election for that of nomination The Bill and the amendments have however all gone the way of the many rulings, and the session closed without the opportunity of discussing them Profiting, however, by the lessons in which the experience of the last twelve months was prolific, both without and within the walls of Parliament, Mr Bradlaugh has hit upon the notable expedient of ploughing with Lord Cross heifer He has already introduced a new Bill, based on the same lines as Lord Cross's Bill, but verifying it by the affirmation of the principle for which we are fighting That Bill will be laid before you for your consideration It will be for you to deal with it in your wisdom However you may decide, of one thing I am certain, that you will maintain the character for moderation, sagacity and practical good sense which you have so arduously acquired by yourself sacrificing and noble labours during the five years of the existence of the Congress It is not for me to anticipate your verdict. But I am sure you will allow me, but for my anxious solicitude for the triumph of the cause we have all so earnestly at heart, to state the reasons which to my mind make so imperatively for the acceptance of the new draft, in which I cannot but recognise the statesmanlike craft and thorough knowledge of the shifting phases of English politics which Mr Bradlaugh so eminently possesses and which, as we all earnestly pray, promises to place him at no distant date in the front ranks of politicians in office, as he already is in the front ranks of those not in office The old draft, admirably devised in some respects, with many virtues, and a few faults, has not proved congenial to the English political mind, averse to new departures, and looking askance at theoretical airs of perfection The new Bill has, on the other hand, all the elements of success in its favour Its most striking merit is, that it gathers round it the cautious, the carefully weighed, and responsible opinions of some of the best Viceroys we have ever had. Lord Northbrook has pronounced in favour of a properly safeguarded application of some mode of election The righteous sympathies of the Marquis of Ripon are as warmly with us as ever, and his great authority weighs on the same side. Still more valuable, as coming from a Viceroy who left only the other day, is a measured and calculated approval which Lord Dufferin has recorded in a despatch, in referring to which I hope I am not making myself liable to the terrors of the Official Secrets Act In mentioning Lord Dufferin, I will frankly say that we have not sufficiently recognised the great debt of gratitude which we owe to him in this respect, partly, I believe, through ignorance, and partly through misapprehension of the course he adopted, to neutralise opposition against the measures he recommended An unrivalled diplomatist, his wary statesmanship was apt to assume the lines of the craft of which he is so accomplished a master He sought an occasion when he could launch his proposals without provoking disagreement endeavouring rather to conciliate it. The speech making St Andrew's dinner of 1888 offered him the needful opportunity. He knew Scotchmen, and their matter of fact character, so immortally delineated by Charles Lamb He knew, as that charming essayist tells us, that "sure ses, guesses, misgivings, half intuitions, partial illuminations, dim instincts, embryo conceptions had no place in their brain or vocabulary He drew before his hosts a vivid and alarming picture of imaginary Congress proposals—" of an idea authoritatively suggested, of the creation of a representative body or bodies, in which the official element shall be in a minority, who shall have what is called the power of the purse, and who, through this instrumentality shall be able to bring the British executive into subjection to their will." But while his astute and valiant hosts rushed off, crying Scotchmen to the rescue, to tilt at windmills he quietly threw in a sympathetic recognition of our just and legitimate aspirations, and proceeded to record a minute in which he substantially backed up the veritable Congress proposal In this Despatch, Lord Dufferin has briefly described his scheme as a plan for the enlargement of the Provincial Councils, for the enhancement of their status, the multiplication of their functions, the partial introduction into them of the elective principle, and the liberalisation of their general character as political institutions. At this year's St Andrew's dinner, Sir Charles Elliott eulogised Lord Dufferin's speech as epoch-making and fixing the bounds and limits of our demands—'so far and no further.' We are quite content to go as far; we have never asked to go very much farther. We may therefore fairly infer from Sir Charles Elliott's speech, that he is in accord and sympathy with the main underlying principles of Lord Dufferin's scheme, and we can therefore congratulate the people of Bengal on their good fortune in possessing a ruler, whom we can justly claim to be a true Congresswalah at heart. I will not speculate without official sanction on the views of the present Viceroy. But I may permit myself to remind you, that it was to Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, that Macaulay dedicated those speeches in one of which, dipping far into the future he spoke about the future, Government of India in that noble passage with which we are all familiar:—" The destinies of our Indian Empire are covered with thick darkness It is difficult to form any conjecture as to the fate reserved for a state which resembles no other in history, and which forms by itself a separate class of political phenomena. The laws which regulate its growth and decay are still unknown to us. It may be that the public mind of India may expand under our system, that by good Government we may educate our subjects into a capacity for better government, that having become instructed in European knowledge, they may in some future age demand European institutions Whether such a day will ever come I know not But never will I attempt to avert or retard it. Whenever it comes, it will be the proudest day in English history. To have found a great people sunk in the lowest depths of slavery and superstition, to have so ruled them as to have made them desirous and capable of all the privileges of citizens, would indeed be a title to glory all our own" The dawn of that day which Macaulay foresaw, in dim, but prophetic, vision, is now breaking on the horizon, the curtain is raising on the drama which unfolds the vista to that title to glory Let us earnestly hope that the present illustrious bearer of the great historic name of Lansdowne, who, by a wonderful ordering of events, has now come to rule over us, may watch the glowing streaks of light with generous sympathy, and may preside over the march of events with timely and Provident statesmanship

This weighty consensus of the best Viceregal opinion which I have placed before you, in favour of the principle of the new draft, we may expect to be backed up by the potent voice of that Grand Old man, whom we reverence, not only as the greatest parliamentary leader of modern times but as the individual embodiment of the highest conception of moral and political duty which English statesmanship has reached in the 19th century You are aware that Mr Bradlaugh has recently declared that he was authorised to say, that the course pursued by him in reference to the Government Bill, in endeavouring to obtain a recognition of the elective principle, was approved by Mr Gladstone, who intended to have supported him by speech It would require considerations of overpowering force, indeed, to persuade us to any course by which we might run the risk of losing such an almost certain pledge of ultimate victory. Another potent factor has come into existence within this year, which is calculated to help us beyond measure, if we confined our efforts to the simple issue of election *versus* nomination—in the force of English public opinion which, without undertaking to pronounce on questions of detail, has now declared itself to a very considerable extent emphatically in favour of the vital principle The credit of informing the English mind and stirring the English conscience on this momentous question belongs to that small band of noble workers, who were appointed at the first Congress to plead the cause of India before the great English people in their own country, and cheerfully crossed the seas in obedience to such a call of duty, without counting the inevitable cost and sacrifice The task which they undertook was a formidable one, they have discharged it in a manner of which it is difficult to speak too highly Of the leader of that band I cannot trust myself to speak with sober moderation, when I remember that it is to his genius we owe that flash of light which pointed out the creation of a body like the Congress as fraught with the promotion of the best interests of English rule in India. I know there are numerous claimants for the credit of the idea, but if I may be pardoned for employing the rudely forcible language of Carlyle, "the Crepan, the kindling, the bitumen were his own, but the lumber of rags, old wood, and nameless combustible rubbish (for all is fuel to him) was gathered from hucksters and of every description under Heaven Whereby indeed hucksters enough have been heard to exclaim: out upon it, the fire is mine" He brought to bear upon his new enterprise the same zeal and fervour, combined with thoughtful judgment, that he has unsparingly bestowed for so many years upon the cause to which he has devoted a life His presence on the Congress Deputation entailed a further sacrifice and affliction for which we can offer no consolation or reparation except our deepest and most respectful sympathy In his great and noble mission, Mr Hume had the active co-operation of a man of no ordinary powers and capacity. The rare and unrivalled powers of oratory which we have learned to admire in Mr. Surendranath Banerji,—for it is of him I speak—never shone with more brilliant effect

than when he was pleading the cause of his countrymen at the bar of English people, with fire and energy that extorted universal respect and admiration. They had a powerful coadjutor in my friend Mr. Eardly Norton who it is known so well how to make splendid use of the heritage of great thoughts and noble deeds which he received from his distinguished father Mr Mudholkar and Mr Joshi from the Central Provinces did yeoman's services in the same cause, and their sober and thoughtful eloquence did not carry less weight than that of their brilliant colleagues. There is no need for me to say anything of the services of Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, and other friends in England But I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without grateful acknowledgment of the unceasing toil, the prodigious energy, and the organising capacity contributed by Mr William Digby The Delegates assembled here might render no inconsiderable service to our cause, if they exerted themselves to stimulate by thousands and tens of thousands the circulation of the Congress paper entitled 'India, started and conducted with such marked ability by him, which has done, and promises to do more and more, such incalculable benefit to the object we have at heart, The result of the English campaign clearly shows the wisdom of the new plan of operations suggested by Mr Bradlaugh It seems to me that success is well within our reach, if we resolutely apply ourselves to obtain, in the first instance at least, the recognition and application of the principle of election in the organisation of our Legislative Councils Let us then strive for it with the sagacity of practical men, who have not learnt in vain the lessons taught by English political history, and who know the value of moderate, gradual, and substantial gain. To the many reasons which have been set forth in congress after congress, proving the imperative need of reformed Councils, another has been now added The discussion of the Indian Budget in the House of Commons was always more or less of a sham, but it was a sham for which the officials of the Indian Office thought it at least a matter of decency to shed a tear of remorse. But now Sir John Gorst has boldly and candidly declared in his place in House, that there need be no sham regret at all; that if anything it was rather to be hoped and wished for, that the House of Commons should not waste its time over the weary farce It is now officially declared that it is right and proper that Parliament should,—to use Mr. Yule's happy way of putting it—throw "the great and solemn trust of an miserable Provinces" into the hands of Providence to be looked at or as Providence itself thinks best, with such grace as Providence may choose to pour on the heads of Sir John Gorst, his heirs, successor, and assigns I think you will agree with me, that when the responsible advisers of the Crown in Indian matters propound doctrines of such a character, it is high time that we should raise our united voice to demand Local Councils possessing some guarantees for energy and efficiency. It has been said that our united voice is the voice only of a certain portion of the people, and not of the masses, and that it is even then the voice of indifference, and not of urgency and excitement These remarks are intended to be cast as matters of reproach against the Congress, properly understood, they constitute its chief glory. If the masses were capable of giving articulate expression to definite political demands, then the time would arrive, not for consultative Councils, but for representative institutions It is because they are still unable to do so, that the function and the duty devolve upon their educated and enlightened compatriots to feel, understand, and to interpret their wants and requirements, and to suggest and indicate what would best redress and remedy them. History teaches us that such has been the law of widening progress in all ages and all countries, notably in England itself. That function and that duty, which thus devolve upon us, is best discharged not in times of alarm and uneasiness, nor in anger and excitement, but when the heavens are fair and clear, and reason unclouded It is, I trust, the glory of the Congress that the educated and enlightened people of the country seek to pay the debt of gratitude, which they owe for the priceless boon of education, by pleading for sanity and provident statesmanship I have no fears but that English statesmanship will sufficiently respond to the call. I have unbounded faith in the living and forthising principles of English culture and English civilisation. It may be that at times, the prospect may look dark and gloomy Anglo Indian opposition may look fierce and uncompromising But my faith is large, even in Anglo Indians As in the whole universe so in individuals, in communities, there is a perpetual conflict going on between the higher and lower passions and impulses of our nature Perhaps some of you have read a little novel, called Dr. Jekyl and Mr Hyde, which hinges its plot on the conflict between the two sides of a man's nature the higher and the lower, embodying each for the time being in a separate and distinct individuality. In the lower tendencies are sometimes paramount in the Hydes of Anglo-Indian society if, as our last President Sir W Wedderburn said, that the interests of the services are antagonistic to and prevail over the interests of the Indian people, it is still the oscillation of the strange, it is still only one side of the shield They cannot tear away the higher and nobler nature, which, in the end must prevail, and which has prevailed in so many honorable and distinguished instances They are after all a part and parcel of the great English nation, bone of the bone, and flesh of their flesh, and they must even work out the main lines of the policy which that nation has deliberately adopted for the Government of this country When in the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, India was assigned to the care of England one can almost imagine that the choice was offered to her as to Israel of old "Behold, I have placed before you a blessing and a curse, a blessing, if you will obey the commandments of the Lord your God a curse if he will not obey the commandments of the Lord your God, but go after other gods whom ye have not known" All the great forces of English life and society, moral, social, intellectual, political, are, if slowly, steadily and irresistibly, declaring themselves for the choice which will make the connection of England and India a blessing to themselves and to the whole world, for countless generations Our Congress asks but to serve as a modest handmaid to that movement, asks but to be allowed to share the pits and the falls, asks but to be allowed to join in the blessing which England will as surely earn as there is an Eternal God who hath for righteousness.'

I appeal to all true Englishmen, to candid friends as to generous foes,—not to let this prayer go in vain It may be that we some times speak in uncouth and outlandish ways, it may be that we sometimes stray in some confusion of thought and language still it is the prayer of a rising growing and hopeful nation. I will appeal to them to listen to the sage counsels of one of the most careful and observant of their modern politicians, who, like the prophet Balaam, called, I will not say, exactly to curse us, but how far blessed as utterly in his 'Problems of Greater Britain' Sir Dilke thus sums up his views on the Congress —' Argument upon the matter is to be desired, but not invective, and there is so much reason to think that the Congress movement really represents the cultivated intelligence of the country, that those who subscribe it do harm to the imperial interests of Great Britain bitterly wounding and alienating men who are justified in what they do, who do it in reasonable and cautious form, and who ought to be conciliated by being met half way The official class themselves admit that many of the natives who attack the Congress do so to ingratiate themselves with their British rulers and to push their claims for dekorations Our first duty in India is that of defending the country against anarchy and invasion, with which I have dealt in the last chapter, but our other greatest duty is to learn how to live with what is commonly called the Congress movement, namely, with the development of that new India which we have ourselves created Our past work in India has been a splendid task, splendidly performed, but there is a still nobler one before us and one larger even than that labour on the Irish problem to which our public men on both sides seem so much inclined to give their whole attention."

This speech was frequently interrupted by cheers, and at its close there was a storm of applause

Extracts.

THE PITTAPUR ZEMINDARY

The *Madras Mail*.—The Zemindary of Pittapur is a large estate situated in the Godavery District, and the Zemindar is one of those whose hereditary title of Rajah was recently recognised by the Viceroy The late Rajah, who was for some years a Member of the Legislative Council of Madras, had no male issue, and adopted one of the sons of the Rajah of Venatagiri, in the Nellore District This Rajah, is well known in Madras, being a frequent attendant at the Gymkhana meetings on the Island Some years after the adoption it was announced that a son had been born to the Rajah of Pittapur, and thus the adopted son lost the position as heir to the estates The Rajah died last year, and the Court of Wards has taken charge of the Zemindary on behalf of the infant son. We hear that the adopted son intends to file a suit for possession of the Zemindary, asserting that the infant is not really the child of the wife of the late Rajah, but was introduced into the palace by fraud The Court of Wards will, of course, contest this suit on behalf of the infant, so the case is sure to reach the Privy Council some years hence, to the great benefit of the Pleaders and Barristers outstanding meanwhile. The Court of Wards appointed as Manager of the estate, Deputy Collector R Surya Rao Naidu, an officer of much experience in the Northern Circars, but he has been obliged to resign it because of bad health, and in his place the Court has appointed Mr L C Maloney, one of the most promising of the junior Civilians in the Madras Service and a son of Sir Alexander Miller, q c, the new's appointed Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE CONGRESS

The wound caused by the official Secrets Act has had scarcely time to heal before another act of official folly has placed the rulers and the ruled in a position of uncompromising hostility if not positive hatred The indignation that was roused in the Congress hall by the ill advised and foolish Notification in the Calcutta papers introducing the attendance of Government officials at Congress meetings has suddenly radiated far and wide Scarcely could for a moment entertain the faintest suspicion that a Government presided over by an English statesman, trained in the free atmosphere of Britain and inured to the tactics of party politics, could be a party to the secret conspiracy set up against the Congress by individual members among the officials That the representative of the Gracious Sovereign who has pledged herself to be *bound to her Indian subjects* by the same obligations of duty as bind her to her English subjects should have committed himself to such an unofficial act of wanton aggression upon the feelings of a people who, whatever may be their shortcomings, have ever looked in their devotion to the Queen and the British nation, should cause intense pain and surprise in the hearts of all well wishers of British rule That self-foundation of popularity which Lord Ripon had wisely laid and which the narrowness and statesmanship of Lord Dufferin did not allow to be seriously disturbed, has been sent to "the illustrious bearer of an historic name" to be thoughtlessly thrown down Jealous, suspicious and timid, the Government have been diversing one plan after another to take the wind of the sails of the Congress, forgetting that the wind which they aim at has not been moving the Congress hitherto There are, indeed, English as well as Indian officials who heartily sympathise with the efforts of the Congress for the reform of serious political abuses, but their sympathies from the very nature of their position have been more or less of a passive character. A strong official phalanx, on the other hand, has always been opposing it tooth and nail, setting man against man and race against race A Lieutenant Governor wrote "Democracy not suited to India" and found a knee-crooking aristocrat in the Rajah of Bhinga to claim its authorship. Sir Syed Ahmed stood forth for a time as the head of the Opposition, but the unholy alliance with Rajah Siva Prasad and the Lucknow pleader ended in the now famous war of the "patriots" The Congress has been fighting its way independently of the support and in spite of the active opposition of all such formidable men, and what is the result? Do the Government expect anything better from the forced boycotting of the Congress by their servants? But there is another side to the question, which is too important to be ignored. How far is individual liberty to be restrained by official position? It is, no doubt, a wholesome principle that Government officials ought not to exert themselves in collecting subscriptions from the public. We only wish that it had been adhered to in all cases. Again no reasonable objection could be taken to the ruling that Government officials ought not to take part in criticising the Government, provided that the observance of the rule is more consistently enforced. But to go beyond this, to dictate his private movements, to limit his enjoyments, to forbid his communion with an individual or a body of individuals, to direct where he is to go and where he is not to go, is unalloyed despotism which those entrusted with the administration of India ought to be ashamed to proclaim to the civilized world The Congress is a magnificent assembly and officials as well as non officials may be curious to see what it is like Anti-Congressism no less than Congressism must share this curiosity Government seem to have deluded themselves into the belief that the people of India will duly put up with this monitory resolution as they have done with other resolutions. There is, however, a limit to everything, and an impudent aggression of this sort on the liberty of the people will be resented throughout the whole country The authorities in England will also be pressed and will feel themselves bound to give their verdict on the conduct of the Indian Government We understand that it has been resolved upon to address the Secretary of State for India on the subject; and if Lord Cross will have the courage to face the House of Commons he may endorse the action taken by the Government of India But it is too much to suppose that he will court a defeat If, however, the House of Commons be called upon to express themselves on the question there will be shaking of the head in several quarters We cannot imagine that a statesman of Lord Lansdowne's stamp would give his adherence to a reactionary policy without calculating the consequences On the contrary we are perfectly willing to believe that the Notification in question has been issued without his full knowledge or authority It is, his lordship is bound, for the sake of his own reputation as well as for that of the Government he presides over and the Sovereign he represents, to repudiate the Notification which is as sedulous as it is mischievous, and disabuse the public mind of the notion that such is such is one with only if Russia could be *congratulated* and confined under the sway of Britain. As for the extreme by moderate and reasonable demands of the Congress, they will be granted sooner or later The position of the most important of the measures put forth by the Congress has been generally admitted and victory is within reasonable distance Having conceded one by one all that the Congress asks for, no particular purpose will be served by the open hostility shown to the institution. It can only keep up that soreness and bitterness of feeling which it has been the earnest endeavour of many a patriotic Englishman to remove, replacing it by a oneness of feeling and sentiment, strengthened by the common desire of preserving the interdependence of the two countries and the solidarity of the Empire as a whole God forbid that the thoughtlessness of individual rulers should tend to the alienation of the feelings of the people from a noble race which has spread its influence for good over all parts of the world and has been the proclaimer of liberty to all races

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NOTICE.

Fellows of, and sympathizers with, the Theosophical Society, are hereby requested to send their names and addresses to the Recording Secretary of the T S, Adyar, Madras, without delay, as it is my intention shortly to issue gratis, or saleable, and a most interesting Series of Theosophical tracts to Fellows of the Society, and also appropriate leaflets to sympathizers. None of these publications will be on sale to the public.

BERTRAM KEIGHTLEY, M. A.,
GENERAL SECRETARY T S,
Indian Section

Adyar, Madras, 5 January, 1891.

Bangalore City Municipaltiy

Owing to want of a quorum under Section 24 of the Municipal Regulation of 1871, the Municipal Meeting has been adjourned to the 26th instant, when the following additional propositions will be laid —

I. Correspondence regarding the introduction of compulsory vaccination into the City Municipality

II Mr Hirts' application to build a wall around the Woollen Mills ground

III. Letter No 716, with enclosures, dated 23rd December 1890, from the President, Civil and Military Station Municipality, regarding Octroi duty

IV Proceedings of the Government of Mysore No 10591—1403—L 129, dated 17th December 1890, approving of the formation of 8 Municipal Divisions, &c, together with President's draft reply.

SYED NASIRUDDIN,
President,
City Municipal Commission.

The 6th January 1891

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs. 4; half yearly Rs. 2 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 11th Jan —Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Mr. Furness, the Liberal candidate for Hartlepool, reaffirms the Irish policy of the Liberals, and says he is longing for the settlement of the Irish question in order to introduce the one man one vote reform in registration.

Paris, 11th Jan —The new French loan of 360 millions of francs has been issued and covered sixteen times over.

Washington, 9th Jan.—The Treasury to-day purchased 754,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 105 10 to 105 30.

London, 12th Jan —A letter has appeared from Sir William Harcourt in which he denies the rumours current that there is dissension among Gladstonian Liberals, and affirms their complete adherence to the leaders of the party and to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

New York, 12th Jan.—The Washington Treasury to day purchased 283,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 105 25 to 107.

The Chamber of Commerce has pronounced against the free coinage of silver

London, 13th Jan.—Reports have been received of a revolution in Chili, where three men of-war are stated to have revolted against the President's unconstitutional rule. No details have been received as Government controls the wires.

The Chilian Legations in Europe deny that there has been any street fighting. The Army is not affected by the revolution.

Washington, 13th Jan —The House of Representatives has appointed a Special Committee to enquire into the alleged connection of certain members of the Congress with silver "pools" and speculation in silver.

Bombay, 14th Jan —A special London telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* reports that *The Times*, in the leading article on Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill for the protection of the child wives of India objects to the proposal to extend the limit of protection to twelve years of age this being much too low. It blames the Viceroy for having been too cautious in his speech with regard to the conjugal rights question. *The Times* remarks that it will not be satisfied that enough has been done until the discretion of the Courts in such cases is much enlarged.

Allahabad, 13th Jan.—A Convocation for conferring Degrees of the Allahabad university was held to-day. The Chancellor, Sir Auckland Colvin, presided, and delivered an Address lasting an hour, in the course of which he deplored the decay of Sanskrit and Arabic learning and research in India, adding that while regarding the study of English paramount, every attention and encouragement should be given towards the promotion of the study of Oriental classics. He also strongly urged the claims of Science as distinguished from the Arts.

London, 15th Jan.—The latest advices from Valparaiso state that the Chilian Government is massing troops. The Chilian Congress insists upon the President resigning. An outbreak is imminent.

New York, 13th Jan.—The American Treasury has decided that neither bar nor ingot silver can be coined for the use or benefit of the depositors.

Washington, 14th Jan.—It is believed that President Harrison will veto free coinage anyhow. Nevertheless, the Silver Party are lobbying to obtain votes in the House of Representatives in favour of the Bill.

Allahabad, 14th Jan.—An exceptionally brilliant reception was accorded to the Czarewitch at Lahore. The station was well decorated, and was crowded with Civil and Military officials. The Imperial party attended the sports in the afternoon and dined at Government House in the evening. To-morrow there will be some shooting in Chunga Manga Forest. In the evening a conversazione will be held. Next day the Czarewitch visits the Golden Temple at Umritsar and then leaves Lahore.

London, 16th Jan.—Mr. O'Brien's paper called *The Insuppressible*, announces that Mr. Parnell has consented to retire from the leadership of his party.

Washington, 16nd Jan —The Treasury to-day purchased 455,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 105·85 to 106·20.

Washington, 24th Jan.—The Senate has adopted Senator Stewart's amendment, limiting free coinage to silver obtained from the American mines, by imposing a charge upon foreign silver.

Later.—The Senate has passed by a majority of twelve votes, the Free Coinage Bill pure and simple as a substitute for the Financial Bill.

London, 17th Jan.—Mr. Bradlaugh has been seriously ill with heart and lungs' complaint, but was a little better last night.

London, 16th Jan.—The *Standard* states that the Americans, during the last few days, have bought one million sterling of rupee paper in London.

Washington, 16th Jan.—The Treasury to day purchased 318,000 ounces of silver at 105·76

Washington, 15th Jan —After the Financial Bill had passed the Committee of the whole House, Senator Vest astonished the the Senate by proposing as a substitute a purely Free Coinage Bill, which provides that the unit value of America be a dollar coined of 412½ grains of standard silver. The Senate adopted the Bill as amended by Senator Vest by 39 against 27 votes. The Bill has been sent to the House of Representatives, where it was referred to a Committee.

This Bill repeals the purchase of 4½ million ounces of silver monthly provided for in the Act passed last July

Allahabad, 9th Jan—The Czarewitch and party left Lahore on the morning of the 15th. After a short visit to Amritsar he started southwards in the afternoon H I H arrives at Agra to morrow morning, and at Calcutta on the 26th

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1891

OBJECTIONS TO THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The Indian National Congress held in Calcutta at the end of last month must be looked upon as a decided success It is true the number of delegates was not quite so great as on former occasions, but this does not show that the people of India are taking less interest in the movement It rather points to the fact that more care was taken in the selection of the representatives than was the case in any former year In some cases there was too much haste in selecting the men to be sent to the Congress and the result was that the best, the most representative, did not put in an appearance This mistake was avoided on the last occasion, and the institution is to be congratulated on the change brought about Probably the sifting process will be continued next year, and thus the men to be chosen as delegates will be more worthy of the trust reposed in them, and will do their work better than their predecessors As might have been expected the opponents of the Congress have pounced upon this decrease in the number of the delegates and have declared that it clearly points to the fact that the Congress is becoming unpopular, that the people are beginning to be careless about it Such is not the case, as we have shown, and the falling off tells of the consolidation of the whole movement

It is strange that the same objection should be brought over and over again against the Congress, and that the objectors do not try to ascertain the facts of the case We have been told *ad nauseam* that the Congress agitation is disloyal, that those who have taken part in it desire to upset the Government to change it for something else. This has been repeated so often that many must believe it If a little attention were paid to what the Congress really desires it would be seen that those who have brought it into being and are supporting it wish to strengthen the present rule rather than destroy it They know full well that British authority in India is a necessity Another Government could not be set up were the present one to be taken away There would be confusion, and this would invite a foreign power to enter the country and take possession. This would not suit them at all All they do require is to take a part, however small, in the rule of their own country, and we fail to see this is an unreasonable demand The introduction of the elective principle is required in some form or other, and this does not look revolutionary The people of every land desire the same, and we fail to see why those of this land should be blamed because they follow suit It is well known that the leaders of the movement have proposed that certain restrictions should be placed upon the Council should a number of its members be elected It is not required that all should be so chosen, but say half, while the Government nominated the other half Then again, in order to prevent anything rash being done it is proposed that the Governor General or the Governor should have a veto Should the majority wish to pass a measure it would not be for the good of the people to fail to see what danger there would be in introducing the elective principle into the [illegible]

It is often said that the people are not prepared for the change [illegible] is asked for, that the time for introducing the elective principle has not yet come If a great mass of the people are referred to this is quite true They are not prepared to select members of Council and they may be a long time before they are But as Mr Norton pointed out in his address in the Mayo Hall, the educated portion of the people is quite ready to take advantage of the privilege should it be granted, and would use it as wisely and well as any other people in the world It is folly to say that the men who have passed through the schools in India would abuse the franchise while the working men of England would use it properly A beginning was made in every country where there are free institutions, and why should not this beginning be also made in India The electors in England in the time of Henry III, when Parliamentary institutions were first given to the country, were not particularly enlightened The men of that age were rude and uncultivated and were so for many years after If it were not for very stringent laws there would be bribery and corruption in England at the present day, and there were all sorts of disorders till a very recent date A large number of people in India is quite competent to exercise the privilege of voting if it were granted them It is the elective principle the officials are determined to resist, for they understand what it implies, it would be the beginning of other reform, and thus they do not want They desire to keep things as they are, for they profess to believe they are now pretty near perfection

The great objection that the officials feel towards the Congress is that it would alter the present order of affairs They have every thing their own way now, and they are determined, if possible to prevent any change being brought about, they cling most tenaciously to what they believe to be their rights, and resent any measure that would be calculated to take some thing from them So fearful are they of the Indian National Congress taking root that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal sent forth an order that not a single servant of Government was to attend the Congress, and should he do so he would be a marked man The people are to be prevented, as much as possible, from learning what the Congress is, what it intends to do, and how it would give relief to them They must be made to believe it is an evil thing, a thing to be avoided and shunned

If the Congress could be for the good of the country those in power ought to do their best to see it carried out They should aid it in every way By doing all in their power to prevent it becoming a success they plainly show they think more about themselves, and what they consider their own rights than the rights of the people If they would consider for a moment they would discover that the movement they so much object to is simply the outcome of the education imparted to the people. The Government has encouraged them to enter the schools and colleges established for their use, and it is very inconsistent it should not go further, and grant the privileges to which they are entitled on account of the education they have received These privileges will have to be granted, and it would be wise on the part of the authorities to grant them before they are demanded, for we may be sure they will be before many years are passed Change is taking place in every part of the world, India not excepted, and the people will demand a change with regard to the way they are governed They will not be satisfied to be ruled in the way they were before education had made such great strides, and the sooner this is comprehended by the official world the better will it be for all concerned Those in power will have to make up their minds to resign some of the privileges they now possess and take in the people as it were as partners in the Governmental concern

A MEMORIAL

We have received a copy of a Memorial to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore signed by more than ten thousand of his subjects, and asking for redress of a grievance This grievance is that many outsiders are employed in the service of Government to the exclusion of the natives of the State and the signatories ask that the evil may be rectified The document is a very exhaustive one, it takes up the population of Travancore and shows how many people belong to the several castes, and how many are in the service of Government The Memorial tells us that the number of appointments given to foreign Hindus is double that given to those belonging to Travancore This most certainly is wrong and the memorialists are quite right in calling the attention of the Maharajah to the irregularities practised The rule to be followed is plain enough Whenever there is a man to be found in a Native State capable of filling a certain post, that post ought to be given to him in preference to an outsider When there is anything special for which a suitable candidates cannot be discovered there the best man from outside should be brought in to fill the vacancy We shall in our next issue go more fully into the subject and show that the memorialists have a real grievance

Occasional Notes

A New Club has been established in London called the "Peccantic Club"

The Nizam was presented with a daughter on Tuesday last, but the child only lived two days.

We learn that the Ramnad partition suit, heard in Madura, has just been dismissed with costs

The German Government has agreed to pay 4 000 000 marks to the Sultan of Zanzibar in consideration of the Sultan conceding Germany his sovereign rights on the main land

The Queen's Proctor is making enquiries into the circumstances connected with the O'Shea Parnell divorce case, with the object of ascertaining whether there was collusion on the part of the petitioner

The *Sanjivani* says that Rs 32,000 were raised by subscriptions for the Calcutta Congress Reception Fund By the sale of tickets and other means, Rs. 13,000 more were likely to be obtained

The Bank of Bombay pays a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, carries to Rest or Fund Rs 50 000, and takes forward Rs 1,80,700 The net profits, including the amount brought forward, amount to Rs 6 30 700

The Nawab Obeid ullah Khan, C S I Minister of Tonk, is about to send his son S M Abdul Latif Khan on a tour to Japan A singular instance of modern enlightenment to be forthcoming from a Mahomedan State and in conservative Rajputana

The absurd rumour is being circulated in Congress circles in Calcutta that the Government will take measures to keep the doors of Government service close to all the school boys who served as "volunteered" i e, volunteered to attend on Congress delegates during their stay in Calcutta

It was stated by Mr John Taylor, the Managing Director, at a meeting in London on the 19th ultimo that up to that date the Mysore Company had extracted 110,528 tons of quartz which had yielded 158 707 ozs of gold, worth £617,570, and that £307,500 had been paid in dividends to the shareholders

In connection with the Bill for raising the age of consent in Hindu marriages, it is worth noting as a sign of the times that a new vernacular half anna paper in Calcutta, whose sole *raison d'etre* is to oppose all Government interference with the social usages of the Hindus, is stated to have almost at once attained a circulation of 10,000 copies

Two men were some time ago charged with attempting to murder the Dewan of the Maharajah of Benares The only motive was a sum of money offered by another man, who was instigated by malice The Magistrate who tried the case was of opinion that the blows on the Dewan's carriage were meant more to frighten the Dewan than anything else He therefore acquitted all the accused

A Decree has been issued by the Emperor of China giving the foreign Ministers the right of audience on the Chinese New Year day, and ordering them to be entertained at a banquet on the following day. On only one former occasion have the foreign Ministers been received by an Emperor of China The decree sets forth that China is anxious to strengthen her friendly relations with foreign Powers

A curious case of superstition is being investigated by the police of the Hawli Palnk A girl of the Coombee caste, aged 15, fell sick. Her mother and brothers having failed to cure her by medical treatment came to the conclusion that the poor girl was possessed of a devil To drive the devil away they gave her a sound beating. She patiently allowed herself to be treated in this manner for some time, and ultimately died from its effects

Referring to the Land Revenue report for the year and to a number of cases of ryots sent to jail for default in the payment of Government revenue, or in default to repay Peccavi loans etc., a native paper says —" While the Government is anxious to abolish the civil jail for ordinary debtors, it is a little too eager to send its own debtors to jail for not payment of its demands, Government is, in fact, the most *unkindest* creditor "

The Russian Government has made an agreement with the Amir of Bokhara to protect him if attacked by the pretender to his throne, Kitta Pura, and in case of an invasion by him to take the country under Russian authority If, in such case, it should become dangerous for him to remain in the capital, he is to have a large estate in the Crimea, and 100,000 roubles annually, with the rank of an Aide de Camp General

The *Mail* says that 30 000 Russian Jews are expected at Hamburg shortly and a Committee is being formed there to send them to Brazil Should these efforts fail, however, it is believed that they may go to London These were once God chosen people, but they are now being driven from country to country by the Christian Government of Europe like so many heads of cattle What a sad commentary on Christian principles of toleration

The Rajah of Venkatagherry, accompanied by his brother and a large retinue, left Madras on the 11th instant for his estate. The Rajah of Bobbili and a large number of native gentlemen were on the platform to say farewell The Rajah of Venkatagherry has, it is understood, left Madras in connection with the civil suit for the partition of his Zemindary which comes on for settlement of issues in the Nellore District Court very shortly

In the Bill for raising the protected age of consent from 10 to 12 in case of husbands with child wives, the offence will be non-cognisable, and action can only be taken on a summons, after an information being laid before a Magistrate, and not by summary arrest This provision it is thought, is quite sufficient to guard against any possible oppression by the police, which the opponents of this reform put forward as the strongest argument against legislative interference

In spite of the progress of education and enlightenment, there are to be seen hundreds of individuals who still believe in the holiness and virtues of the notorious Mahant of Parkeshwar Hundreds of young wives, from the richest as well as the poorest families of Bengal, pay their visits to his shrine with their matrimonial grievances A case is now pending before the Magistrate of Alipore, in which the husband resents his wife being taken by her father to Parkeshwar.

In the village of Bishenpore, in Bengal, a wonderful tree is said to have been discovered in a jungle. "Out of its trunk," writes a correspondent, "regular volcanic eruptions of cinders and ashes, accompanied with thick volumes of smoke have been going on for some time past Through a cleft in the hollow of the trunk can be clearly seen the bright blaze of a furious fire burning constantly within, but the tree is said to be in a state of full growth, and its green leaves and hollow trunk are in no way injured by the fire and smoke "

THE editor of a vernacular paper at Dacca has set himself up as the author of a wonderful treatise on the earth He is ready and willing to send his book to any one on payment of a single rupee, and is generous enough to charge no postage. He says that he has held communion with some heavenly being for a long time, and the book contains an essence of the extraordinary facts revealed to him by this divine personage He does not say whether he also utilised his celestial visitor's services as sub editor of his paper, but it would certainly be an app opriate arrangement to have an editor's angel in the press to correct the errors of the printer's devil

Local and Provincial

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENTRAL JAIL —It is said that Mr Sparks, Superintendent of the Central Jail, will shortly take three months leave and that the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore will act for him during his absence in addition to other duties

EXAMINATION —The results of the Middle school and Higher Examination for women have been published, and the average of passed candidates is about twenty five per cent The schools in Bangalore have done well upon the whole, and their results are above the average

HOG CONVENTION —The Dowager has expressed the Imperial and Royal sympathy with the people in any other manner detailed in the notice of the Imperial which it is proposed to issue for the purpose [illegible] Mr Dick Reid Lt Wright Mr [illegible] with a full information on the subject —S

THE WEATHER —The weather is becoming much warmer, the days are hot, and the nights are not so cold as they were Many think we shall have an early hot season, and appearances are in favour of this view A few days ago there were a good many clouds hanging about, but these have now passed away

THEFT OF GHEE —Before the District Magistrate to day, Chief Constable Rosa charged a Kumbi named Nadamuni, with theft in the shape of a mund and a quarter of ghee, dishonestly removed from the bazar of one Rudrappa in Lubbay Mangal Road on the 13th instant The accused admitted the offence and, in consideration of his age, was sentenced to receive eighteen stripes with a rattan

A GREAT MEDICINE MAN —It is announced that Sparsh, a great 'Medicine Man' will visit Bangalore early next week He is at present creating a sensation among the masses at Madras where he is reported to have effected marvellous cures of paralysis, palsy and other chronic diseases. His remedies are viewed much in the same light of those of the opthalmic Doctors Engler and Jaeger who visited Southern India a few years ago —T M

THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness the Maharajah passed through Bangalore on Wednesday last, enroute to Bombay He only stopped a few minutes at the station, and then proceeded to Tumkur where he remained for some time Her Highness the Maharani also accompanied His Highness. Sir Oliver St John, the British Resident left Bangalore for Tumkur on Wednesday morning last in order to meet the Maharajah at that place He then accompanied His Highness to Bombay, whence he will proceed to Calcutta and will return to this place about the middle of next month

THEFT FROM THE PERSON OF A CHILD —Sivaram Chetty, an unemployed lad, was placed before Colonel H. M S Magrath, District Magistrate, this day, to answer to a charge of the theft respecting two gold chain bracelets valued at Rs 108, on the 12th inst, from the person of a child, whose father, one Subraya Chetty, suspected the accused and sought Police assistance The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge and blamed his fate for the offence, was sentenced to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment In delivering judgment the Court remarked to the complainant that the Native practice of adorning little children with valuable jewellery was objectionable in the highest degree —E M

General Summary.

DEFACED COPPER COINS —In view to check the existing tendency of too freely condemning copper coins as being defaced, the Accountant-General has issued stringent orders to all treasury officers against this practice, and has directed that no coin should be rejected that bears sufficient traces of Government mintage

THE SUB JUDGES OF TANJORE AND COCONADA —The prosecution of Mr Krishna Menon, the Sub Judge of Tanjore, on certain charges of alleged misconduct, has been, it is understood, upon professional advice, abandoned Mr Muttuvelum, the Sub Judge of Coconada, however, against whom the charges of alleged misconduct have been preferred, is, we learn, to be prosecuted, and the services of Mr H C W Thorburn, Barrister at Law, have been secured by the Sub Judge to conduct his defence

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT POONA —Further reports of the fire to hand show that it was the work of an incendiary It seems the fire first broke out in a tenement, where a Bombay man had set up a new business only three months ago Some men who had been sewing until the whole of the evening left work before [illegible] and, on their return, about half an hour afterward, they found the whole place on fire The fire is still burning Major Hunter, Inspector General of Police Major Moghan, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Mr [illegible], the Collector, have visited the scene of the fire A large party of workmen were kept at work with fire engines all night and the police took precautions to prevent [illegible] The estimated value of the timber lost which has been burnt is set down at between Rs 70,000 and Rs 75,000 The whole loss amounts to nearly 2½ lakhs —T I

AN OUTBREAK IN THE FORT JAIL AT COLOMBO —Some of our readers may be aware that there exists with the Colombo Fort Jail Orders to lock up the prisoners for the night, two of them, a Rohilla and an African, escaped the Warder and rushed out of the cell followed by two others They is guarded by Irregular Troops and Malay Police. On the alarm being given, the Colombo Regiment of Infantry that was at Kelani Cell at the time, at once repaired to the jail Captain Syed Hadress the Officer Commanding the Regiment and his Adjutant were on the spot at once In spite of the darkness, one of the four escapes was recovered not far from the jail amongst some rocks—a second was discovered in a coconut well hole in [illegible]—who let themselves down the Fort Wall with their waist of the clothes —is dropped into the ditch and got a compound fracture of the thigh D K reb at ended to bring pieces to the other so were at large up to this morning No effort has spared by Captain Syed Hadress to have the whole of the Fort and the surroundings thoroughly searched D T

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL

Calcutta, 9th Jan —The following is the full text of H E the Viceroy's speech —

While we shall always recognise the high authority which attaches to any observations falling from the lips of our colleague, Sir Somesh Chunder Mitter, the Government of India, for reasons urged by the member in charge of the Bill in his opening statement, cannot admit with him that the existing Criminal Law is sufficient for the purpose of affording protection to those whom it is proposed to protect under the Bill nor can we accept his view that the Proclamation of 1858 which the Government of India regard in the highest degree obligatory upon it can be considered as absolutely precluding us from interference, simply because for the purposes of Bill, the same protection is extended to married as well as to unmarried children, nor again can we join him in thinking that because there have been no prosecutions under the existing section of the Penal Code with its ten year limit of age, that the section can be regarded as having no effect or as he described it as a dead letter I believe I shall be confirmed by those who are more familiar with Indian Legislation, when I say that the effect of the law of this country is often valuable, quite as much for its educative operations as for any result which it may lead to in the matter of legal proceedings or prosecutions. These, however, are points which can more conveniently be discussed at a later stage of the Bill, my object in now addressing the Council is to place the members and the public in complete possession with the views of the Government of India not so much with regard to the special question dealt with in the Bill as with respect to certain other matters, which are to some extent connected with it in the mind of the public It has been very properly insisted upon by the member in charge of the Bill that it does in no way affect what may, for convenience sake, be spoken of as the marriage law of the country, there is as far as I am aware no social religious custom or observance in force among the Hindu community to which the Bill does the slightest violence.

PROTECTION FOR ALL.

We propose merely to protect from the unquestioned evils by early prostitution and premature sexual intercourse that great body of female children in India which lies between the age of 10 up to which the present law affords protection and the age of 12 up to which we propose such protection to be extended Our measure affects the marriage usage only so far as this protection extends to married as well as unmarried children, and in fact the law as it now stands no distinction is made between [illegible] particular purpose, and we do not propose that as a matter of principle such distinction should be introduced now The immaturity of a young girl does not vary according as she is married or not, and we cannot therefore consistently give protection to one class and deny it to the other That is the beginning and end of the connection of the Bill with the marriage law of India It is within the knowledge of members that our colleague the Hon. Mr N S Nulkar dwelt with great force upon the point that the proposal embodied in the Bill recently associated with other proposals was widely different from its proposals, which do most distinctly affect the marriage law and the religious and social institutions of the Hindus The association has been so closely maintained that the whole group of questions come to be regarded as indissolubly connected and it inferred that the Government of India intend to deal with any part of the subject we are to a certain extent committed to deal with the rest.

GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS

I desire to correct this misapprehension, and if members will allow me, I propose to place them and the public in full possession of our intentions, and tell them exactly not only what we propose to do in regard to the group of proposals to which I referred, but also what we propose to leave undone The proposals to which I refer, and which have lately been brought prominently under our notice are to be found in the series of resolutions lately submitted to the Government of India by an English Committee, numbering amongst members many persons occupying conspicuous positions in public life and connected at one time or another with his official employments in this country It is impossible to feel any doubt as to the sincerity of this distinguished body of reformers, or as to the excellence of the objects at which they are endeavouring to arrive If we do not entirely agree with them in their conclusions it is only because, being as we are in closer contact than most of them with public opinion here, we realise more fully the extreme gravity of any steps, which it must be truly said that they involve interference with religious and social institutions of any large section of the inhabitants of India I, for the sake of convenience, refer in order to the resolutions adopted by the committee, and submitted to the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government The first of these resolutions in favour of raising the protected age to twelve years That is the proposal embodied in the Bill, and I need not refer further to it except for the purpose of mentioning that we decided to take this subject up early in the month of July last, and consequently long before we were aware of the movement which has been set on foot in England

SECURITY AGAINST INTERFERENCE.

I may point out in passing that one most important aspect of our Bill that is so far as it affects husbands and wives it affords them a degree of security against undue or inquisitorial interference which they do not at present possess, but it does so in the following way: The Hon Sir A. Scoble has explained that in order to minimise the risk of private persecution or blackmailing by the police, the offence dealt with by the Bill has in all cases where the husband is the person accused been made non-cognisable. As the law now stands with the lower limit of age it is a cognisable offence even if the husband is the person who committed it While therefore we have in one sense rendered the law more stringent by increasing the age limit, we have in another sense greatly increased our precautions against an abuse of the law, and given the advantage of this new security to a large number of persons who are at present entirely without it The second resolution suggest the so-called ratification of infant marriages within a reasonable time of proper age with the condition that marriage not so ratified shall be set aside The proposal has received a considerable amount of support in influential quarters I do not, however, think that those who advocated its adoption can have realised the tremendous gravity of the step which they recommend It is no exaggeration to say that such a change in the law would simply revolutionise the social system of the Hindus. We are all aware that in their estimation a marriage contract, no matter what the age, if entered into, is of a most absolutely binding and sacred character To enact that such a contract should subsequently be made revocable, or in other words, that the original contracts should become little more than a formal betrothal, would involve interference with the domestic institutions of the people of India, which neither my colleagues nor I am prepared to admit In justify such interference upon the ground that it would to some extent assimilate the law in India to what used to be the common law as to child marriage in Christian Europe, appears to me to be entirely beside the mark I am, moreover, altogether at a loss to conceive how such a law, supposing it to have been passed, could be enforced, and I observe that even the authors of the resolution admit that the change could not be made without consulting native Indian opinion, and that they throw out a further suggestion that should the proposed change meet with serious opposition, it could in the first instance be made binding only on such classes of the community as might formally place themselves under it.

RESTITUTION OF RIGHTS

The third resolution has *reference to the* much debated subject of suits for restitution of conjugal rights It is urged that such suits in their coercive form are open to serious objection and that the law under which a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights may be enforced by imprisonment, should be amended The Government of India is invited to reconsider the whole subject with due regard to the marriage law and habits and customs of the people of India I am in a position to say that the Government of India have already, on more than one occasion, given this matter that reconsideration for which the authors of the resolution have asked The subject is one of extreme intricacy and it would be impossible, within the limits of these observations, to deal with it satisfactorily But I may say that the result of our enquiries has been to satisfy us that suits for restitution are common only in a few localities, and that in these they are usually confined to the lower classes of society which naturally regard such suits from a point of view different from that of their superiors in the social status. We have therefore had to consider how these classes would be affected were we to deprive them absolutely of any of the remedies which the law now affords. Now it must be borne in mind that in cases where the husband or wife has property the Court already has power to attach it, and after a limited time to award compensation to the suitor It can, therefore, only be in cases where there is no property that any necessity arises for enforcing the decree by imprisonment, and in such cases imprisonment is probably often the only remedy available We are of opinion that a serious injustice would be done to the poorer classes of suitors were it to be enacted that under no circumstances shall this remedy be resorted to. Such an enactment would encourage lax customs in respect to marriage where customs are already deplorably lax, and where it should be our object to render the marriage the more binding than it is at present, and whatever may be the opinion of the more educated members of the community we have no rea-

son to believe that among the poorer classes the enforcement of a decree for restitution by imprisonment of the wife or the husband at the discretion of the Court, is looked upon by either party as an outrage

IMPRISONMENT OPTIONAL

We think that the existing law is capable of improvement At present the law leaves it to the decree-holder to demand imprisonment as a means of enforcing a decree and if he does so the Court has no option We think that such *option should be given*, and that it would suffice if a proviso were *inserted in Section 260* of the Civil Procedure Code, empowering the court to refuse to consign a recusant wife or husband to imprisonment, or should the Court order imprisonment to restrict the term to such period *as it might think fit* We do not however regard this question as one of immediate or urgent importance, and we propose to deal with it whenever we next have occasion to revise the Civil Procedure Code We see at any rate no *reason for undertaking legislation* with regard to this point concurrently with that which is necessary with reference to the wholly distinct question dealt with in the present Bill

THE RE MARRIAGE OF WIDOWS

The fourth resolution has reference to the remarriage of widows, and asks that legal obstacles *that still stand in the way* of this should be removed In regard to this two proposals are made Of these the first is that we alter the law as it is expressed in section 2, Act 15 of 1856, under which the widow forfeits all *interest in her deceased husband's property on* remarriage Now there can be no doubt that this section often has the effect of placing a Hindu widow who marries again in a most lamentable position—a position which is all *the more pitiable because, as pointed out by* the framers of the resolution, it is a worse position than that of a widow who without remarrying leads an unchaste life The section is however one which we are certainly not prepared to repeal During the course of long discussions which had taken place with regard to this branch of the subject nothing has been more *clearly established than that the* right given to a widow in her husband's estate, is one which she enjoys under very strict special limitations She is allowed to assume an interest in her husband's property, not as his natural heir or with the idea that she is free to enjoy it in such a manner as she may deem fit, but because she is regarded as specially responsible for the performance of certain religious acts essential for the well being *of the deceased*, acts which she could not adequately perform if by a fresh marriage she were to become the wife of a different person This aspect of the question was thoroughly considered at the time when the Act of 1856 was discussed in the Legislative Council, and I venture to quote an extract from the speech delivered on that occasion by Sir James Colvile, *who expressed in* language more appropriate than any I can command, and with an authority to which I cannot pretend, what seems to be a sound view of the case Sir James said 'The right thus taken by a widow in her husband's estate was a very peculiar one and very limited in enjoyment She had not full dominion over the property, for she could *not alienate* any part of it except for purposes of strict necessity or for such pious uses as contributed to the spiritual benefit of her husband In fact the law gave it to her, not for her own benefit but *from the notion that her prayers and sacrifices* and employment of his wealth in religious and charitable acts would be beneficial to her deceased husband in another state of existence' If then the Bill had enabled her to carry into *the arms of another man or into another* family property which she had so acquired its opponents might reasonably have objected to it that it would aggravate those mischievous consequences which often flow from the law as it exists, and that contrary to Hindu Law and feeling it enabled the widow to enjoy her deceased husband's estate freed from conditions and trusts *upon which alone the* law gave it to her This view of the case is, I apprehend, as sound at the present time as it was when Sir James's words were spoken and we do not propose to make any departure from the *policy embodied in the passage* which I have just read The second of the *alleged obstacles* to which I to arise from the insufficiency of protection which is afforded to widows desiring to remarry Under Section 6 of the same Act which runs 'Whatever words are spoken, ceremonies performed or engagements made on the marriage of a *Hindu female who* has not been previously married are sufficient to constitute a valid marriage shall have the same effect if spoken, performed, or made on the marriage of the Hindu widow and no marriage shall be declared *invalid on the ground* that such word, ceremonies, or engagements are inapplicable to the case of a widow" This section was obviously intended to afford facilities for such re marriages by giving them validity in spite *of any ecclesiastical opposition which they might encounter*

NON RELIGIOUS MARRIAGES DISAPPROVED

These facilities are, however, it is stated, of no avail in consequence of the refusal of the Hindu priests, to perform the necessary marriage ceremonies, and it is suggested tentatively that the State might perhaps provide a *form of civil marriage before a registrar* for women desiring to contract a second marriage I am constrained to express the opinion that those who propose to overcome this obstacle by the adoption of such a remedy, have altogether underrated *the extent of the difficulty* with which they have to deal In order to explain my meaning, I cannot do better than refer to the manner in which the same point has been dealt with by a well-known writer on Indian subjects who lately published in the London *Times* a series of papers dealing with these subjects The writer of those papers sums up his *conclusion by advising* as not to provide an alternative form of the marriage but to take steps in order to afford protection to individual Hindus who desire to avail themselves of the civil rights already granted them by British made Acts against public penalties inflicted upon them by Hindu ecclesiastical law, and he explains in more *than one eloquent* passage that the whole of the disabilities under which Hindu women at present suffer in this respect, arise from the slavish adoption of our legislation which allows Hindu Ecclesiastical Law to inflict penalties upon women *for the lawful exercise of their* civil rights He tells us the remedy for this state of things lies within the power of Anglo Indian legislators and that Hindu Ecclesiastical Law should forthwith be deprived of its power to legally punish women for the lawful exercise of their civil rights Now I think members will agree with me that when we *speak of the Hindu Ecclesiastical Law* and legislation for the purpose of depriving it of any of its powers, we should keep before us a clear conception of that which is meant by the expression.

HINDU ECCLESIASTICAL LAW

Fortunately, the writer of the papers from which I am quoting, himself supplied us with an adequate definition, for he proceeds to explain that by the term Hindu Ecclesiastical Law, it is his intention to sum up the complete growth of observance, usage, and procedure which forms the religious side of the caste system is distinguished from its social and commercial aspects The struggle therefore upon which the Indian legislature is *invited to embark is a struggle with no less an* opponent than the whole system of Hindu religious caste The hopelessness of such a contest in reference to issues of this kind even if we are not deterred from it by other considerations, becomes evident, if we consider the nature of the penalties by which the edicts of this so-called Ecclesiastical law are enforced What then are these penalties? We are informed by the same authority that the penalties which Hindu Ecclesiastical Law thus defined inflicts upon a couple who have the courage to avail themselves of the Marriage Act of 1856 are *thus told The first of* these penalties is a social one The married couple and such of their friends as abetted their marriage are cut off from social and domestic intercourse with their families and cast-people With this penalty, the writer frankly admits, it would be practically impossible for British law to interfere We may, *therefore assume that whatever legislation* we may resort to this penalty with all its terrors—and it is not easy to overestimate them—will remain in force It is explained, however, that there are also two religious *penalties* "the *woman is denied admission* to the temple for the performance of her habitual religious duties as if she were living in open sin," and "beat less this an Act of excommunication may also issue against a married couple and their abettors which completely cuts them off from all rights and privileges to which they are entitled as members of Hindu caste It is against these penalties that we are asked to protect those who are liable to them, and I gather from what follows that it is intended that such protection shall take the shape of a change in law which would render any *attempt to enforce such* penalties punishable under the Penal Code We have anxiously considered the suggestion, and the conclusion which forces itself upon us is, first, that we should not be justified in attempting so far reaching an *innovation* as that which would for example, be involved in compelling the admission of any person to *places of worship* of Hindus in opposition to the religious scruples of the rest of the community In the next place we are convinced that any attempt to resort to such legal compulsion would be absolutely illusory So long as social excommunication, with which it is admitted, we who did be powerless to interfere, remains in force the social and religious excommunication are two forms of one and the same thing, and as long as Hindu opinion remains what it is upon these subjects, any attempt to remove either religious or social disabilities in cases such as that under discussion are, we believe, predestined to failure

REMEDIES FROM WITHIN

If any change is to be made in these respects it must come from within and not from without, and must be the result of alterations in the public opinion of the people of this country and not of social innovations forced upon them by the British Government Signor Fanelli to say, not wanting amongst the more enlightened and better educated classes, and such an attitude is already in progress But the *reform I have given in mind*—with the exceptions upon which I already touched—is one to proceed in the first instance by these resolutions We propose for the present to limit ourselves to legislation which, so long from the intention, will not create a new offence and which will not touch the Marriage Law Our object is simply to afford protection to *those who cannot protect themselves* protection from a form of social tyranny which I believe to be repugnant to the thoughtful sentiment of the community, which is to the best of my belief, entirely misapprehended by religious sentiment which under the English law is punishable with penal servitude for life Without any exception or reservation I trust that the measure thus limited and restricted will receive the support of public opinion, and I cordially commend it to the favorable consideration of the Council

It was then ordered that the Bill with its *objects and Reasons be published and further* consideration be postponed for a fortnight hence.—Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*

Extracts.

THE CIRCULAR OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT

The *Mahratta*.—The Government of Sir Charles Elliot has certainly taken a very injudicious step in publishing the circular prohibiting the Public Servants in Calcutta and its *suburbs from attending the* Congress even merely as visitors Whatever the motives of the Government of India in issuing that circular, we are not inclined to go deep into the question, but it is certainly much to be regretted that the Bengal Government should have interpreted the circular of the Supreme Government in a way such a painful and discouraging to the great Indian cause The circular of the Bengal Government and the letter of His Honor's private Secretary to the Secretary of the Reception Committee are indeed epoch making documents inasmuch as they unmistakably tell to the people at large in what attitude the Anglo Indian officials in general stand towards this movement of the Indian people and what help and encouragement can be expected from them in the honest endeavours of the *people to assist the Government in making* the British Rule in India more beneficial to the people, and more lasting, by securing for the people a sufficiently wide scope for the full realization of the legitimate aspirations which our rulers have produced in the people of India by bringing them in touch with the Western civilization The last Congress has done well in authorizing its President to submit a petition to the most Hon'ble the Marquis of Lansdowne *We heartily wish that His Lordship will* not fail to give due consideration to what the people say We should, however, be pained if we observe that it is not likely that our National Congress will at this stage of affairs and under the existing circumstances, receive any share of sympathy from the Bureaucratic element This very fact is not without its advantageous *to the people, for our people will then* learn to be always cautious and moderate in their demands and they will go fast to their own time and try for their success

WONDERFUL TREES.

The *Advocate of India*.—The following statements are compiled from apparently reliable accounts of tree wonders. One tree of the Mariposa Grove in California is 90ft in circumference; though another on a roadway 27ft long, 10ft wide and 10ft high has been cut, yet the tree is still vigorous and growing Columbia Co tin, has a quivering tree every twig and limb of which, however large is constantly trembling as if in fear A white mulberry of Newton, N C, constantly emits puffs resembling smoke, which issue from every part of the tree, A tree of New Zealand catches birds in a sticky fluid given off by its seed vessels The calabash tree of the West Indies has a fruit, often 12 inches in diameter, with a hard shell that is made into dishes of various kinds, and may even be used over a fire for boiling water A tree of the Nubian forests grows ready made whistles, galls left by insects having holes through which the wind blows with startling effect. The vegetable wax tree of Japan bears berries from which fine candles are made. The stinging tree of Queensland is dangerous to the touch, but leaves no mark, though the pain is maddening and the part stung is tender for months whenever A plant 11 ft high at Poona, India, closes its leaves at sunset morning and evening a handkerchief placed to its leaves as soon as touch the ground at 5 V M having been 6 inches from the ground at 5 30 A M, 18 inches at 5 P M, and 9 feet at 3 A M A leaf stalk of the traveller's tree of Madagascar contains, even in the driest season, a quart of water Schubrisch, the Bavarian naturalist, found in the heart of African iron tree, from which the leaves could be removed only by filing Another African tree yields butter. An engineer who has been surveying in Central America reports a tree which shines with a brilliant light at night, a tree which gives milk, and a tree which bears dough for bread

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL

The *Times of India*.—The *Bombay* in referring to Pandit's debate in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, says that it must be allowed that the measure which Sir Andrew Scoble had before the Legislative Council in Pandit's last for raising the age of consent from ten to twelve *both for* married and unmarried woman can be upon the public generally as some thing in the nature of a surprise We need hardly say that the measure in itself is worthy of the most cordial approval and support of all classes Nothing less is demanded of Government in the name of common humanity We feel sure that the Hon M Nolker was *right when he said that* except for such change of law might easily have been avoided, had a high religious provided in the Penal Code the provision Further our remarks that the Hon Mr Nolker said such put the matter for the British Indian, and it was curious instance of the many fire, that while the Mahratta Brahmins set forth as a champion *on the side of progress, the cause of the small* sect to the narrowly orthodox was represented by Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, whose own caste, a thousand years of very humble order

The *Indian Mirror* says the Bill It says *that the whole Hindu community* in India but who should Brahmins, a later writer and commentator, he considered a *great authority than Vyasa and Manu*, forming the foremost head of the Hindu religion and society This Brahmanism has been the means of making an immense and *unbearable* mischief among the Hindus of Bengal All our performances marriage customs may be attributed to him, and the sooner we discard him as an authority the better

The *Statesman criticises adversely Sir Romesh* Chunder Mitter's speech, and says that it is not the business of the Government to place any limits on sectarian, but when sectarian views come into conflict with imperial public interests to an extent which, but for its principle not to interfere with religion, would justify its interposition It is bound to draw the line *in the most impartial way it can between orthodoxy and dissent* It is on this principle, and on this principle alone, that in view of the facts stated by Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter that the proposed legislation can be reconciled with the terms of the Queen's Proclamation, and is of the utmost importance that it should be strictly implied, but carefully explained *and authoritatively laid down*

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BERTRAM KEIGHLEY, M A,
GENERAL SECRETARY T S,
Indian Section
Adyar Madras, 5 January, 1891

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NOTICE

TO LET

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Near the new Railway Road, in the street of Sunnada Keri at Krishna Raja Mohalla in Mysore, a Bungalow, including stables and separate cook room, is to let Those that wish may apply for further particulars to T N Meer Kamaludin Alikhan, Amildar of Hunsur Taluq

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 18th Jan.—A letter has appeared from Lord Hartington in which he says that nothing has occurred to justify the *Liberal Unionists in relaxing their efforts* in the interests of the cause. It urges them to continue the work, in the success and justice of which his Lordship expresses increased confidence

London, 19th Jan—Mr Dillon has arrived at Havre from New York and was received on landing by Messrs. O'Brien and Gill

Bombay, 19th Jan—Lord Wenlock is expected to arrive here this morning and will be the guest of Lord Harris He will be present at a ball at Government House to-night, and will probably stay here till Wednesday

Later—The P & O steamer *Assam* dropped anchor at 12-15 Lord and Lady Wenlock landed at the Apollo Bander at 1 P M The Brigadier General commanding and the Chief Secretaries were present, Lord and Lady Wenlock at once proceeded to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by the Governor's Body Guard A Guard of Honor of the Gloster Regiment, which had been waiting at the Bander from 7 A M., had been dispersed shortly previous to this, the Amor arriving later than was expected

Washington, 19th Jan.—Strong pressure is being brought to bear on President Harrison to favor the Free Coinage Bill if it passes the House of Representatives

Allahabad, 19th Jan—The Czarewitch and suite arrived at Agra on Saturday morning and was met by the Lieutenant Governor and Staff His Imperial Highness visited the Taj and other places of note during his stay, and left at 3 P M to-day for Gwalior

St Petersburg, 20th Jan—The *Novoe Vremya* in view of Kashgar being in possession of the Chinese and British power being paramount in Kashmir urges a Russian protectorate over the Pamir Plateau

Washington, 19th Jan.—539 000 ounces of silver were offered to the Treasury to day, but the offers, being all above the highest market price were declined.

New York, 18th Jan—It is currently reported that President Harrison has determined to vote the Free Coinage Bill now before the House of Representatives unless an amendment is introduced limiting the silver coined to the amount of American production.

London, 21st Jan—News has been received from Tokio that the new Japanese Parliament Houses have been destroyed by fire

Bombay, 21st Jan—The Maharaja of Mysore, with his family and suit, arrived from Poona by special train yesterday *afternoon A Guard of Honor of 100* rank and file of the 4th Bombay Rifles was present at the station The Maharaja drove in a Government House carriage escorted by a detachment of the Body Guard to his temporary residence at Broach Cauly

Trichur, 20 th Jan.—A meeting was held on the 18th instant, at Trichur, of Namboori Brahmans, Marars and Sudras, to protest against the Civil Government's interference with cohabitation as affecting *religious sacrament and family honour.* A Memorial is to be sent to the Government of India

London, 22nd Jan—Mr Furness, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, has been elected for Hartlepool in place of Mr. Richardson, the deceased Liberal Unionist Member, by a majority of 218 votes, defeating Sir William Gray, who contested the seat in the Liberal Unionist interest.

Lord Salisbury, in speaking at Cambridge yesterday, said that the real lesson learnt by recent events in Ireland was the tremendous power possessed by the priesthood, which, if Home Rule were granted, would govern Ireland and crush Ulster beneath its ruthless heel.

Washington, 21st Jan.—The Treasury to day purchased 226,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 105 37 to 105 52.

Allahabad, 21st Jan—The case of Mr. Budd, District Registrar of Fyzabad, has just been decided The prisoner was found guilty of receiving an illegal gratification from one Tribhowandas, but was acquitted of all the other charges He was sentenced by Mr Justice Straight to twelve month's rigorous imprisonment.

London, 23rd Jan—Parliament re assembled yesterday after the Christmas vacation

Sir John Gorst, in the House of Commons, gave notice that on Monday next he would introduce the India Councils Bill

Mr. Parnell has given notice of the resolution condemning the administration of the Crimes Act in Ireland

London, 22nd Jan—Portugal has granted to a French Mozambique Company a Charter to exploit the territory from Sabi to the Zambesi It is supposed that the object of the Portugues in granting this concession is to embroil the French with Great Britain

London, 23rd Jan—Messrs. Harrington and Redmond are conferring with Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon at Boulogne.

Bombay, 23rd Jan—A special telegram from London to the *Bombay Gazette* reports that there are indications which lead to a widespread belief that a dissolution of *Parliament is imminent. The prevailing* impression has been strengthened by the remarkable speech delivered by Lord Salisbury yesterday, in which he made a vigorous appeal to the Protestant sentiment of the country, and asked that the Irish loyalists should not be handed over to an Irish assembly to be ruled by the Roman Catholic priesthood, which would trample on Ulster. This pronouncement, which was received with enthusiasm is regarded as a token that a General Election with a "No Popery" cry is at hand. The Liberals are hastening preparations, but are uneasy at the outlook, not have yet recovered from the stupefaction caused by the Parnell fiasco.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Council to day the Age of Consent Bill was refer-

rent to a Select Committee Nawab Ashanoo lah Khan Bahadoor, of Dacca, spoke in favour of the Bill. He said that from enquiries made in Calcutta and Dacca he found the Mahomedan community in favour of the Bill. Some Mahomedans had feared that the Bill was the forerunner of other and graver innovations, which might interfere with their religious customs; but the fear was allayed by the speech of the Viceroy at the last Meeting of the Council. He therefore gave the measure his unqualified support.

Last night a big meeting of natives was held at the house of the Shova Bazar Rajahs to protest against the passing of the Age of Consent Bill. Several leading native gentlemen spoke in the strongest terms in condemnation of the measures, and passed a Resolution which "viewed with serious apprehension the Bill introduced into the Council for raising the age, so far as married girls were concerned," and placed on record an emphatic protest against the measure on the following grounds:—"That it interfered with religious ceremonies connected with marriage, thus being in conflict with the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and contrary to the policy and spirit of Indian legislation hitherto carried on, and that legislation was not a suitable remedy for a social evil, that, having regard to the nature of the evil sought to be removed, the provision of the Bill is disproportionate to the offence and the proposed punishment, that the Bill cannot but be inquisitorial in character and as such would be a prolific source of unpopularity for the Government, and that the evils which it would create would be of greater magnitude than those sought to be removed."

The question is creating much excitement here. Meetings are being called at various centres to consider the Bill.

Allahabad, 22nd Jan.—The Czarewitch was successful in shooting his first tiger in the Gwalior State preserve on Monday. The Maharajah entertained His Imperial Highness at dinner last night, after which the latter left for Cawnpore. He reaches Benares on Saturday and goes to Chakia for a day's shooting, leaving on Sunday night for Calcutta.

The rails for the main line of the Bengal Nagpur Railway met on the 19th instant at a point close to Bara station.

Through communication between Calcutta and Bombay is thus an accomplished fact. The whole system will be open on the 1st proximo for goods only, the formal opening ceremony taking place a few days later.

London, 24th Jan.—The Indian Councils Bill, which Sir John Gorst introduces on Monday in the House of Commons, is identical with the Bill introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Cross.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1891.

THE LAST MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

All the schools have been told how their pupils fared at the Middle School Examination held in last month. Some have done exceedingly well, and it is remarkable that some of the larger institutions did not come out so well as the smaller ones. We are not able to give the reason, but it may be that where many children attend a school they cannot be so well attended to as where these are only a few. Be this as it may, some of the institutions that are considered to stand high in the educational world did not show up well in the recent examination. Our readers are aware that the Middle School Examination has ceased to exist, the one held in December was the last of its kind, and it will give place to something else—the Lower and Upper Secondary Examinations. It remains to be seen whether these will be an improvement on the one that has been abolished. The Middle School was a step, as it were, to the Matriculation, it tested the pupils in their course; they knew how they were getting on, and this was of great assistance. The object of the new tests, is to separate the practical from the literary, or rather the work required by Government from that required by the University. In future a boy can read as far as the Upper Secondary, and then if he thinks proper can apply for a post, and there would be nothing to prevent him getting one. The test he had passed would entitle him to get into the service of the State, in the same way that the Matriculation Examination now entitles him. In future the University will have to perform its legitimate duty—the conferring of degrees. It must be acknowledged that in the past it had not took too much, it did duty for the State, and also for private individuals, but this will now be put a stop to. Subjects that the University does not require will be taught those who join the new classes, and the youths who attend them will be prepared to some extent, to take situations under Government, or in a merchant's office. There will be book keeping, short hand, drawing and chemistry based on many other subjects from which the pupils can take their choice, while the University Examinations will remain as they are. If a youth wishes to Matriculate, then proceed to the First in Arts and B. A. he can do so. In this way a division will be made, the two courses will be distinct, and the choice can be made according to their circumstances or the liking of a pupil. It has long been a complaint that boys were not taught subjects in school that would assist them to gain a living. There were thousands without employment, and for whom there did not appear to be much chance of getting any, and so it was suggested that a change should be brought about, and this has been done. It is to be hoped that the new scheme will be given a fair chance. It is well known that some of the heads of schools view it with dislike, and it is to be feared some of them will try to shelve it. They will pay attention to the University course, and not to the secondary examinations. Should they attempt this they ought to be taken to task by the proper authorities, and told what their duty was. The order of Government must be obeyed, and the order is that the examination in question should be instituted, and the best should be made of it. It has some good points about it, it will send forth boys prepared to enter on certain employments, and it will, as we have said, leave the University to attend to its proper work. We have not heard that the schools in Bangalore have formed classes for the Lower and Upper Secondary Examinations, but it is high time they did. There will be an examination in May, so that the time is short. If the managers of schools in the place, or any of them, do not adopt the new system they will find themselves left behind in the race, and the pupils will betake themselves to those institutions where they can obtain what they require. We have not heard of anything being done at the Central College or at the Municipal High School, and these are the places that should take the lead in the matter. A movement should be made, and if those in charge of schools seem unwilling to do this, the parents of the children should take the matter in hand. We may be sure the Government will not make any change.

THE TRAVANCORE STATE.

As we stated in our last issue we shall take up the Memorial to the Maharajah of Travancore at length in this and succeeding numbers of the paper. It is a very important document, and contains a great deal of information about the State in question, and about its inhabitants. As we said last week the people complain that they are excluded from a fair share in the Government of their country, and that outsiders are brought in to fill the posts that the Natives of the State are entitled to fill. This is the great grievance complained of, and we think the Memorialists have proved their case. All classes of the community signed the document, so that it cannot be said that it only represents a section of His Highness' subjects. The signatures do not only belong to people independent of Government, but to many officials, who feel that they are aggrieved by outsiders being brought into the province, and they are quite right in the matter. We are told that Travancore contains 2,401,158 souls, and that of these 1,755,610 are Hindus, 489,042 Christians, 149,999 Mohamedans and lastly 97 Jains. Of the whole number of Hindus we are told that 1,126,833 are Malayalis and this number amounts to 59·94 per cent of the total population of Travancore, of these, the Nairs, a very important section, number 337,176. Next, it is stated that the foreign Hindus including those who have settled and domiciled in Travancore, are reckoned at 311,775 form 13·14 per cent of the whole people, and of and these the Brahmins rack on 25,224 and the Vellalars 21,109. The Christians are divided into Syrians, Roman Catholics and Protestants. According to the census returns there are 16,167 appointments of all sorts in the state, about 13,300 of which are petty appointments of less than ten rupees per mensem. Of the whole number about 11,903 are held by Malayalis Hindus, but of the occupants about 10,000 are in minor posts, such as the Police and the Nair Brigade and in the non-revenue Departments of the Land. We find that 3,187 are held by foreign Hindus, only about one half of which are petty appointments carrying a salary below ten rupees a month. Christians hold 1,320 posts, nearly three fourths of which carry very small pay. In other words, while out of a total Malayali Hindu population of 1,151,833 only 11,903 or 79 per cent hold Government appointments, and out of a total Christian population of 498,542 only 1,020 or 25 per cent out of 313,775 foreign Hindus, 3,155 or 99 per cent are employed in the State. But the census was taken ten years ago, and it is to have figures showing even worse rather than improved since 1881, so that now there are believed to be many foreign Hindus holding posts carrying with them Rs. 10 and under. The result will be that in no *every place* under the Government of Travancore, both great and small, will fall into the hands of people who come from a distance, and have no connection with the people of the country. The Memorial ought to teach a lesson to people nearer home. We shall continue our remarks on this interesting document in our next issue.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CONGRESS.

Calcutta, 23rd Jan.—With reference to the communications which have recently passed between the Secretary to the Congress and the Government of India regarding the attitude of the latter towards the movement, the Private Secretary of the Viceroy has addressed a letter to Mr. A. O. Hume, Secretary to the Indian National Congress, in which he is authorised to say that the letter of the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, in which it was stated that the orders of Government definitely prohibit the presence of Government officials at such meetings, and the circular in which that letter was communicated to Heads of Departments under the Bengal Government, were issued under a misapprehension of the purport of the orders, of the Government of India. It was recognised that the letter went beyond these orders and an amended circular pointing out that the expression of absolute prohibition was in reference only to the participation of officials in the proceedings of political meetings, was issued to Heads of Departments for publication. Some of the supporters of the Congress had, in the opinion of Government, been open to serious question; but the movement was regarded as one of those perfectly legitimate in themselves, and which private persons were free to promote; but in which officials were necessarily debarred from participation. Government recognises the Congress as representing what in England is called the advanced Liberal Party. So long as the Congress acts within constitutional limits, the Government will remain neutral, and intends that all its servants shall preserve a similar attitude of neutrality.

A letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government in the Home Department, publishes the following rules:—"No officers of Government should attend political meetings where their presence is likely to be misconstrued or to impair their usefulness as officials. No officer of Government may take a part or assist in promoting a political meeting or agitation. If an officer is in doubt whether the action he proposes taking is likely to contravene the terms of the order, the matter must be referred to the Head of the Department, and, if necessary, to the Local Government."—*Mail*.

Occasional Notes.

The Maharajah of Bettiah has been gazetted a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Lord Lansdowne has taken a fancy to Barrackpore, and goes out there from Calcutta almost every Sunday.

The petition to the Queen from the women of India, praying for the raising of the age of consent, contains signatures of two thousand women.

The official rate of exchange in transactions between the Secretary of State and the Government of India for the ensuing year has been fixed at 1s. 6d.

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has forwarded a memorial to Government urging that the Budget surplus should be applied to a reduction of the salt duty.

The Czarewitch will leave Calcutta on the 2nd proximo by special train for Madras, where he will arrive at 9 A. M. on the 6th idem.

The British Guiana Sabha of Lahore, on the 10th inst. out, passed a Resolution to the effect that "the minimum marriage age should be 18 for a boy, 16 years, and for a girl, 12 years."

A Bengali correspondent writes to the *Englishman* regarding the Age of Consent Bill in a strain of ardent praise. He would class Lord Lansdowne's proposed reforms with the abolition of *suttee* by Lord William Bentinck.

Dr. (Mrs.) Pechey Phipson has been appointed a Fellow of the University of Bombay. She is the first lady who has received such an honour in India. Her husband, though a good fellow, by all accounts is not a Fellow B. U.

The Central Mahomedan Association, Calcutta, which controls many branches throughout Bengal approve of the Age of Consent Bill. The British Indian Association will petition the Viceroy to postpone consideration of it for six weeks.

Pandit Rama Misra Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit in the Benares Government College, has written a pamphlet on the subject of Hindoo marriage. He declares that for a wife to join her husband before the age of twelve is an abuse which is expressly forbidden in the ordinances of Manu and Sushruta.

An American damsel who was determined to drown herself wrote letters to her friends expressing her resolution, and, having posted them, walked into a river, but found the water so cold that she came out again and ran the whole way home. The paragraph recounting this circumstance in an American paper is headed "She'll Wait for Warmer Weather."

A widow re-marriage, in which the local Arya Samaj gave every possible help, was celebrated at Allahabad on the 2nd instant. The bridgroom was Baba Parma Chandra Mottra, M.A., Professor of Physical Science, St. Stephen's College, Delhi, and the bride Srimati Bhuvan Mohini Motra, widow of the late Lal Mohun Mottra. The ceremonies were performed according to Vedic rites.

Here is an instance of the difficulties attending census operations in Bengal. A

"*hands*," *or family, is the* present unit of the Census system, but the word also means a cooking pot. An enumerator received instructions to count the "hands" in his block, and he accordingly walked into a house and began to count the cooking pots of the householder. This incident is vouched for by a Census officer.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Bombay paper —"Preliminary meetings are held at Calcutta to protest against the Protected Age Bill, as it interferes with religion, and renders every family liable to be ruined and disgraced. 'Dobai Mahamanee on religion in danger' is being daily announced by placards. The British Indian Association is taking prompt action. A Separate Committee has been formed."

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Letters, M. Motins maintained that over or short sight, was a defect incident to civilisation, or an artificial condition of life. He has examined the eyes of wild animals such as tigers, bears, &c., by the ophthalmoscope, and finds that those captured after the age of six or eight months retain hyperopic or long sighted, while those captured earlier or born in captivity are myopic, or near sighted.

GREAT inconvenience was felt during the last gubernatorial visit to Coimbatore in a bungalow of railway officers, because the Railway telegraph office was not available at all hours. It is from its central location at Podanur Junction, and Officers seem to be spending more time in town, as also at Cumbaloor, where the public suffer on a similar inconvenience. The telegraph lines are now being laid between Podanur with Cumbaloor and Coimbatore with Ashoknagar.

RECENTLY a Mahomedan of Lahore brought a suit against his wife, aged 15, for restitution of conjugal rights. It was alleged that the girl, during her minority, was given away in marriage to the plaintiff by her brother, but the girl said that if there was a marriage it was contracted in her minority, and she was ignorant of the proceedings. According to Mahomedan law the girl could elect that the girl was entitled to repudiate the marriage on attaining puberty. The decision was given accordingly, and the suit dismissed with costs.

A SERIOUS case of Cow Epidemic was brought to St. Thomas's Hospital, Bombay. He was a college Bengali Mahomedan, and his mistress deposed that while out walking he had been attacked by another dog, and during the fight was run over by a brougham. Examination showed that one toe-nail was badly fractured and the other bruised, whereupon chloroform was administered and the broken bones encased in plaster of Paris splinters. On Saturday the splints were removed and the dog was discharged cured. The patient was entered on the books as "Mac, occupation, pugilist."

WE learn that Mr. Doraj Urs, of the Mysore family, and a pensioner of the Mysore Province, who entered the British Service as Subadar, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to acquire a thorough knowledge of military tactics and discipline, has submitted his resignation through the British Resident. While in British Service he distinguished himself with his Regiment in Upper Burma, and received a medal and clasp. On returning from Burma his services were lent to the Mysore Government, and he was appointed Adjutant Camp to the Maharajah of Mysore. It is believed that in future he will hold the position of Assistant Military Secretary to the Mysore Government.

THE following is a good example, remarks a contemporary, of the audacity with which some persons commit forgery at Hyderabad. Lutchmi Narasimha Row, the first accused in the recent Fraud case, and who confessed to his crime, is now under sentence of seven years' imprisonment. About a fortnight ago a letter was received at the Jail purporting to be signed by the Assistant Home Secretary in which it was stated, that his case having been under consideration, it was ordered that he should be released on bail. There was something to excite the suspicion of the clerk who opened the letter, and immediate reference was made to the Home office, when it was found that the whole thing was a forgery. Of course if he had been released, Narasimha Row would in a very short time have been *non est*.

Local and Provincial.

RETURN OF TROOPS.—The troops that went to camp returned last Wednesday, with the exception of the artillery which will remain out about fifteen days longer.

CENSUS WORK.—Census work has set in and the enumerators are going round to enter the names of the inhabitants' proper in the regular number taking next month.

Dr. SEQUEIRA.—The famous Doctor who has wrought astonishing Medical cures has expected here in about two months. If he cures any one that still too, he will be welcomed by all.

THE DIWAN.—It is said that Mr. Sashiah Iyer will not return to Bangalore with the Maharajah, but will proceed to Madras to have an interview with the Viceroy and the Foreign Secretary.

PROMOTIONS.—We learn that His Highness has bestowed a pension of Mr. Sambaiah, Public Officer, to the grade of Deputy Commissioner on Rs. 750 a month. The Public Office will hereafter be designated Comptroller.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SHIMOGA.—We hear that Mr. Hemy Rice having declined to go to Shimoga to officiate for Mr. Cross who goes on leave, the cases fallen on Mr. Irwin, the Deputy Commissioner of Chickdaga.—H.

ROADS IN THE CITY.—Little has yet been done to put those roads in order. A few patches here and there are made but nothing more. The jolting is fearful when a carriage drives over one of them, and it is a wonder accidents do not occur. What is the Municipality about.

THE WEATHER.—On Monday last we had a shower of rain about four in the afternoon. It came on most unexpectedly and it laid the dust for a time. The days are growing hot, though the nights are cool and pleasant. It is thought that it is unsafe not far from the hot season.

REPRESENTATION.—We are informed that the *Mysore Star* literally the Longevity organ, which had ceased to exist, is to be revived as a monthly magazine from the 15th proximo. Considering the present attitude of the Longevity in connection with the Census, this was perhaps necessary.—H.

CENSUS.—On a reference made by the Census Superintendent, Mysore, Government have authorized the Census Superintendent, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, all Assistant Commissioners in charge of Census work, Municipal Presidents and Vice Presidents, Mysore and Bangalore, and the Jail Superintendents, Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga, to appoint Census officers and grant them Summons under the Census Regulation. They have also authorized the Superintendent and Deputy Commissioners of Districts to sanction prosecutions under the said Regulation. But they have restricted the power of trying offenders under the Act to 1st Class Magistrates alone.

Extracts

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL

The Hope. The following is the text of the Bill introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India, on Friday last for amending the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, relating to the "age of consent" :—

No. III of 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) and the *Code of Criminal Procedure*, 1882, (Act X of 1882) for its purpose enacted as follows —

1. In section 375 of the Penal Code, in the clause marked *Fifthly* and in the *Exception* the word "twelve" shall be substituted for the word "ten."

2. *In Schedule II to the Code of Criminal Procedure*, 1882, for the entry respecting sections 376 of the Indian Penal Code the following shall be substituted, namely —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rape.—If the woman raped is not his own wife.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Semi-bailable.	Bailable.	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
In any other case.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not Bailable.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Statements of Objects and Reasons.—The fifth clause of section 375 of the Indian Penal Code declares that the offence of rape is committed whenever a man has sexual intercourse with a woman who is under ten years of age with or without her consent. The exception to the section provides that sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under ten years of age, is not rape. The limit at which the age of consent is now fixed favours the premature consummation by adult husbands of marriages with children who have not reached the age of puberty, and is thus, in the unanimous opinion of medical authorities, productive of grievous suffering and permanent injury to child wives and of physical deterioration in the community to which they belong. I has therefore, been determined to raise the age of consent to twelve, and the Bill effects this purpose by substituting the word "twelve" for "ten" in the fifth clause of section 375 of the Indian Penal Code and the exception to that section. In order to prevent the possibility of vexatious and unjustifiable interference with the domestic concerns of respectable people which might result from the raising of the age of consent, it has been determined to withdraw the offence of rape, when alleged to have been committed by a husband on his wife, from the cognizance of the police, and the alteration of Schedule II of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882 contained in the Bill has been made with this object.

ANDREW R. SCOTLE,
S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 9th January, 1891.

THE Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter said —

The proposed amendment is likely to cause widespread discontent in the country. If it were necessary to protect child-wives from personal violence or if it were not a departure from the wise and just policy of the Government not to interfere with the religious rites and duties of any portion of the subjects where such interference is not needed for the prevention of crimes, or even if it had the effect of remedying, to an appreciable degree the evils of early marriage, I should have been very glad to support it. So far as the protection of child wives from personal violence is concerned they are now sufficiently protected by the provisions of the existing criminal law. A husband under the existing law would be criminally liable for acts which constitute an offence of causing death by doing a rash or negligent act, of hurt, simple and grievous, or of assault against his wife, even if they were done with her consent if she is under twelve years of age. The existing law, therefore, affords sufficient protection to a wife under twelve years of age from violence from her husband. The proposed measure would be a departure from the wise and just policy of the Government referred to above, because it would interfere with the religious rites and duties of the orthodox Hindoos. I desire it to be understood that my observations here apply to the orthodox Hindoos domiciled in Bengal proper. Whether they apply to orthodox Hindoos domiciled in other parts of the Empire I cannot say. In Bengal proper, the orthodox Hindoos are guided by the interpretations of the *Shasters* given in Raghu Nandan Bhattacharjee's *Ashtavinshatti Tatwas*. Whether these interpretations are correct or not, I venture to think, a question with which legislators in this country should not concern themselves. So long as the orthodox Hindoos continue to accept this work as containing a correct exposition of their *Shasters*, we must look to it to ascertain the views of the *Shasters* upon any particular subject. Raghoo Nandan in *Sumskara Tatwa*, treating of *Garbadhan* ceremony, lays down that the proper period of the consummation of the marriage is when the wife attains the age at which a certain physical condition occurs, and the husband would commit a sin if he does not thus consummate it. Now, in this country this physical condition is reached in certain cases before the age of twelve. In these cases the orthodox Hindoo husbands, if the proposed amendment be adopted, would be placed in this dilemma: either they must break the law or disregard the injunction of the *Shasters*. It is true that the hold of the *Shasters* upon the minds of the educated persons—at least so far as the ceremonial portion is concerned—has been to a great extent loosened, and many educated persons amongst the Hindoos do not observe the *Garbadhan* ceremony in their families. But the proportion of such families to the strictly orthodox families in which it is observed is small. Although the former do not observe this ceremony in their families, still they disapprove of the present measure because it is a departure from the non-interference policy hitherto observed by the Government and guaranteed by the Great Proclamation of 1858, which says —"We do strictly charge and require all those who may be in authority under Us, that they abstain from all interference with the Religious belief or worship of any of Our subjects on pain of Our highest Displeasure." Then, again, although it is proposed to make the offence when committed by the husband upon his own wife, under the amended section, non-cognizable, still it would be liable to be abused, and be a source of annoyance and molestation in some cases. In villages where party strifes sometimes rage very high, it is not altogether improbable that a judicial officer might be induced to institute criminal proceedings under this section, his suspicions having been aroused by anonymous communications. According to the English law as hitherto laid down in decided cases, a husband cannot under any circumstance commit rape upon his own wife, though this proposition has been incidentally doubted in a recent case in which the particular question did not arise. I am not aware whether in any other civilized country a husband can be held guilty of rape upon his own wife. I is no offence which, having regard to the considerations upon which its criminality is found, a husband should be held incapable of committing. Some of these considerations are obviously the preservation of female chastity, and the prevention of indelible disgrace upon the husband and the family to which the outraged female belongs. These considerations cannot apply to a husband. It is an anomaly in the Indian Penal Code that a husband under certain circumstances may be guilty of rape upon his own wife. That provision is however a dead letter. Since 1860, when the Penal Code was passed, I am not aware of a single conviction under this part of section 375. If the amended section is also likely to prove a dead letter, there is no need for enacting it. If it be on the other hand, effective in bringing about convictions even in a small number of cases, the consequences of such convictions upon the marriage relation of the parties would be very deplorable. Could the marriage relation in these cases, after the convictions be in any sense happy and cordial. Still the marriages, if the parties are Hindoos, are indissoluble. If any amendment of the Code is needed for punishing an offender who is not the husband of the outraged girl, that may be easily done by substituting 12 for 10 in the 5th clause of section 375. It is open to doubt whether, reading section 375 with section 90 of the Code, the age of consent as regards persons other than husbands is not already 12 years. But to remove this doubt there cannot be the slightest objection to any amendment which would raise the age of consent in these cases to 12. But I venture to think that the proposed amendment regarding the husband's criminality would cause widespread discontent in the country, and would be a departure from the policy to which I referred in the beginning. The degree of discontent that is likely to be caused may be to a certain extent realized if we take a parallel case. Suppose in Great Britain an endeavour be made by Legislation to enforce the customs

of cremation instead of burial, on the ground that the former is far better from a sanitary point of view, what would be the state of the feeling of the people? It seems to me that Legislation upon subjects like those must wait till the public opinion is sufficiently educated. In this connection I may be permitted to throw out a doubt that the proposed measure is likely to put back reformation in the marriage system of the Hindoos, which was being slowly and silently effected. The orthodox and the advanced parties were gradually approaching to a common point of agreement, but the agitation in England has had a very baneful effect upon the prospects of the views of the two parties being reconciled to one another, and the proposed measure, I regret to say, would widen the breach still more. These are some of the consequences that I apprehend would follow from the proposed measure. On the other hand, no appreciable benefit would be gained thereby.

THE Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Nulkar said —

"I wish to support the motion that leave be granted to introduce this Bill, inasmuch as it will afford, to a certain extent at least, protection against physical violations to a class of helpless children among large classes of the population. As to the religious objection pointed out by my *honourable friend I doubt* not that he must be accepted as one of the best authorities on that point. But I would beg to observe that Hindoo religious authorities on such matters are so varied and contradictory that it is often difficult to decide as to which of them ought to be accepted and followed in preference to others. I am aware that the practice of the courts of law has been to administer such of them as may be found to be generally received and acted upon by the communities concerned. But it must be remembered that this practice has often led to the Courts leading themselves to the sanction of practices directly opposed to justice, equity, and good conscience, and *consequently the legislature has often felt it* to be its bounden duty to step in and amend the law. In the present instance, granting that the Hindoo law, as enunciated by my honorable friend, is really claimed to be strictly and invariably followed in any part of India, it is one of those provisions which I think ought to be disregarded in the interests of humanity. I do not however, admit that *it is of the binding character claimed for it*. There are other provisions for which a much greater authority, and sanctity would be justly claimed, according to which marriage itself is not lawful until a much higher age than that which the proposed Bill provides as the age of consent for consummation. As to the unpopularity of the measure, it is very probable that in certain quarters and in certain section of society, it will be at first viewed with disapprobation, and it may even be made the occasion of false alarm. But I feel certain that such a feeling would be temporary, traceable directly to the false issues raised in the course of the heated controversy which has been going on for some years past between social reformers on the one side and those who claim to be conservatives on the other. It is the country's misfortune that the one party should have often overdone their part by appealing for legislative aid in matters which be quite outside the ordinary functions of the legislature, and in which it is the duty of society to provide remedies. The other party has naturally retaliated by crying down any legislation whatever, apparently because it was asked for by their opponents. Indeed, these latter have done some harm by claiming the measure now under consideration as specially belonging to their programme of social reform. As a matter of fact, it has as little direct connection with social reform as any other provision of the Penal Code. It simply seeks to remove a glaring defect in the criminal law of India. This true character of the measure will soon become clear to the public as they have time to consider its nature and effect calmly and dispassionately, because I feel certain that but for the fact that it was mixed up by one of the parties to the social reform controversy with their demands for all manner of legislative props to their plans, we should never have heard of any misconception on the subject, much less opposition to such an extremely moderate increase of the age of consent. Indeed it is extremely probable that if 12 *or* even 14 years had been provided for in the original Penal Code thirty years ago, it would have passed unchallenged by the general public."

THE BRITISH AGENCY OF THE CONGRESS

DEAR SIR,—Some confusion seems to exist as to the exact nature and position of two English Agencies, which are both, at the *present moment, doing good work for India,* and it seems desirable that this should be dispelled.

The first is the British Agency of the Indian National Congress, of which Mr Digby is the Secretary. This has for its leading object to press on the attention of the British public and parliament in Great Britain, the Congress demands for reform in the existing administration of India. It prints and circulates yearly ten thousand copies of the Congress Reports, and circulates large number of pamphlets, leaflets and the like, advocating the views of the Congress. It receives and carefully looks to the welfare of the Indian Delegates to England, and arranges and pays the expenses of meetings at which they may plead to the people of England the cause of the people of India.

This is a public and national agency, its accounts, yearly printed, combined with those of the General Secretary's Office, also printed, show every rupee collected and subscribed in *India for its use, and the exact manner in* which all sums thus placed at its disposal are expended. It is presided over by Mr Caine, Sir W Wedderburn, Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr J Bright Mclaren, M P and Mr J Ellis, M P. Nothing is spent without their sanction, all expenditure is checked and vouched for by them, and the accounts are further audited by a professional Accountant.

This, therefore, is the public Congress Agency, towards the expenses of which all sincere supporters of the Congress are bound to contribute their quota, according to means through the several Standing Congress Committees of their respective circles, or, in the case of subscriptions exceeding Rs 100, if it is preferred, direct to the General Secretary's Office, which is in charge of the Hon'ble Pandit Ajodhianath at Allahabad.

No one has any authority to collect money for this Agency, except the several Standing Congress Committees, or the Joint General Secretary, or persons *armed with the written* authority of one or the former or of the latter.

The second is the Indian Political Agency, which is Mr Digby's own private undertaking. This has for its chief object to press on the attention of Parliament all kinds of Indian grievances, private or public, which are not of a nature to be dealt with by the Congress, and which in Mr Digby's opinion, deserved and *deserve such attention.*

This, though it does public work, is at present a private agency. Mr Digby does what he considers proper, unchecked by any one, he can take up, or refuse to take up, any case he likes, there can be little doubt that he exercises a wise discretion, but none the less the agency is Mr Digby's and not a public one, no accounts of receipts or disbursements have been published and there is no independent check on expenditure. There are probably valid reasons for this inasmuch as people who want grievances brought forward do not, in many cases, like it to be known *that they* are paying money to enable this to be done, but no in the less does this mark the private and personal character of the Agency. There are several other, more or less similar, agencies in London, but none, I have reason to believe conducted as ably or so sympathetically towards the people of India. Indians, whether Princes or Peasants, who have individual grievances to bring forward of a nature properly cognizable by the House of Commons, cannot, I believe, do better than place their cases in Mr. Digby's hands and (as the preparation of such cases demands time, labour, and considerable expense for printing) send, at the same time, such contribution to the Agency as they can afford. It is, I believe, certain that nowhere will their work be done better or at less cost.

But there is still another aspect of this matter. Mr Digby, in his zeal for justice to the people of India, not unfrequently takes up hard cases, such as that of Cashmere, without receiving any remuneration, and is thereby considerably out of pocket. It is quite right and proper that in view to reimbursing him for such chivalrous expenditure, private persons, having no direct interest in any of these special grievances, should yet contribute subscriptions so as to enable the Agency to continue and extend its good work. Only it must be clearly understood that these are spontaneous contributions to a private, though excellent, agency, which no one is *bound* to make, whereas the Congress Agency is a public one which every adherent of the Congress is *bound* to support, and no one must fancy that, in contributing voluntarily to the Political *Agency, they* in the smallest degree affect or diminish the demand which the Congress Agency righteously makes on all Congressmen.

A O HUME,
General Secretary,
Indian National Congress.

6, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,
January 5th, 1891.

THE SCIENCE OF OLD AGE

The *Leisure Hour* —Old age has its special dangers and its special safety with regard to disease. For instance whereas in a child the temperature goes up on the slightest provocation, in old age it can hardly be moved at all. The aged body is, as a rule, prone to any acute disease. If a person passes eighty, it is *rare* for him to be seized with any special malady. In spite of such bad features, though from the lightness and brittleness of the bones they are easily met with, they are repaired softly and quickly, even in convalescence. Slight shocks cause severe depression, but greater injuries are surmounted, and surprising *recoveries made from very considerable Wounds* and illness often bad quite than in the young, the aged recover from attacks of congestion, paralysis, apoplexy, pneumonia, erysipelas, and other affections in a surprising way. Diseases, as we have said, than gives them by. A man may live to 100 in a house in which he had typhoid fever himself, and in which many of his children and grandchildren have succumbed from it. It is probable these favorable results are due to the long time the organs have worked mutually and helped each the like old others who pull well together and bear reverses better which younger traps would succumb. There is on the other hand, a tendency in old age for slight diseases to become chronic.

Now as to the care of old age, the chief points are moderate and regular food, sufficient warmth, and an even quiet life. The chief of the three is food, or food for the lamp of life. Whatever fixed dieting is bad, where it can possibly be avoided, a few hints can be given that may prove of value. The older person is after fifty, the less food he requires. Lord Cornaro who lived to 100 though of a feeble constitution, took 12 ounces of solid food and 14 ounces of fluid daily during the latter part of his life, and his most severe illness was caused by his increasing his allowance, through the continual entreaties of his friends. Very little pounded or minced food is required and though in many respects false teeth are a great boon to the aged *they may lead to a great excess in consumption* of animal food. It is not the amount of food we put in a grate that warms the room but the amount that can be burnt, and the great point is to avoid choking the digestive and excretory organs with excess of fuel. The food of the nursery is the best for old age. Bread and milk and bone is a capital list. Milk agrees with nearly all. Hot milk with a little *Mellin's food forms an admirable drink at night* and can be kept warm in a hot water jug covered with a cosy. Fruit is wholesome if ripe or well cooked. Fat is good, as cream or fresh butter. Warm food is very suitable. Soup enriched with cream or marrow is light and nourishing. All meals should be regular, and all excesses avoided. Of 800 persons over eighty, 60 per cent were moderate eaters, 30 per cent. small and only 10 per cent large. If weight is being gained the diet should be decreased. In addition to the afternoon nap as years creep on, a doze after breakfast and before dinner is often helpful.

As to clothing, it should be both warm and light. Fur is an admirable material. The under clothing should be of wool. A sealskin waistcoat is useful, and the feet and hands should be well and warmly clothed. An eider-down quilt on the bed which should be warmed in winter, is a good covering. No aged person should be suffered to get cold in bed. 2 A M is the hour when most deaths take place, when the temperature of the body is lowest and its powers feeblest. The warmth of the bed is of great importance in old age. We are all expected to warm our beds but old people cannot always do it, so it must be warmed for them. A bath (water) should be taken every day, and a warmer bath with plenty of a pure mild soap to keep the skin supple and soft should be used twice a week. It is better for old people, who have the opportunity, to winter in the south of Europe if possible, if not, the aged should shut themselves up in a well-warmed house at this season. All habits of old people should be respected and not lightly altered. Whatever excites exhaustion should be forbidden. Early rising is therefore bad. Drinking hard water is not good, as it tends to hasten the calcareous changes in the body. Certain common errors in the care of the aged may be here pointed out, some we have already touched on. 1. That the aged require rich and very nourishing diet. 2 That early rising is good for them. 3 That cold baths invigorate them whereas they are fraught with imminent danger, and are often fatal. 4 That continual medicines and dinner pills are needed to digest the food whereas, instead, less should be taken. 5 That the rooms should be hot whereas they should be cool, but not cold—65 deg. to 70 deg. 6. That a fixed diet should be rigidly adhered to whereas variety is often essential.

Old age is of two sorts that which is natural and that which is prematurely acquired in youth, and it need hardly be observed that it is only of the former variety we now speak. Self denial often requires to be practised by the aged in many ways, though not arbitrarily. All *known weaknesses in the constitution* should be jealously watched. No care as a rule suits only the aged such *as guards the young*, because they are not in many ways the same objects of interest. But this is not as it should be, nor is it consistent with the Christian profession. In animals death when it comes is, as a rule, swift. There is with the vast majority no old age and debility suffocates amongst them. *No long wasting disease, or slow tortures,* embitter their following when their powers fail, and are thus delivered from all these slow tortures by one sharp stroke. This apparent cruelty of nature is thus merciful provision for the so beings who know not the meaning of sympathy. In early ages and in savage life it was the same with man. The skulls found in the grave beds are all full of teeth, as of those who died early. *Now modern civilisation,* love and care prolong life to a great age. This is not an unmixed good. Almost the very existence of slow lingering and long diseases has been brought about by the love and care that distinguish humanity. Hence it is a peculiarly noble and Christian work to lessen the sufferings that in a sense our own care has made possible, and, so far as we are able, to *make old age a period of serene sunshine and* an unmixed blessing.

Death in old age is the lot of most of its sufferers. The candle often goes out with hardly a flicker. The old man is happy and comfortable one day, and gone the next. It is amongst the aged, however, death from old age is not the rule. An organ generally fails long in advance of the rest, and the end is soon sudden. A man may, like D. Willis in story, the attendant to George III, go to sleep in his chair and never wake. One slight cold, or an indigestion or over fatigue, even a fall, a fall, or cold or coughing, may bring about death in a manner much to be envied by those who have to travel by longer and more painful roads to the same end. A cattle fair at ninety-eight attended the market on Saturday. Here he laughed and talk too much, and the excitement caused his death on the Tuesday. At ninety four a lady walked a quarter of a mile to church, there caught a cold, and died that night. The signs of sufferings are painful only *to the by-standers*. It is rare to find a clear intellect at death. Nevertheless, that instinct is true that treasures up last words and dying sayings, for in the darkened mind only the strongest and most vivid ideas and expressions are left to find utterance, and hence often throw an unexpected light upon the real character. Hence the saying, "the ruling passion strong in death." It is found that out of 800 aged *people the most were naturally of a placid* disposition, one-half were comfortably off, and only four had bad digestions. Three-fourths of the whole were of average mental power, while 11 per cent were of low intelligence. It is calculated that 425 out of every million are really distinguished men. Comparatively few of these live to a great age, though there are notable exceptions to this general rule, while *real geniuses almost always* die young. Fierce and rapid combustion of nervous or muscular force is not compatible with long duration of life. For long endurance in men, as in stoves we must have slow, steady combustion.

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NOTICE

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BERTRAM KEIGHTLEY, M A,
GENERAL SECRETARY T S,
Indian Section
Adyar, Madras, 5 January, 1891

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 4, half yearly Rs 2 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the Manager, *Mount Road, Madras*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London 25th Jan—The latest Bulletins state that Mr Bradlaugh is in a comatose condition, and is fast sinking

London, 24th Jan—Mr Sexton and Mr Macarthy have gone to Boulogne in order to arrive at a final settlement with Mr O'Brien.

London, 25th Jan—Messrs Macarthy and Sexton have returned to London from Boulogne They express themselves satisfied with their conference with Mr. O'Brien and hope for a speedy settlement.

Calcutta, 26th Jan—The Czarewitch has abandoned his intention of visiting Darjeeling His plans are therefore all changed The programme while in Calcutta is entirely upset He arrives this afternoon, and there will be a State Banquet and a Reception to night at Government House, and a Garden Party on Wednesday

He leaves the same night by the Mail train for Bombay, travelling thence to Madras, which he reaches on the 6th proximo, as originally arranged

London, 26th Jan—The latest bulletin respecting Mr Bradlaugh states that he is a trifle better

London, 27th Jan—Mr Bradlaugh last evening had made a remarkable improvement, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

Calcutta, 27th Jan—The Czarewitch arrived at 4 30 p m yesterday, the Viceroy going to Howrah Station to meet him, instead of, as usual, receiving his guest at Government House, and the Lieutenant Governor receiving him at the Railway Station This innovation is the subject of some comment here Thousands of people turned out on the occasion, and observed a half holiday for it The line of the route was guarded by British Troops, and some attempt was made at decorations There was an utter absence of enthusiasm Not a cheer greeted the procession as it moved through the streets At Government House the usual formalities were observed, such as Guards of Honour, and the massed bands playing the Russian and English National Anthems The Volunteers mustered fairly strong There was a large gathering of the *élite* on the steps of Government House His Imperial Highness was introduced to several personages and then withdrew

Last night there was a State banquet and an evening party afterwards. There was a great crush, and the gathering was a brilliant and representative one

Two Nihilists are known to be among us and the Police are extremely vigilant Boarding house keepers and others have been interviewed, and requested to communicate to the Police when suspicious foreigners apply to them for lodgings

London, 27th Jan—Sir John Gorst's India Councils Bill has been read for the first time in the House of Commons.

London, 28th Jan—Mr Bradlaugh has had another relapse, and is suffering from extreme exhaustion

In the House of Commons last night a Resolution expunging from the Journals of the House the Resolution passed in 1880 precluding Mr Bradlaugh from taking the affirmation instead of oath was unanimously passed

Calcutta, 27th Jan—His Excellency Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, has been appointed to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, and Lady Wenlock has been appointed to the Imperial Order of the Crown of India

28th Jan—The Czarewitch and suite yesterday visited the Calcutta Zoo. They were much interested in all they saw. In the afternoon they were driven to the Botanical Gardens, and at night His Imperial Highness dined, with his entire suite, at Belvedere, the residence of Sir Charles Elliott, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Allahabad, 27th Jan—The Therria coal field, recently examined under the orders of Government, is only twenty miles distant from the Bengal Nagpore Railway A short line from Purulia will be built very shortly. The field is said to contain many millions of tons of good coal.

Calcutta, 29th Jan—The Czarewitch and suite visited the Mint and the Museum yesterday, and were present at a Garden Party at Government House in the afternoon, at which there was a great crowd of people.

After dinner the Viceroy and Staff accompanied the visitors to the station, the departure being private

London, 30th Jan—Mr Bradlaugh is much worse.

It is privately reported that the Grand Duke George has injured his spine by falling from the maintop of the Russian flagship *Azova* while on the passage out to India

In the House of Commons last night Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that Government did not intend to interfere in the judicial decision given in the Dum Dum Murder Case

Paris, 29th Jan—Notwithstanding the Portuguese denial to the statement that a Charter had been granted to a French Company at Mozambique to exploit the territory from the Sabi to the Zambesi, M. Bartissol, one of the Deputies of the French Chamber, on behalf of the Mozambique Company, has confirmed the concession, which he states forbids the Company making any arrangement with the British Chartered Company.

Washington, 24th Jan—The Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives has commenced hearing evidence on the Silver Bill The Delegates sent by the Boston merchants are opposed to free coinage.

Washington, 29th Jan. Midnight—The silver men here have now abandoned all hope of passing the Free Coinage Bill this Session.

Allahabad, 29th Jan—Rumours of the death of the Amir at Cabul have reached India, but remain unconfirmed, and in all probability they are grounded merely on the late dangerous illness from which he has just rallied.

London, 30th Jan.—Mr Bradlaugh died this morning

31st Jan.—General regret was expressed last night in the House of Commons at Mr Bradlaugh's death. Owing to his condition he never learned before his death that the House of Commons had expunged from the journals of the House the Resolution precluding him from taking the oath.

Bombay, 31st Jan—H I H the Czarewitch arrived here last night, and at once proceeded on board the Russian Flagship *Azova*, which was beautifully illuminated for the occasion. His Imperial Highness was met at the station by Mr. Lee Warner, the Chief Secretary to Government.

Calcutta, 31st Jan—It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that Mr. G. F. Meikle, jobed as been appointed to be Commissioner of Coorg, vice Colonel Tredway Clarke-rutherford.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1891

THE TRAVANCORE STATE

We intend continuing our remarks with regard to this State, bringing what we say on the facts given in the Memorial sent up. Those who signed it have made out a very strong case against the Government, and the Maharajah and his advisers will have to take the subject into consideration. But we have information on the subject in *the Travancore Almanac* for 1889, and this was given by the Dewan himself. We find from this account there were 3,107 appointments in the State carrying with them salaries of ten rupees per mensem and upwards, and they are thus distributed, 7,050 of these were Malayali Hindus, which only gives 11 per cent of their population, 1,444 places are given to foreign Hindus, which gives the large percentage of 45 of all the people, while 272 Christians are employed which number is 9·6 of the people who profess this faith. Such facts as these do not speak well for the way the work of the State is distributed among the people, and if matters go on much longer in the way they have been doing of late, the Native of Travancore may be shut out from any share of the rule in their own land. The Memorial tells us that out of the 1,000 appointments held by Malayali Hindus 1,575 are shared by Malayali Sudras, 75 by Nanjanad Sudras, and not a single appointment by the Pucra though they form nearly one sixth of the total population of the State, and among 1,444 appointments held by foreign Hindus, 1,000 are held by Brahmins out of 272 held by Christians, 76 alone are held by those belonging to the Syrian Church. The Memorial says that though the classification includes several low paid appointments for which foreigners are not generally obtained, and Natives must, of necessity, be admitted, the high percentage of foreign Hindus is the direct result of the introduction of their relatives *and castemen by the foreign administrators* of Travancore. We have seen the same thing nearer home, and, therefore, can quite understand how matters stand in Travancore. The salaries in that State are lower than in other parts of the country, the highest being Rs 2000 a month, and consequently all these appointments carrying a salary of Rs 50 and upwards may fairly be regarded as the higher appointments. Taking this sum as a basis, it is found that there are 246 appointments in the State of this kind, excluding thirty three held by Europeans. Of these we are told sixty are held by Malayali Hindus, 121 by foreign Hindus, and sixty two by Christians. To put the matter in another way, while the Natives of the country Malayali Hindus or Christians, as the case *may be, each come in only for nearly* a fourth of the total number of higher appointments, the foreigners *monopolise* nearly one half. Tables are given in the Memorial which show very plainly *that the* greatest number of the higher appointments are held by foreign Hindus, and they also show that even among them the number held by Brahmins is more than double that held by Sudras. "While 289 foreign Brahmins return one man from among them to fill the higher grades of the service, more than 20 times the number are necessary to return a Malayali Sudra, and 63 times the number to return a Syrian Christian. Worse than all, there is not a single representative of the Pulya community holding any Government appointment for Rs. 10 rupees or upwards a month in the State, though intelligent and educated men are not wanting among them, where as several of their countrymen in Malabar have been advanced to some of the highest offices of the Uncovenanted Civil Service open to Natives of India."

We are told that as a necessary consequence of the uneven distribution of appointments, it is found that, while the aggregate salaries of the foreign Brahmins in the higher services done are enough to give annually Rs 1130 to each and every *one of their community in the country*, each Malayali Sudra on a similar distribution gets only two annas, six pies, and each Christian 2 annas 10 p.

Again, on examination into the individual departments of the State will show more clearly still the injustice done to the people of the country. In the Huzur Office which contains twenty one appointments carrying salaries ranging between Rs 2000 and 50, only six are held by Malayali Sudras, the best of which only carries with it a salary of Rs 400, and three by Christians, the highest of which secures 700 Rs while eight are held by foreign Brahmins, the most important official among whom draws Rs 2000. In the Revenue Department which contains 37 appointments of the same nature 13 are *held by Malayali Sudras, and three by* Christians, the highest officials among whom get only between Rs. 150 and 200, and between Rs 50 and Rs 100 respectively, but 15 are held by foreign Brahmins, the highest functionary among whom draws between Rs 600 and 700. We could go on multiplying instances if it were necessary to show the injustice of the way patronage is bestowed in the Travancore State.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CONGRESS

We are glad to be able to state that the *Indian National Congress has gained a* victory and an important one. It will be remembered that while the Congress was sitting in Calcutta, a circular was sent out by the Bengal Government to the effect that none of its servants should attend the meeting. Of course this was resented by those present, and the Resolution was to the Government on the subject. The result has been that the Viceroy disclaims any antagonism to the movement and says the circular in question was sent out "under a misapprehension" and that any one can attend the Congress meetings, or become a member if so inclined. The officials *desired to have every thing the* proper way, but Lord Lansdowne would not hear of this, and when he was in full possession of the facts he at once decided what ought to be done, and ordered his Private Secretary to send a letter to Mr Hume telling him that all restrictions on the movement of Government servants, with regard to the Congress had been removed. This is most certainly a step gained, and a very important one. The head of the state has declared that the movement is perfectly legitimate. That there is nothing wrong about it, and that it is open to any one to join it. Matters ought to go far more smoothly in the future than they have in the past. The Congress need not be looked upon by the officials as something dreadful, and that all good people ought to *keep away from it. One step forward has* been made, and before long there may be another made. The ground is now cleared, the people of the land know exactly how the rulers look upon the movement, and we feel sure the Congress will now make great progress. The members must exert themselves to the utmost to increase the usefulness of the institution and to prove to the officials that it is likely to become a real benefit to the people, and perhaps, in time those very men may feel inclined to join it.

Occasional Notes

A NUMBER of native gentlemen have *started a Widow Asylum at Ludhiana*, to afford shelter to poor and helpless widows, and arrange for their education.

It has at last been finally decided that the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists is to be held in England, under the presidency of Professor Max Muller in 1892.

A St Petersburg correspondent learns on the best authority that the cordial reception of the Czarewitch in India has produced very favourable impression there in Imperial and Ministerial circles.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, who has been for some time past in England on leave, will return to India about the middle of March.

Referring to the Age of Consent Bill the Lahore paper says:—"Thirty years ago we could venture on imposing a whole system of criminal law on the people, now we boggle at a really trifling amendment."

Meetings protesting against the Protected Age Bill are being held in every ward of Calcutta, and also in every part of Bengal. The feeling, says a correspondent, is intense and memorials are being forwarded daily to the Viceroy.

The *Deccan Times* is credibly informed that the rumour to which it lately gave currency regarding the changes in the Hyderabad Residency is true, and that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will join in March, and be succeeded by Mr Cunningham.

The Queen is sending an Indian elephant, lately exported, and carried with it a lady elephant to the Emperor of Morocco. The animal was taken from Calcutta to Gibraltar, and will be carried thence to Mazagan on land to Fez the Court of the Moorish Sovereign.

The question as to whether rum can be produced by artificial means is to be tested by the United States Government. A clause has been added to the Appropriation Bill which provides that 2000 dollars shall be expended in experiments having for their object the artificial production of rainfall by the explosion of dynamite.

Questions about women will have to be answered in the Punjab translations which are being made. In one district last year out of 25 murders were the result of such quarrels, and in another the proportion was 21 out of 30. In the Lahore district the Deputy Commissioner thinks that the cause is the difficulty of obtaining legal redressing against the objects of jealousy.

Horse shoes of compressed paper have been introduced into the Military and Cavalry of the German Army. The shoe is made of sheets of pitchout paper cemented with a special material resembling Spanish white, hot and boiled. Thus formed the separate layers are stamped, consolidated, and consolidated by a hydraulic press. When dry the shoe is ready for each horse.

The oldest woman in the world is to be found at Lake Chapel in Minnesota. Mr Daniel Salsbury completed his 100th year on December 14th, and his wife is seven years older. They were married in January 1811. Until recently this venerable pair lived by themselves in a log house on the Yellow Bank river, and both are described as being still in good health. On his 100th birthday Mr Salsbury walked a distance of 14 miles.

The following is an Imperial Chinese Decree on the death of the Imperial concubine Lo of the late Emperor Tung Chih:—"We will in person offer a sacrifice and perform the funeral ceremonies on the 16th day (29th inst.). Let members of the Palace, the Imperial Clans, Princes, Dukes, and all officials (in the metropolis) both civil and military wear mourning on that day for one day. Respect this!"

There is a nice little quarrel going on just now between Mr Parnell and Dr Tanner. It seems that Mr Parnell accused Dr Tanner of "murderous" bungling, causing the death of a patient after an operation. It turns out that the patient in question was being treated by Dr Tanner's father, who died some time ago, and Mr Parnell confused the two personalities. Dr Tanner is prosecuting Mr Parnell for libel.

Miss Katie Drexel, an American lady otherwise known as Sister Catherine, has founded a new religious Order, to which she has devoted her immense fortune, estimated at £1,600,000. The Order will be known as the Sisters of the Most Holy Sacrament. Its object will be to ameliorate the condition of the North American Indians and negroes, and a convent and schools are to be erected at Arundel, near Washington.

Certain month of the year seem to be peculiarly favourable to certain people, and a very notable instance of this occurs in the case of Mr Gladstone. He was born in December. He entered Parliament for the first time in December. He first became a Member of the Government in December. He was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in December, and, finally, he first became Prime Minister in December.

The *Advocate of India* states that Dr Da Gama has received a telegram from Lisbon announcing that decrees have been published recalling to office Galvão, Governor-General of Goa, and appointing General Da Cunha in his stead. "Some of the leaders of the popular party against whom warrants of arrest have been issued by the late Government are now refugees in Bombay. The Goan authorities have been asking for their extradition, but there is no likelihood that they will be given up by the Bombay Government."

The following story about Lord Dufferin and Signor Crispi comes from Rome. The British Ambassador, calling on the Premier, found the latter seated at a table. Signor Crispi did not rise but waved his hand in a vague direction and mumbling, Lord Dufferin remained standing on the threshold and did not advance. Again Signor Crispi waved his fingers, but the Ambassador stood motionless. Then it occurred to Signor Crispi that it would possibly be polite if he went forward *to receive the Ambassador in the hall so.*

The *Times* states that it has been found impossible to carry out the original idea that the Czarewitch's visit to India should be of an official character. When the English Foreign Office first heard that it was to be received officially it was *intended that the visit in South* Eastern Europe he would be treated by crowned heads with that distinction to which he is entitled as heir to the Russian throne. But this having been done the necessity arose for a modification of the Indian programme. The Czarewitch has, as greatly surprised his arrival in this country by entirely declining to receive any honour and to those who were shown to the Prince of Wales.

The *Times of India* thinks that the Calcutta meeting to protest against the Age of Consent Bill "is a fair sample of the attitude and unreasoning prejudices which underlie the opinions of the men who attended. That the Congress will do what it does before it is not surprising one hardly looks to them for intelligent opinion on any subject, but it is certainly curious to find in the list of those who took part in the meetings extolled proceedings at Calcutta the names of prominent natives who have hitherto been held in high respect as men who have successfully emerged from the narrow bondage of bigotry and prejudice."

A Calcutta telegram to a contemporary says:—Several meetings of orthodox Hindus have been held during the last few days in which pandits have spoken averring that the Age of Consent Bill will interfere with the religion of the Hindus. Resolutions have been passed giving expression to this view and memorials have been adopted for presentation to the Viceroy. It is significant that the Congress leaders are dumb so far, and are likely to remain so, fearing to pronounce a formal opinion one way or the other. A meeting of graduates to oppose the Bill comes off to-night, owing to the opposition offered to the speakers by the Brahmo graduates last evening.

THE meeting of "graduates," which was held in Calcutta on Wednesday, shows some what clearly that the country is scarcely prepared to work a deliberative assembly. "Though the educated community were invited to take part in the meeting, we (*Indian Daily News*) understand that the proceedings were soon marked by gross abuse of each other by the speakers, and shortly developed into an affair of fisticuffs. The hall was clear l, and the contest was renewed in the adjoining public square, where *lathies* were the arguments, and in many cases prudence became the better part of valour, and the combatants sought shelter in neighbouring houses." The result was a *fiasco*, for we are told "both the contending parties scattered about, into unusual houses, and the Rajah who presided was obliged to dispersed the gathering."

A CONTEMPORARY calls to mind that when General Sir Colin Napier threatened to suppress suttee in the recently conquered province of Sind, the priests went to him to protest on the ground that all nations had customs which should be respected, and that suttee was a very old one among them. The General replied—"Bunsee, This burning of widows is your custom, I prize the rifle. Burning widows shall be burnt in all subsidiary and their property. My quarters shall be burnt in order that such a long and common custom which widows is concerned. Let it be a lesson to all burning of widows." Our contemporary remarks—"It may be a sacred custom to immolate hapless girls, but it is the Western creed to punish severely all murders."

WE have recently said, writes the *Mirror*, that we have spoken against such legislation as that which reformed Hindu society should adopt. From another and a different standpoint. But at the same time we should be sorry if we should be in any way unfaithful to our country and our God. It was pointed out, in a slightest degree, to the unwisdom and even dangerous tendency of such proceedings. We may find the risk of being thus treated more present than not in carrying out such proceedings. For instance, the *Mirror* has been called a Brahmo paper. It was so when it was owned by the late lamented Kesub Chunder Sen. But it has since been the organ of pure *Hindu* public opinion for many years and the writer who now calls the *Mirror* a Brahmo paper, has made use of a libel to be published for a questionable purpose.

A MASSACRE took place in Bombay on Wednesday night, a Mahomedan named Abdulla, three of his family, and a maid servant, being killed with a cutlass, and having within a short time of one other Abdulla with the first to succumb and which the latter has hitherto had dearly fell to the ground, and the latter to, and expired. Abdulla's wife was next taken ill. She was crying, and fell dead, and immediately Abdulla's mother next died in a similar manner, and the servant expired about the same time. All the family were apparently enjoying good health, and in the spot of time after Abdulla was struck by lightning, the six all five were in a place. An inquest was opened but the cause of death has not been ascertained although the symptoms point to poisoning.

Local and Provincial

THE CENSUS.—The taking of the preliminary Census commences this Saturday, and will finish to-morrow.

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.—Saturday last being the last Saturday of the month all the Courts and Public offices were closed.

THE UPPER RESIDENCY, MYSORE.—The Dewan has sanctioned a sum of money to be expended on the establishment of this place.

NUNDIDROOG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Nunddidroog Criminal Sessions began on 9th of this month. Up to date three cases have been committed.

THE RESIDENT.—The Resident is now in Calcutta, and is a guest of the Viceroy. He will remain there some time we are told.

TRANSFER.—We learn that Mr Mark Railway Station Master Mysore has been transferred to Dharwar and succeeded by one Mr Hanumantha Rao.

A RE EXAMINATION.—There was a re-examination in the Sanscrit Text for the B. A. language Branch, at the Central College, last Friday. All those candidates who had already passed were admitted.

DATE CULTIVATION.—At present date crops are supposed not to thrive in this country. A quantity of seed is being obtained from Egypt for experimental cultivation.

ARSON.—A new house belonging to the Shanbog at Begur, Bangalore District, was burnt the 6th ult. Damage to the extent of Rs 1,500 was caused. Two men have been arrested.

MR MADHAVARAO.—It is stated that Mr Malavra Rao the Deputy Commissioner will, on the completion of the special duty in Shimoga, proceed and join his Mahis Rani's suit at Bombay.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.—The *Bangalore Spectator* announces that Dr Dhanakoti Rao is about to Bangalore and is making extensive preparations to set his industry on foot. The very favorable conditions under which Dr Dhanakoti obtained the concession, cannot fail to ensure success.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—News is growing current that the S. M. R. company has asked for the new public building at the Windsor Castle, Mysore Town, as they are about shortly their Head Office from Dharwar and that they have offered a sum equal over the original cost of the Building. The Mysore Government is not said to have agreed to the proposal, and negotiations are at present in progress, and, we believe, be sent to the Adjudicators for two time being, if the proposal be accepted.

RESULTS.—Passed Middle School Passed Candidates, 8713—M Venkatachellam 8715—M Cumaraiah Iyengar 8716—M Sami Rao 8719—R L Narasimhaiah 8720—L C Venkatasubba Rao 8721—S Ramasamy 8722—K Bhagiratha Rao 8724—K Ramchandra 8725—H Lakshmana Rao 8726—S Sankara Rao 8727—Venkata Lakshmiah 8728—B Bhimaiah 8729—M Sankaraiah 8730—B Chennappa Chetty 8750—O Ramchandra Rao 8751—P Lakshmana Chetty 8761—D Lakshmiah Narasimhaiah 8760—C Sankaranarayana Modliar 8762—K S Kuppuswamy Iyengar 8767—U Damodara Modliar 8768—M Anandachellam 8770—V Doraisamy Mudaliar 8772—L S Shanmuga 8775—L N Venkata Rao.

CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS.—Eighteen elephants were captured in the Mysore Kheddas by Mr Sandison on the night of the 24th ult., and two days after by the 27th ult. after using and waving torch light, which was set by General Hogge, who left H. the Maharajah's special party on this wind up the Kheddas season so lively in nights and not to speak of the captured since New Years Day and the transhipment and collection of the elephants for further capture. The special party of His High ness the Maharajah's Darbar in under taking the capture and fulfilling it in the most liberal and simple manner has been satisfactorily justified by the capture of nearly two hundred elephants in six months, to the profit of the State and the relief of the ryots. Mr Sandison and his staff have been kept to the Mysore Darbar by the Government of India till December 1891 for this special duty.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY

F A EXAMINATION, DEC 1890

List of Passed Candidates from Bangalore.—

Reg No	Name
560	P Gopalachari (I Class)
569	B N Gopalachari (II Class)
576	S Chidambaram Iyengar
580	S Krishnamachari
581	S Krishnaswami Iyengar
582	T V Narasimhaswamy Aiyar
585	A Seshachala Iyengar
587	P Adinarayana Rao
601	A Sangamada Mudaliar
603	P Venkata Reddi
606	R Alvar Iyengar
610	T Appa Rao
612	G Bhima Rao
623	N Krishnamurthi Rao
628	G Narasinga Rao
630	P Narayana Rao
636	I Ramachandra Rao
638	L Rama Rao
640	B I Ramaswami Iyengar
641	C B Sitarama Rao
647	H Somayya Rao
649	P Subba Rao
652	S M Venkatakrishnayya
654	M Venkatta Rao
660	N Basappa Aiyengar
664	N Krishna Aiyengar
667	A Narasimha Aiyengar
670	T B Ramachar
672	B Ranga Aiyangar
673	N Thammanna
692	Geo C. A. Simon

General Summary.

STAMPS ON SHARES.—The Governor-General in Council has directed that, if any Company limited by shares which has paid the full stamp duty chargeable on its share warrants in the composition therefor, mentioned in Notification dated 14th November, 1890, subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital, the share-warrants issued by such Company under Section 39 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, with respect to such additional capital, will be exempt from payment of the duty specified in Section 35 of the said Indian Companies Act, 1882, upon payment, in composition for that duty, to the Collector of Stamp Revenue, of ¼ per centum of the additional capital so issued.

A WARNING TO MILKMEN.—To day, before Mr Sultan Mohedeen Sahib Bahadur, Sergt. Major H. N. Thompson R. A., at the Fort, charged a milkman named Moonuswamy with cheating by adulterating his milk. About 6 a.m. on the 17th inst. the accused, who supplies the Mess and the Battery with milk, supplied milk, which, on being tested by the prosecutor with a lactometer was found to contain almost four-fifths of water. The matter having been reported to Dr W. D. Sutherland he tested the milk and found it contained 40 per cent of water. His Worship sentenced the accused who admitted his half adulterated the milk to the extent of one-third, to a measure, to 4 weeks rigorous imprisonment.

Extracts.

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL

Vikrantha.—We have in a former issue in a leading article shown the inconsistencies that lurk in the speech of Sir Andrew Scoble. While on the one hand the Hon mover minutes that the Bill involves no interference with the religion and usages among the Pandus, on the other hand, as pointed out by Sri Bonesh Chandra, it directly does so. Now from the correspondence published in the *Statesman* it appears that the one Bengal authority on whose opinion Sir Andrew Scoble rested his contention did not say or mean anything of the kind. Pandit Sasiruse Tarkachudamani, the author in question, writes to that paper to say that his words have been misinterpreted of course unconsciously by the Hon Mover. The burden of proving therefore, that the contemplated measure will not touch any provision of Hindu Law or well established usage has been shifted on to the shoulders of Government and in this connection we are glad to learn that authorities have determined to publish in the Government Gazette all the correspondence on the subject that has led to the introduction of the present measure. We hope such Government to be in no hurry in passing the measure, but to allow the public most adversely affected to have ample time to say what they may have to say on the subject. The agitation in Bengal seems to be daily growing, let it be all genuine and sincere, and then its reasonable protests are sure to be respectfully listened to. We may warn those agitators that by simply decrying all manner of so called interference they will simply spoil their cause, they must point out to the Government as to what and how far real interference lies, and as to suggest a way out of the difficulty. Government has been upto this time sincerely under the impression that the raising of the age of consent to twelve will not in any way interfere with any religious usages, it therefore proper and satisfactory steps are taken to disabuse its mind on the subject, we have still hopes, in spite of the present protests, of the rash or furious to the contrary, that Government will see its way to modify the present measure if only convinced of the necessity of doing so.

FIFTH ARTICLE

The *Dacca Gazette*.—Much less said about it the better. The question has been discussed threadbare from every stand point. The reformers and anti reformers have had their say, but the main question still remains what it was—unsolved. The orthodox Hindus have not been able to prove clearly by citing authoritative texts that sexual intercourse is absolutely necessary according to *Shastras* as soon as a girl attains her puberty. It is established beyond the shadow of a doubt, that our *Shastras* strictly prohibit cohabitation before a girl reaches puberty. It is also proved that the custom is generally prevalent in the country to allow a husband to have connection with his girl-wife before the latter is physically fit for the purpose. It is an evil whose existence is deplored alike by the reformers and anti reformers, and as such its abolition is fervently prayed for by both. Now the question is how to bring about the much desired abolition? The Government and the people both desire that this pernicious practice must be put a stop to. How to put a stop to it? By legislative enactment. There is the rub. If there is to be a law, it must lay down a hard and fast limit of age without which limit it can not be made to answer the purpose. If there be no age limitation, the measure would prove just the reverse of what it is intended to be.

The present limit of age is too low. It must be raised if we are at all sincere in our desire to see the evil practice discontinued. So the Government proposes to raise the age to 12. We fail to see how it can interfere with the religious faith of the people. As we have said, the orthodox party has not yet been able to produce any authoritative text which enjoins that consummation must take place as soon as a girl reaches her puberty. We do not feel disposed to accept the theory that the *Garbhadhan* ceremony means nothing more if in that. We do not see what objection there can be to the ceremony being duly performed without allowing the couple to live together as husband and wife. What is the actual state of things in the country? The ceremony is very rarely performed now a days. It is more honoured in the breach than in the performance thereof. Our young men have often to live in distant places on business and it often becomes impossible for them to come home in proper time to observe the ceremony. Such being the case, it comes with ill-grace from the leaders of the society to put forward that plea as a plea sufficient for the postponement of the bill.

A further point of importance to be noted relates to what may be called the sanction of the rule we are here concerned with. In the text of Parasara already cited the man who violates the rule is said to commit "the awful sin of having killed a foetus." The worst roisterer, on the one hand, and the most a questioning believer in the perfection of the Shastras on the other, must admit that *this* particular *form* of sin is a mere "legal fiction." There is, in fact, of course no foetus to be killed and therefore none can be killed. And now let us see what are the modes in which this "legal fiction" of a sin can be purged. For, as is well known, while the Hindu system on the one hand lays down a large number of rules, to the violation of each of which a certain sin attaches, it provides on the other hand an elaborate series of penances and expiations by which the respective sins incurred can be entirely washed away. It is obvious, therefore, that if we look merely at the rule itself, and the description of the sin which is stated to attach to its violation, we get but an imperfect idea of the whole doctrine of the Hindu system touching the matter to which the rule relates. Let us then examine what is stated in the books about the penance to be performed in the case dealt with in Parasara's text above quoted. The commentary of Madhava on that text furnishes some information on the point. Madhava quotes Brihaspati, and Baudhayana, the first as laying down a penance of half a *krichchhra*, and the last a penance of a hundred *pranayamas*, to be performed by a husband who does not meet his wife in due season. As to the hundred *pranayamas*, that is not an operation of much time or difficulty. The grasping of the nostrils by three of the fingers, even though it has to be repeated a hundred times, and even though it may have to be accompanied by the recitation of mantras or prayers, is obviously a very light penance. *Krichchhra* in the original technical sense is a somewhat more troublesome process, involving fasting and so forth for a certain period though even in the Smriti of Parasara (chap XII st) it is said to consist in reciting the *Gayatri* verse ten thousand times optionally with other more or less tedious operations. Half a *Krichchhra* which is the penance laid down for the "sin," we are now considering, necessarily represents the tedium and trouble reduced fifty per cent. But let us now look at the Prayaschittanadarshakhara—a special authority on the subject of penances. We read there that "for the omission to meet a wife in the season [the penance is] half a *krichchhra*. If [the omission is] involuntary, [the penance is] a hundred *pranayamas*." This, however, only in the case of one who is at hand, and not suffering from

Kanse, as in other than *Parva* days." It will be noticed that the various points here stated are nearly all indicated in Madhava's commentary as already quoted And as regards the half *krichchhra*, it is worthy of remark, that the work now under citation says that it is "equivalent to one and a half Krichhrapanas according to the Gandas"—the Gandas being the Bengalees, the followers of Rajahmandri to whom Sir R C Mitter refers. What then is the result of all the above discussion? Why, even this, that although the "sin" is described as "the awful sin of having killed a fetus" — *na panaca for it is stated to be equal to any pranajamas*, or so many recitations of the *Gayatri* verse, or, and this according to the opinion of the school of Raghunandana, no expenditure of so much money It seems to prove that in Western India, as widely in Bengal and other provinces, the *krichchhras* may substitute *for Krichchhras* and the penances are largely, almost universally, used So that on the principle underlying Sir R C Mitter's contention, we come to this practical result, that the "sin" referred to can be practice be washed away by the expenditure of a few Annas According to the well established tariff in Western India, half a *krichchhra* means just two annas and no more And so the dangerous looking dilemma which Sir R C Mitter stated in Council, and present itself before the "orthodox Hindu husband" of the age of consent Bill was passed, gets entirely denuded in its practical aspect of all its dangerous elements The alternative is no longer between the violation of British Law, and Shastra Law — between trouble in this world and trouble in the next An "orthodox Hindu husband" can with perfect ease obey British Law, and the injunctions of his Shastras at the same time, if he will only consent to spend a few Annas! Or he may even avoid the pecuniary expenditure, if he will only perform a hundred *pranajamas* or recite the *Gayatri* five thousand times—both operations, to which, as an "orthodox Hindu husband, he can, of course offer no reasonable objection —*Indu Prakash*

BISMARCK'S FALL

M Bowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, gives a full and particular account of the fall of Prince Bismark The change (he writes) produced thereby in French public feeling can hardly be realised by foreigners, nor do the French themselves fully understand it Prince Bismarck had been considered by them the soul and brain which planned the war of 1870—the formidable victor who had foreseen the defeat and weighed its results They attributed to him their sufferings and humiliations, their resentment being all the keener because they were forced to acknowledge that he was a greatman, and that the nation by whom they had been crushed guarded, like a gem on its crown of victory, the unquestioned genius who had secured that triumph Long after the defeat what France instinctively envied in Germany was not merely the possessing of a man like Bismarck, but the sight of successive German Emperors bowing before his genius and with patriotic resignation supporting almost a tyranny

HOW THE FALL CAME ABOUT.

France now begins to understand the causes of the fall, and the circumstances, till recently unknown which accompanied it. All these revelations are such that the Chancellor's bitterest enemies hardly venture to describe what a shadow he has himself cast in descending from power over the brilliance of his rule He had latterly become an obstacle, and an barrassment, a cause of irritation for everybody, a constant difficulty in the despatch of public affairs. Of late he had seen none of the Ministers of whom he was the chief, he listened to none of their objections, and he gave definite orders as if the opinion of his associates was of no value He was almost inaccessible, received only those whom his caprice invited around him, tolerated no objection, and listened with a condescending smile—condemning them beforehand—to the ideas submitted to him by his young master He had even ceased really to work. He complained of the slightest decision being taken without consulting him and professed to be crushed by work whenever documents were sent him to sign He had become the terror of all who had to approach him Nobody ventured to contradict him, and even William II. saw him only occasionally, either because he was afraid of disturbing him, or was irritated by his conduct

MASTER AND SERVANT

At last the moment came when the pupil, now the master, confronted the master now the chief servant The quarrel broke out on a minor question, and the Imperial discontent long restrained, poured forth The Chancellor, taken by surprise, was disconcerted, and suddenly said "Then I can only offer your Majesty my resignation" The Emperor was silent Prince Bismarck withdrew Two hours afterwards, the resignation not having arrived, the Emperor sent an aide-de camp The chancellor greeted him very affably, convinced that the Emperor wished him to go back and reconsider his idea of resignation The fact was just the contrary Prince Bismarck was aghast The aide de camp had been sent for his written resignation The Prince was very uneasy, made an excuse for not having drawn it up, and deferred it till the morrow On the morrow the aide-de-camp reappeared This time Prince Bismarck was calmer, but again he made an excuse saying that before preparing his written resignation he was bound to pay a visit

AN APPEAL TO THE EMPRESS FREDERICK

Prince Bismarck account only paid the visit, which—record he says it may appear, but I can vouch for it—was a visit to the Empress Frederick Yes, in the pang of his fall, this man, who but the day before had been the great Chancellor stopped before her whom he had so long humbled He explained to her the danger of the Empire involved in his fall, the fatal consequences which the young Emperor risked in overturning the founder of the Empire He begged her to intervene so as to prevent disasters to Germany, remorse to her Sovereign, and numerated humiliation to his most faithful servant The Empress heard him out She saw him humiliating himself before her the man who had implacably hated her husband and herself, and who had sown distrust between son and father No doubt she enjoyed the spectacle of seeing at her feet this bitter enemy, dissolved by the very son whom he had reckoned on making his tool Against her

A CRUSHING REPLY

And in a single sentence, becoming the mother, Empress, and woman she returned to this cringing diplomatist all the insults which he had cast on her "I much regret being quite powerless I should have been extremely glad to intervene with may son in your favour, but you have so employed all your power in estranging his heart from me and making his mind foreign to mine, that I can only witness your fall without being able to ward it off for a moment When you are no longer there my son will perhaps draw nearer to me but it will then be too late for me to help you" The Prince with down cast head, withdrew On returning home he found the aide-de-camp, who for the third time had come for his resignation and he handed it to him

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CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The *Englishman*—On Saturday afternoon the annual Convocation of the Calcutta University for the purpose of conferring Degrees took place Admission, as in one or two previous years, was by ticket and, though the Senate House was well filled, there was a total absence of crowding and confusion The usual ceremonies were observed At 2 45 the members of the Senate in academic costume, assembled in the Senate House, and shortly after proceeded to the Entrance Hall to receive His Excellency the Viceroy the Chancellor of the University On the arrival of His Excellency, a procession was formed composed of the members of the Syndicate, the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University, who then entered the Hall in the order named. On the dais were seated the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Hon the Chief Justice of Bengal occupying seats on either side of the Chancellor and the Vice Chancellor, and the Fellows being seated behind them, and to the right and left of the dais The Vice-Chancellor then declared the Convocation open, and the conferring of degrees took place Each candidate for a degree was presented to the Vice Chancellor by the Principal of the College, at which he or she had studied, and the diploma of the degree was presented to each with the following injunction, "I charge you that ever, in your life and conversation, you show yourself worthy of the same" There were in all 771 candidates for different degrees There were 58 M A's 437 B A's, 257 B L's, 1 M D., 6 M B's 5 B L's and 7 L E's, the vast majority of whom were Bengalis, with a few Mahomedans and six Eurasians There were three Bengali lady B A's from the Bethune College, Lilal Raphael, Sarala Ghosal and Sharat Chakrabarti, and one English girl graduate, Miss Florence Holland, who had taken double honours in Latin and English, and is a private student trained by Miss Arthur, of the Darjiling School When all the candidates had been presented and received their degrees His Excellency the Chancellor, in calling upon the Vice Chancellor to address the Convocation, said —

His Excellency the Chancellor, who on rising was received with cheers, then spoke as follows —Mr Vice Chancellor, Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Let me, in the first place, express the pleasure which it gives me once more to meet the Members of the Convocation They will allow me to wish them a Happy New Year and to express my hope that it may bring nothing but prosperity to the University and to all who are connected with it On these occasions our thoughts naturally turn to the year which we have just left behind It was marked by one incident which has attracted much public attention, and which possesses a painful interest for us I need not tell you that I refer to the case of the Ripon College and the serious irregularities which were discovered in connection with it The subject is one which I would gladly pass by with silence, but it would be the merest affectation on my part to ignore it, and as the question is one to which will refer to the Government of India—one, in fact, which is one matter, or perhaps I should say your attention provoked a good many comments, I feel that I am called upon to say one or two words in reference to it

I say, at the outset, that I have no desire to traverse, which has been laid before us, but merely because I am extremely anxious that the attitude observed by the Government of India should not be misconstrued

Upon one point there will be no dispute the facts which were brought to light beyond all question besides irregularities of the gravest kind—irregularities inexcusable to the institution immediately concerned and indirectly reflecting, there is no doubt, on the University, to which the College is affiliated I wish to take this opportunity of placing on record my strong condemnation of those practices, and I say without hesitation that, if we could have brought ourselves to believe that the authorities of the University were likely to tolerate or to connive at, such practices, the intervention of the Government of India would have become inevitable.

It is, however, most important that we should remember how the case stood when it came before us The question had been dealt with in the first instance by the Syndicate which may, I think, be properly described as being, for ordinary purposes the Executive Body of the University—a body which is in fact and in point of constitution, derives its authority from the Senate, and acts under its mandate But when the case came before the Government of India, we found that the Senate, asserting its rights, had taken the matter out of the hands of the Syndicate, and was still engaged in dealing with itself The question which we had to decide was, therefore, not so much whether the stringent measures proposed by the Syndicate, or the milder measures which found favour with the Senate, best met with the requirements of the case, as whether, while the Senate was still dealing with the question, which unquestionably concerned it, the Government of India had to intervene and, upon the assumption that the University was not fit to be trusted to deal adequately with the case resort to a kind of *coup d'etat* which would have had the effect of for the moment, superseding Senate and Syndicate alike We felt that under these circumstances we could not, while the matter was still *sub judice*, without delivering a blow at the authority of the University, take the matter out of its hand (Applause)

I am glad to hear that the persons responsible for the administration of the Ripon College have been able to satisfy the University authorities, including the members of the Syndicate, that they have taken adequate precautions against the recurrence of such deplorable incidents (applause), and the question has been disposed of in, and by the University, and without the intervention of the Government—an intervention, which must always be contemplated as possible in an extreme case, but which should, I feel no doubt, be resorted to as rarely as possible

The incident has been a most regrettable one, but I trust that it will serve as a lesson, not only to those immediately concerned, but to all who are in any way connected with the educational system of which the University is the head The University owes it not only to itself, but to every institution connected with it, and to every student whose hopes are centred here, to uphold scrupulously the standard of truth and morality, from which no reprehensible departure was made upon the occasion of which I am speaking

The Vice-Chancellor, in concluding the discussion which took place on the 8th September referred in weighty words to this sacred obligation, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my entire adhesion to what then fell from him (Applause.)

Before I sit down I should like to refer for one moment to another matter of interest to the University—a matter of which I can speak with not any misgiving of regrets

When I last had the pleasure of meeting you I mentioned my desire to see the Fellowships of the University, conferred upon somewhat different principles to those, which had previously governed the selection, and I intimated my resolution to consider, when the next series of vacancies came to be filled up, the names of one or two gentlemen nominated to me by the Graduates of the University for this high distinction I have been able to fulfil my pledge and a few weeks ago the Graduates were given an opportunity of making their selection (Applause) They have done so, and they have put before me the names of two gentlemen, Babu Jogindra Chandra Ghose and Babu Mahendra Nath Roy I have ascertained that this selection has been one justified by the character and attainments of the gentlemen selected (Applause)

Babu Jogindra Chandra Ghose is an M A of eight years' standing, and has been practising as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court for about six years He is a gentleman of cultivated tastes, and has done honest and the literary work good service, by collecting in a collected form, and with an excellent introduction, the scattered writings of the Indian reformer Ram Mohan Roy (Applause)

Babu Mahendra Nath Roy is an M A of six years standing, and is one of the most distinguished graduates of the University His academic career was exceptionally brilliant, he stood first at the B A, first at the B A, and first in his own subject at the M A examination, and he was one of the most important scholarships, prizes and medals, that are competed for at the Arts examination He is now one of the lecturers on higher Mathematics in the City College and in the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science

It therefore gives me much pleasure to welcome these two gentlemen on the list of the Fellows who have been appointed to fill existing vacancies (Applause) You will by the way notice that, following the precedent of last year only gentlemen have been made distinguished 12 vacancies This course has been adopted with the object of gradually raising the Fellows List to more reasonable proportions I am sufficiently pleased with the results of the little electoral experiment, which we have conducted here to propose you that it shall be repeated next year The only proposal which I have to suggest, is that you may probably find it possible to devise some means of giving, what might be called your outvoters—I mean the M A's who are resident in the Mofussil—an opportunity of signifying their wishes, as well as the gentlemen who reside in Calcutta, or the immediate neighbourhood (Applause) I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my thanks to a body of Graduates, numbering nearly 200, who were kind enough to write me a letter of thanks, in which they expressed their appreciation of the privilege conferred upon them It is very satisfactory to me to know that it possesses a real value in their eyes, and I feel sure that they will continue to exercise it with due care and a proper sense of responsibility (Applause)

Mr Vice Chancellor,—It now remains for me only to offer my congratulations and best wishes to all those who have to-day received University degrees at your hands, and perhaps I may be permitted to add a special word of congratulation to the ladies who came before you (applause), and whose success was evidently so entirely acceptable to those whom I have been addressing (Continued Applause) The Vice Chancellor (the Hon Justice Gurudas Banerjee) then addressed the Convocation.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 2nd Feb.—Mr Parnell arrived at Ennis yesterday, where he was received by a dense multitude of people, who gave him a most enthusiastic welcome, the bands playing and banners flying.

Mr Parnell, in his Address to a meeting held in the Square, said that his enemies would in a few days find a permanent settlement assuring future legislative freedom to Ireland had been secured.

Lisbon, 31st Jan.—A revolution took place this morning of four hundred of the garrison of Oporto in favour of a Republic. The rebels entrenched themselves in the Town Hall, where they were bombarded by the Royalists, and eventually submitted owing to their ammunition running out. Fifty were killed and wounded on both sides. Order has now been restored.

1st Feb.—Three hundred arrests have been made in Oporto in connection with the revolution there, and all the Republican Clubs have been closed by order of the Government.

Later.—It has transpired that the insurgents at Oporto had counted on a concentration of other provincial garrisons, and had planned a combined advance on Lisbon.

Florence, 31st Jan.—In consequence of the Chamber of Deputies voting against Signor Crispi's financial scheme, Signor Crispi and his Cabinet have tendered their resignation.

Lisbon, 2nd Feb.—The disturbances at Oporto have been distranded, and martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Province. Several Republican papers in Lisbon have been suppressed.

Paris, 2nd Feb.—Two French journals rejoice over the fall of Signor Crispi and his Cabinet, and hope that it may modify Italy's adhesion to the Triple Alliance.

London, 3rd Feb.—It is rumoured that a compromise has been arrived at by the Parnellites, which by Mr Justin McCarthy or Mr Dillon will take the lead of the Irish Party in the House of Commons, and Mr Parnell will go to America with Mr O'Brien.

London, 4th Feb.—The funeral of the late Mr Bradlaugh took place at Woking Cemetery yesterday, and was very largely attended. Amongst those present were delegates from twenty of the principal towns in England, besides Messrs. John Morley, Labouchere, Burt, and other Members of the House of Commons.

Allahabad, 3rd Feb.—The *Pioneer* publishes a letter of Mr A O Hume to the Secretary to the Congress Committee marked "*Strictly confidential*," in which he claims that the Viceroy has declared the Congress a perfectly legitimate movement and has enjoined officials not to impede it, nor put pressure on any one to induce them to abstain from joining it. A great bid is made in the letter to secure pecuniary and other assistance on this account from Native Chiefs. The *Pioneer* says that a more glaring attempt to involve a Viceroy in the meshes of political intrigue has never before been made.

London, 5th Feb.—Mr Gladstone, in moving the second reading of the Bill permitting a Roman Catholic to become Lord High Chancellor, or Viceroy of Ireland, urged the eligibility of Jews and Mohammedans to fill the same posts, and said it was sanctioned to exclude Roman Catholics.

Mr W H Smith moved the rejection of the Bill, and said that the loyalty of the Roman Catholics was undisputed, but that neither Catholics nor the public generally were desirous that they should occupy the posts in question.

The Bill, on division, was rejected by a majority of thirty-two votes.

Washington, 3rd Feb.—In the House of Representatives to day Mr. McCreedy introduced a Resolution fixing the 12th instant for the discussion on the Silver Bill, and to continue the same from day to day.

Washington, 4th Feb.—The Treasury to-day purchased 478,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 102 5 to 102 75.

Washington, 6th Feb.—The Treasury to-day purchased 507,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging between 101 7 and 102 25.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891.

THE LATE MR. BRADLAUGH.

It is not to be wondered at that India mourns the loss of Mr. Bradlaugh. She has not so many friends that she can afford to lose one, and that one her best. After the death of Professor Fawcett those at home who had taken up Indian affairs were casting around for a successor to this able and conscientious man, and it seemed very difficult to find one. It then struck Mr Norton, Mr Bannerjee and Mr Digby that the deceased gentleman might be induced to take up the role of "member for India." They waited upon him, and found that, after some hesitation, he was willing to champion the cause of the Indian millions in Parliament and out of it. He told them his duties were many, and that he was afraid he could not give so much time to the country that he could wish, but he promised to do his best, and faithfully he discharged the trust committed to him. Mr Bradlaugh threw himself into the work with the utmost ardour; he read over dry reports; he consulted men who had been in India, and it was wonderful what progress he made in the affairs of this land. Those who came in contact with him were amazed at the amount of knowledge he had managed to amass, and it was said there was hardly a single question in connection with this land that he did not know some thing about. He was a man who never did anything by halves; what

over he undertook he threw himself into it heart and soul It was a great tax on his powers to take up Indian matters besides his other duties, and it is not to be wondered at that he broke down and died at what is considered in England anything but an old age With less work and less anxiety he might have lived much longer, and continued to do much good India has been very unfortunate with regard to the men who have taken her under their wing Professor Fawcett died when he was at the height of his intellectual powers, he did much for this land, but he intended to do still more Mr Bradlaugh, upon whom his mantle so worthily fell, had mastered the details of Indian administration when he was suddenly called away It is difficult to see who can be chosen to perform the work he has left unfinished, there are many men in the House of Commons who know a good deal about this land, but they have not the confidence of the people, and this is the first matter to be considered Some one may rise up to carry on the work that has been successfully begun, but at present no one has been named Something ought to be done by India to pay tribute to the memory of the good man who has passed away, and we are glad to see that meetings have been held in different places to discuss what shape this ought to take But one thing should not be forgotten, while we honour him by raising monuments or in some other way, we must carry out those reforms on which he had set his heart, and for which he devoted so much time

THE TRAVANCORE STATE

We find so much in the Memorial we have been noticing that we scarcely know what facts to take, and what to reject The figures we have given show that matters are far from being right in what was at one time looked upon as the "model state," and the rulers will perforce have to pay attention to what the Memorialists say It has generally been thought that the patronage in a Native State was more carefully bestowed than in British territory, but if we may take Travancore as a fair sample such would not appear to be the case The Memorial clearly shows that in the public service of Travancore while the foreign Brahman element greatly preponderates, the natives of the country, chief among whom are the Malyali Hindus and Christians are very meagrely represented This is still more close when we compare the State with the neighbouring province of Malabar We find that the two are about equal in area and population They are inhabited by the same classes of people, and there is little or no difference as to the extent to which education has spread in the respective centres, and while the one has continued to remain entirely under its own rulers the other has been under British control for nearly eighty years But we find that the natives of the country are better treated, with regard to Government employment in the latter than in the former We will try to prove this Although there are many more Christians in Travancore than in Malabar, yet it is a fact that they have met with more encouragement than their brethren in the former State This may perhaps be partly explained by the fact that Malabar is under a Christian Government, and that their brethren in Travancore have long been suffering from social and religious disabilities But it is well known that there are several departments in Travancore the doors of which might be left open to the Christians, and that the comparatively low position occupied by them at present to a great extent due to the neglect of their interests by the ruling authorities But the Nair and Tiar population in the respective States is almost equal, and we may therefore fairly institute a comparison between them We find these people far better treated, and their interests better attended to in British territory than in the Native State For instance, there are eighteen Munsiffs in Malabar, nine of these are Nairs or Tiars while in Travancore there are nine teen posts of the same standing while only seven of these are filled by Malayalis, and not one by a Nair or Tiar. There are thirty-one gazetted appointments in the revenue and Magisterial line in Malabar, and twenty three in the judicial, out of which four and two respectively are reserved for members of the Civil Service Leaving these out of the question, there are twenty seven appointments in the revenue line, eighteen of which, or 66 6 per cent are held by the Nairs or Tiers, and twenty-one in the judicial line, out of which twelve or 57-8 per cent are held by the same people. But in Travancore there is not a single appointment in the revenue or judicial lines which is reserved for any particular class of people, and, yet in the former, out of sixty-two of the highest appointments, only sixteen, or 25 8 per cent are held by Malayali Sudras, and in the latter, nine out of thirty, or only 30 per cent In Travancore the Dewan is not a Malayali, nor is there a single Malayali among the Dewan Peishkars, and on the judicial side there is no native in the highest tribunal of justice With regard to education the memorial tells us Travancore is on a par with Malabar The first graduate from the Malabar coast was a Malayali from Travancore, who took his degree more than a quarter of a century ago, and it was not till after the expiry of five years that Malabar was able to show a student who had taken a degree The percentage of educated persons in Travancore to population is 11 03 among males and 46 among females, as against 9 4 and 16 in the Madras Presidency, and the greatest number among these are the Malayali Sudras Yet, as the memorial says, the Malayali Hindus in Travancore, under their own Government ruled over by members of their own nationality, are in a far worse position at present than their brethren in Malabar under an alien Government This, to say the least, is far from being satisfactory, and the memorialists have just cause of complaint It must be remembered they were all lately the administrators in their own state "History records a distinguished line of Dewans and other officials who had sprung from the Nair class, and who are renowned as much for their administrative capabilities as for their deep seated devotion to the throne" Not only the Dewanship but also all the higher appointments were also held by them But matters are very different now in Travancore, and this is a great pity We think, as we have said that the Memorialists have made out their case, and this is very strong The people are practically shut out from any rule in their own country, they cannot look forward to the possession of any post above a few rupees, and the men placed over them only care for their own interests Under these circumstances it is high time the Maharajah interfered to put matters on a better footing.

THE HINDU SHASTRICK ASPECT OF THE QUESTION OF THE AGE OF CONSENT

For the Hindus, the Veda is the highest authority Rig-Ved 10—85 says that Soma is the first, Gandharva is the second, Agni is the third and the human bridegroom is the fourth guardian, or the husband of the bride Riks 21 and 22 of the same define the bride when under the authority of Gandharva as a girl whose breasts have not been developed Sayana's commentary of Rik 21 says that the Gandharva is entitled to the girl who has not had breasts and subsequent developments. The same Mantras or Verses are found in the Yajurveda Mantra Prasna The Rik 41 of the Rig Veda is found in the Samaveda Brahmana In Atharva Veda, all the Riks of the Rig Veda except 22 are forthcoming Vide accompanying texts Smritiks explain these verses to mean that Soma obtains her when pubes are seen, Gandharva when menstruation is seen, and Agni, when breasts are seen All the Grihya Sutras assume that the bride on the day of marriage is competent to consummate the marriage immediately during the night of the first day of Marriage and therefore prohibit consummation during the first three nights and allow an option to the bridegroom to postpone consummation even for a year Manu declares the Marriage of a bride menstruated more than three years previous to the Marriage is good and not sinful Chap 9, Verses 90 and 91. Gautama, Bodhayana quoted by Madhava and Vidyanath Dikshitar, and Mahabharat, Anusashasana Parva, Chap 44 say that a girl may 3 years after puberty, choose a husband Kunti, the mother of the Pandavas, was married to Maharajah Pandu long after she was menstruated Vide Maha Bharat. Vridha Kanyya had her Garbhadhan many years after menstruation Vana Parva, Maha Bharat Manu's daughter Devahuti had Garbhadhan several many years after puberty Vide 3rd Skandha of Bhagavat Dhanvantri is admitted by the Hindus to be an incarnation of God He was the revealer of the medical science At his inspiration the medical work Sushruta was published In this it is distinctly laid down that some considerable time should pass after menstruation before Garbhadhan or conception ceremony should take place and that it should not take place before the bride is 16 years of age While such and similar cases are chronicled in our sacred literature, there is not a single case to be found in it of consummation following immediately after the first appearance of the menses Even in Novels in Sanscrit, no such cases are mentioned Before marriage there can be no Garbhadhan Before the development of breasts and after menstruation even, there can be no marriage Dr. Bhaskaracharya, wrote to me thus —" the well known Vivaha Mantras "Somo Dadat Gandharvaya" clearly show what you also say that in olden times girls were married long after they had reached the age of puberty and infant Marriages were unknown The Mantras say that the human husband is the fourth husband, the three Gods, Soma, Viswavasu and Agni being the three first It is repeatedly stated in the Smritiks that the possession of girls by the three gods, is an allegorical expression for not becoming Marriageable and the details, which are somewhat offensive, are intelligible enough" These details I have fully given above Vyavaheswara, Sridhara and Dharmasindhu distinctly state that rules for consummation on the fourth day after menstruation or any other day are not mandatory but leave it only optional to the couple All the Grihya Sutras make consummation optional with the bridegroom or the couple It is therefore not compulsory to consummate marriage at any particular time after menstruation This is Hindu Vedic Law—anything to the contrary is not Hindu Law —despite Raghunandan or any other text writer

R. RAGHUNATH ROW

Occasional Notes

The following is the result of the First in Arts Examination held in December last The result was published on Friday before last and had it not been for the delay in the coming in of the Mathematical marks the result would have been published a week earlier This year 667 candidates passed out of 2,095 that appeared, 37 being placed in the First Class, whereas in the 1886, only 300 passed out of 2,053 that appeared, 37 having been placed in the First Class

THIS year Professor Max Muller hopes to bring out the third volume of his cheap edition of the "Rig Veda"

THE vakils of Madras want the Government to accommodate them, on reasonable terms, with suitable offices near to the High Court.

THE walled enclosure at Mandalay, which now contains the greater part of the cantonments, and is styled the City of Mandalay, will be known in future as "Fort Dufferin"

THE curio vendors and shawl merchants of Delhi are not often favoured with so free handed a purchaser as the Cesarewitch While in Delhi he spent about Rs. 20,000 on various objects of art or interest.

MR Pathmanaba Sing Takur, the Madras Centenarian, who is now, he believes, in his 108th year, having been born on 5th October 1783, attended Lord Wenlock's Levee yesterday He was upwards of 65 years of age when his Excellency was born

THE Czarewitch was greatly impressed by the appearance of the Sikhs whom he saw at Amritsar, and whom he spoke of in the highest terms He would have liked to visit Kashmir, but this could not be accomplished

THERE is talk of Mrs Annie Besant coming out on a lecturing tour to India and Ceylon at the expense of the faithful out here Madras is actually credited with starting the subscriptions for funds to defray her expenses.

A NEW edition of Webster's Dictionary, under the title of "Webster's International Dictionary" is to be published Preparations for the revision were commenced more than ten years ago, and more than £60,000 has been expended upon the work

SPEAKING of Sir Charles Elliott a contemporary says —" The other day many people were taken by surprise to see his Honour paying a visit to the Calcutta Alms House and the Police Hospital, in Amherst Street, almost incognito, unaccompanied even by a solitary sowar"

IT is said that a Japanese has invented a flying machine, and petitioned for letters patent It has six wings, the smaller ones being about 6ft long and the large one 10ft When a wheel is turned the wings move and their action is said to be similar to those of a bird's. When it attains a certain distance the machine can be moved without having recourse to the wheel

LAST month the Punjab Government decided to raise the status of the Kapurthalla Rajah in the matter of complimentary khillats which will in future be of the value of Rs 6,000 instead of Rs 4,000 as heretofore This honour is granted in consideration of the State's loyal services in the Afghan war and of the good administration of the State during the minority of the present Raja

A PLANTER near Mysore, writing about a cobra he had just killed says —" According to the natives any one who was bitten by it would have died in two and a half hours They calculated this from the patches under its neck These are made up of black stripes, there being five black stripes in each full patch This cobra had two and a half patches, and they called it a' two and a half hour cobra,' that is, its bite would be fatal in that time '

THE Czarewitch, after visiting Madras, Tanjore, Madura and other places in Southern India, embarks at Tuticorin for Colombo on the 11th instant Thence he goes to Singapore, Batavia, Bangkok, Saigon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan and Vladivostock, journeying through Siberia to Russia Sir Donald Wallace, who is now staying at Government House, Calcutta, rejoins his Imperial Highness for his tour in Southern India

THE late Sir Richard Burton told a friend that on one occasion he visited a Persian village in the disguise of a fakir A house was assigned to him and in order to keep up his reputation as a holy man he scribbled some holy words on the outside of his door with some phosphorus When darkness descended, lo! the holy man's house was decorated with a flaming text from the Koran! The result was a rush for relics, and the house was pulled down over his head!

REUTER advised last week that a report was current in London that the Grand Duke George of Russia had met with an accident on the Axona on the way to Bombay and had injured his spine On enquiry on the flagship the Bombay Gazette learnt that nothing of the kind had hap

passed. What the Grand Duke is suffering from is a feverish attack, and the doctors have recommended a change of climate He is therefore to return to Europe immediately

THERE is a rumour in Agra that the high caste town people are not disposed to use the water of the new waterworks for drinking purposes, on the ground that persons of all castes will be entitled to draw from the same source, and as the hands of a man of low caste will touch the stopcock, the water in it will become defiled and unfit for their use This prejudice will no doubt sooner or later be overcome, and the people will take to the pipe water as kindly as they have done in Madras

MR A O HUME in a letter to a contemporary on the subject of the Age of Consent Bill, says —"Even in Calcutta, a Memorial in favour of the Bill is in progress of signature, and will be signed by all who respect themselves and really have at heart the credit of the nation, and I can only recommend the respectable members of the opposition to look ahead a little and try and realise the comments that their own grandsons will make upon their conduct, and desist from taking part in a contest against the inevitable, in a contest which can only bring discredit on their heads or their hearts, and on their countrymen, whom they are supposed to represent"

THE Mahratta communities of Bombay have passed a Resolution supporting Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill regarding the protected age It was resolved that a petition to the Government of India should be drawn up stating the views of the Samaj and of the Mahratta community in general and their entire approval of the measure in question The meeting accepted with acclamation the Resolution to forward the petition Some very old members remarked that marriage before the age of twelve was unknown amongst them in former times when Brahmin supremacy was not firmly established as it was latterly in the time of the Peishwas

WE all, says the *Bombay Gazette* have cause to regret the death of Mr Bradlaugh "Those have special cause to regret it who knew the man as he was, splendid in physique, but more splendid still in the keen clearness of his intelligence, in his courage, his unflinching honesty of purpose, in a kindness of heart that would have been almost feminine except for the manliness which was dominant over every act of his life so far as India is concerned, the death is the disappointment of a promise upon which hung many hopes, and all who hold that these interests are in no fitter spokesman in Parliament, whose honesty and disinterestedness shall be beyond suspicion will recognise that India has lost by his death"

Local and Provincial

COLONEL CLARKE —Colonel P Clarke, the late Commissioner of Coorg, arrived in Bangalore last Thursday afternoon *en route* to England

TROOPS —The last of the troops that went on transportation to the station last Wednesday, thus bringing the manœuvres of this year to a close

THE MYSORE HERALD —We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the last issue of the Mysore Herald *with only two pages printed leaving the other two blanks*

H H THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness is enjoying himself in Bombay and is seeing all the sights of the place He will be back in Bangalore by the end of the month

THE DEWAN —It is understood that the Dewan with his Legislative Secretary has gone to Calcutta along with the Resident and that he will return to Bombay shortly

THE RESIDENT —There is a report that the Resident, Sir Oliver St John will not return to Bangalore for some time to come, and that Mr Cunningham, Ag Secretary, Foreign Deptt. will come here to act for him

THE WEATHER —The days are remarkably hot while the nights are chilly, the result being that coughs and colds are prevalent It is expected that it will be very hot this year. Appearances certainly point this way

THE UNITED INDIA —We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the first issue of the new weekly paper called United India, which has been just started at Madras We wish our young conservative friend every success

THE CZAREWITCH —H I H the Czarewitch of Russia and suite arrived at Madras on the morning of the 6th Instant, at 9 A M, and were received on the Platform by H E the Governor The Czarewitch, after being feted on magnificent scale, left for Tanjore on the evening of Saturday last

A ROYAL SCHOOL —It is reported that a Royal school will be shortly established at Mysore for the instruction of the Princes of the Royal Household, and that Mr Venkatramaiah B A, the Head Master of the Tumkur High School, who has just returned from Bombay will be appointed Principal thereof

THE LATE MR S B KRISHNASWAMAINGAR It is with deep regret we have to record the death, on the morning of the 6th inst. at Madras, of Mr S B Krishnaswamaingar, retired Assistant Commissioner, who had been suffering from paralysis for the last four or five years. The deceased gentleman has left a large family to mourn his loss

MR SPENCER —Mr Spencer, the hypnotist, will give a performance at the Fort to-morrow, and we feel sure there will be many thousands present to witness it He will sit in his balloon to a height of several thousand feet, and then descend by means of a parachute There will be only one performance, and we would strongly advise all who are able to be present not to miss the opportunity

General Summary.

HINDU LADIES —Some Hindu ladies seem now to appreciate everything that is European We were present at Woolycombe's Circus last week and were quite bewildered at the number of pretty ankles that hopped into the tents The majority of the ladies we have observed, were highly respectable, and for the sake of these creatures to be perched up on the gallery, and expose to the gaze of ruthless Christians, is a blistering shame on those, who claim to be their protectors We know how these ladies are sometimes treated in "the rush out" after the performance These indeed to be nasty are cowards to commit themselves, and thousand insults are offered which an Hindu lady is quickly to be free of a disturbance We are of opinion that the Circus is no place for the members of a respectable Hindu household If the Europeans feel inclined should wish to exhibit herself with arms and neck exposed, that is no reason why our Hindu ladies should follow their example Our morality and customs do not allow it, and it is always safe to be out of the reach of European contamination —*U I*

SOCIAL REFORMERS —Who are our Social Reformers? This is a question that is often put to us by the natives whom we seek to convert and we are entitled to answer the query to the best of our ability Our so called reformers, as we have said elsewhere are men who wish to kick aside our traditional customs, and wish to place themselves under the category of "a fine gentleman" They are men who tell us that our sacred works say one thing but mean another They are men who care very little for their caste marks They are men who are very nearly to propose dinner toasts, and drink others health —we shall keep this a secret They are men that can stand up at any time and call themselves the champions of our race They are men that can be found in a "Brahmo Mandir" or on a Salvation platform They are who hold their purse strings tight when Hindu preachers seek their help They are men who are always too ready to crave European and, and last of all they are men, who often tell us that religion is a farce We hope that the question has been satisfactorily answered —*U I*

THE NEXT WAR —In the course of interview with a representative of the *Gaulois* on the subject of disarmament by the European Powers, Sir Charles Dilke said (Reuter telegraphs from Paris) he was convinced that a disarmament would not take place, because Russia would not consent to it, forced as she was to maintain a formidable army on a peace footing as a setoff against the delays of mobilisation in a country where railways were few Sir Charles did not think that a war was probable for the present, as the Czar was peacefully disposed, and so long as Russia did not move no other country in Europe would take any action He nevertheless believed that a European conflict was bound to break out one day The question of Alsace Lorraine would of necessity lead to a renewal of the struggle between France and Germany, in which Great Britain would observe a wise neutrality The subject of the naval forces of the several Continental Powers was then touched upon The Italian and German fleets, Sir Charles Dilke observed, would unite against the French, but he considered that the latter were now in a position to carry on a victorious fight against the combined naval forces of Germany and Italy The French ships were superbly manned, but they were in one respect inferior to those of the allies in that they were unable to travel so fast The interviewer then turned the conversation to the subject of Socialism, and in respect to that question Sir C Dilke said there was no doubt but that the Socialist movement had made very great progress both in Great Britain and Germany during the past year, while France, on the other hand, was wonderfully tranquil in that connect on

NINE CAMEL LOADS OF TREASURE —A story has reached us which has so much of the romantic element in it, that we are strongly tempted to keep the facts to ourselves and evolve a "turn over out of them As, however, in that case, it would probably be regarded as fiction, whereas it is solid truth, we decide to give the facts to our readers, only, for obvious reasons, suppressing all names of persons and places A respectable native living in a district not a hundred miles from Lahore, which we will call Blankabad, is in possession of one of the little silver amulets so commonly worn by natives, which has been handed down from father to son for many generations He was recently exhibiting this to an old and well known resident of the station,—whom we will designate Mr Blank —and explaining that it contained a paper on which was supposed to be written a verse of the Koran the amulet, from sheer age and wear fell open in Mr Blank's hands, and saw enough of a yellow fragment of paper But Mr Blank, who is well versed in oriental languages, saw at a glance that it was not a verse from the Koran With a little difficulty, he deciphered the writing which proved to be a full and explicit direction for finding the hiding place of nine *camel loads* of treasure, buried by an ancestor of the present possessor of the amulet, some three or four centuries ago! Mr Blank immediately went to the locality indicated, and believes that he has so coded, beyond all doubt, even identifying the exact spot where the treasure is buried As the place is on land which is Government property he has had to apply for permission to dig The Indian Government, we believe, has a prescriptive right to four annas in the rupee, the remainder, (assuming that the quest is successful) will, we suppose, be divided between the owner of the amulet and Mr Blank, who undertakes all the expenses of the exploration What a novel the fertile brains of R L Stevenson or Rider Haggard, might work up out of this foundation!—C & M G

THE LATE MR BRADLAUGH.—A Congress Committee Meeting was held yesterday, at the *Hindu* office, to concert measures for expressing regret at the death of Mr Bradlaugh There were present Rai Bahadur S Ramasawmy Mudeliar, Rai Bahadur S Subramania Iyer, C I E, the Hon'ble Mr. C Sankara Nair, Rai Bahadur P Ananacharlu, Mr. Lardley Norton, Mr John Adam, Mr P Rangiah Naidu, Mr K P Sankara Menon, Mr V Krishnaswamy Iyer, Mr. P R Sundram Iyer, Mr C V Sunlram Sastri, Mr K Narsima Row, Mr G Subramaniya Iyer, Mr. S Rangiah Chetty, Mr. N Krishnaswamy Naidu, Mr A C Parthasarathy Naidu, Mr M Ramasawmy Naidu, and Mr M Viraraghavachariar After some informal discussion it was proposed by Rai Bahadur S Subramania Iyer seconded by Mr. P Rangiah Naidu, and carried unanimously —"That a public meeting be called on Monday, the 9th February, at 5-30 P M, at Pachayappa's Hall, to consider what steps should be taken to communicate to Mr Bradlaugh's daughters and the electors of Northampton the sympathy felt with such at the loss they have sustained in the death of Mr Charles Bradlaugh, and what other step should be taken to perpetuate locally in some endearing form the memory of Mr. Bradlaugh's service to India." A sub-Committee to draft Resolutions to be placed before the meeting was appointed

All native institutions in Poona were closed on Saturday as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr Bradlaugh A correspondent says Calcutta has been shocked to hear of the death of Mr Bradlaugh "The news has cast a gloom all over the town." The *Indian Mirror* says.—"People of India, as ye at this moment weep tears of blood, raise a monument worthy of the land of your birth, worthy of the land of Bradlaugh's latest love." At Ahmednuggur the leading citizens assembled in a large public meeting to express their condolence at Mr Bradlaugh's death "A letter of condolence to the electors of Northampton was adopted, praying them to return a successor who would take up India's forlorn cause" The Native Piece Goods Market in Bombay was closed on Monday "in memory of his revered name"

Extracts.

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL

The *Indian Mirror* —The opponents of Sir Andrew Scoble's measure would do well to make an effort to grasp the greatness of the occasion, and to meet it with calmness and dignity We entreat them to put aside their fossilised notions, and to search for themselves the great religious authorities, and to find out in all sincerity, and with singleness of heart what the truth really is. If they can, after that, convince us that their notions are the real rules, as laid down in the *Shastras*, we shall gladly modify our own views. But let every Hindu, whether for or against the Bill, clearly understand that the Hindu religion is now on its trials before the whole civilised world The whole civilised world is anxious to know whether certain barbarous social practices are sanctioned by pure Hinduism or not, and whether that Hinduism stands in the way of human progress Everything depends upon the answer, when the Hindus will be able to give to such a question Christian Missionaries have not succeeded after years and years of incessant labour to undermine the Hindu religion, and to weaken its hold upon the Hindu people. Are orthodox Hindus, who have all along resented their work, now going to play unconsciously into their hands? We ask all true Hindus to beware before it is too late For ourselves, we are prepared to be abused and threatened in the future as we are at present, for threats and abuses are nothing new to us. But let those who consider themselves to be good Hindus, and take us to be bad ones, let them take care lest, in a moment of passion, they make a fatal mistake, a mistake which may bring about a signal national misfortune Our own conviction is that true Hinduism is not opposed to the spirit of the age, or to the reforms which the spirit of the age, forces on all mankind And it has also been our further conviction that without such reforms, the Hindus need never hope to regain their ancient greatness. As it is, their very name is in jeopardy

A WORD TO THE OPPOSITION

The India Prakash —There are brisk rumours going about the town that the party opposing the Age of Consent Bill in Bombay is busy organising a public meeting to protest against it. Before our friends on the other side take the fatal step, let us call upon them to pause and to consider soberly the gravity of the step they are taking We make this appeal not to the unthinking multitude who have either no capacity to understand right from wrong or who by force of habit and tradition are irrevocably welded to the old ways of thinking and honestly believe that the rule of the Shastras is too inexorable to be set aside, although, we are not without hope, that even they if the issue is properly laid before them, will acquiesce in the righteous of the principle of the Bill But it is our educated countrymen, educated we mean in the modern sense, that we earnestly ask to calmly weigh with themselves what it is that the Bill truly purports to do, and the meaning of their own opposition We need hardly remind them, there is a great responsibility attaching to their so

tion in the present instance, and that the consequences of their acts in reference to the Bill will be far-reaching.

The simple issue the present controversy raises is whether our married girls must needs cohabit with their husbands before the age of twelve. The issue thus plainly stated shows the utter ridiculousness of the position of those who are crying against the Bill. It is impossible to think that our educated men are so deprived as to consider consummation of marriage before the twelfth year of the wife an absolutely indispensable necessity. Consummation of marriage is a question of physical fitness first and of social and religious obligation afterwards. As to physical fitness it is a matter of common experience that girls of the age of twelve are ordinarily too immature and ill developed to be fit for the marital function. Medical opinion too, ancient as well as modern, Hindu as well as European, is not only a good deal on a footing much beyond twelve, such as fourteen or sixteen, is the proper age for women for the purpose of cohabitation. The age of twelve is the lowest safe limit to which the eligibility may be carried. Thus before twelve, medically speaking there is absolute nullities. This rule is not abrogated, according to the best medical authorities, by the appearance before twelve of one notable sign of puberty, which in common practice among our people has unhappily come to be regarded as the only and essential sign, and in fact as constituting puberty itself. According to such opinion, however, puberty consists in the development of the whole body and is evidenced by a variety of conditions and changes, of which the one event so heavily relied upon by our people is the last certain. These various and complex conditions return full growth about the age of fourteen or sixteen, and until such growth is attained a girl is obviously not eligible for sexual cohabitation. Nothing other wise eligible, the appearance of the one uncertain sign does not make her more eligible. If this argument of physical fitness applies with such force in the case of the age limits of fourteen or sixteen it must apply with all the more force to the case of the limit of twelve. Before twelve there must be absolute ineligibility, whatever the exceptional appearances in isolated cases. The twelve years' limit has been chosen by the Government as we have said, as the lowest safe limit, in deference to the somewhat abnormal conditions of our social opinions and practices. To go below the twelve years limit is to revolt against nature. These physical considerations are to our mind superior and will be recognised to be decisive of the issue by all thoughtful persons. Those of our country men who are ranging themselves against the Bill would, *we venture to think*, admit them to be equally decisive, but for certain religious scruples which are warping their judgment.

As regards the religious scruples let us first ask our educated countrymen to consider if they honestly believe them. According to the interpretation which is the basis of these scruples the Shastras hold out the terrors of the sin of adulterous to those who break the supposed rule. Now let us ask our friends to candidly say if they think in their heart of hearts that any such sin or evil has an thoughts of post-mortem origin weigh upon their minds, and induce them to appear to believe a creed which from conviction they have discarded. We for our part cannot bring *ourselves to believe that our educated countrymen have a sincere faith in the religious rule in its practice*. Moreover, whatever the religious rule its observance, on this side of India at least has been more a matter of *custom* than of faith. We admit there is a practice of consummating marriage on the first occurrence of the well known event, but it is not done as a matter of religious necessity and its postponement, which is not uncommon is not viewed as *involving any* spiritual consequences. Whether or the consciousness or otherwise of the feeling in Bengal, there is no feeling here that we are aware of that the Shastras lays down an imperative rule as regards consummation. *If therefore in any possible case the notable event may occur before the twelfth year*, and the consummation may have to be put off for a few months under the proposed law no violence will be done to popular feeling. In this view the present cry seems to be entirely make-believe or spurious. Further is the supposed rule in point of fact so imperative as is alleged? Two of our best modern Sanscrit scholars have given an exposition of the texts which shows that the principle of the Bill is in entire harmony with them, and that it is supported by the opinions of some of our ancient writers of great authority. We do not wish to enter here into an examination of the texts, as it has been *already done elsewhere by abler* hands. Suffice it for us to say that our people will do well to follow the interpretation there suggested. It is in strict obedience to the Shastric rules of interpretation, is based on express authority, *and is in full consonance* with the spirit of the actual practice prevailing among our people. The more rigid rule proposed by the scholars of the old school finds us into a perfect mess, and makes our position *thoroughly ridiculous. The depths* of absurdity to which the old interpreters will carry us is illustrated by the letter of one of our local Mahamahopadhyas to a veteran of the contemporary, who declares *cohabitation permissible even with a girl of eight! Surely* nothing will bring our religion into contempt so much as these pronouncements of the so-called defenders of the religion. That a religion should demand the subjection of girls of eight, ten, or *twelve to the sensual embraces* of a man or that it imposes a duty upon man of carnally knowing his wife at the first occurrence of a certain event, however tender her age, seems to us highly preposterous. We *refuse to believe any thing so stupid of our* religion. The cry of "Religion in danger" raised in Bengal will recoil on the heads of those who are making it, because those who affirm such wicked barbarities of our religion do its worst enemies. As we have said, we believe to accept that our religion gives any such ordinances we are entreated for Assuming it does, we say the British legislature in its superior wisdom is fully competent to set them aside. The appeal to the Proclamation is the veriest humbug. The question was fully considered in these columns on our issue of the 19th ultimo by our correspondent J, whom our readers will readily identify with one of our foremost citizens. There is no need to travel over the same ground here. It is *enough* to say that there is no such *imperative rule as is insisted* and that supposing the rule is so imperative it is not one which whether the terms of the Proclamation the Government is bound to respect.

What grieves us most to see is that educated *writers in the press indulge in the most* irrational and wild rhetorics about the Bill. One writer says: "Out of every 126 girls, one gets married then conventional puberty before the age of 12. The husbands of these 6 girls must suffer transportation for life! Why *not* they? Could they not afford to wait for a few months to complete the statutory period? Let us ask these wild writers to consider what effect their present irrational *proceeding will be to have on British people*. We have warned them that it will cost them dear in regard to their cherished political aspirations. That our warning was not groundless is shown by Mr Hume's letter to a Calcutta *contemporary*. Another of our best English friends, to whom the educated natives of this Presidency are accustomed to look up with respect, writes to a native gentleman here in similar terms. We give his letter in another column. The words of these English friends of ours convey a most *serious* warning. Let us once more implore our educated countrymen to issue the hasty step of course which it is possible they can believe. We do not think the *reactionists* who in our midst lay claim, call for such championship. They are doing the greatest disservice to themselves, to their clients, and to the whole country by working themselves up into a mad fury *over a proposal which requires* elementary as regards medical science, and of evident in the eyes of all unprejudiced observers. If no consideration of reason or consistency will prevail with them let us appeal *to them on the ground* of their material interests and warn them that the course they are pursuing is full of peril to those very interests they so dearly prize.

Anent the Age of Consent controversy the *Deccan Gazette* observes:—It is being argued *by the opponents of the Bill* that the Hindoos regard this step of the Government as an encroachment upon their religious belief. Let us see how far this contention is supported by facts. We prefer facts to arguments, however specious the latter may be. Arguments are unclosure where no facts are forthcoming. But arguments contradicted by stubborn facts, are of no worth whatever, by whomsoever they may be put forward. Now let us see what are the facts. The opponents *of the bill are making capital of the Garbhadhan* ceremony enjoined by the *Shastras* as soon as a girl attains the age when a certain physical condition occurs. No one denies the existence of the ceremony of a religious injunction. But we must pause here for a while and ask the opponents to say whether this injunction of the Shastras is rigidly performed by the great majority of the people on whose behalf they have been fighting so hard? It is now for the first time that an obstacle is going to be *put in the way of your performing this ceremony* or that you have *long since* been treading under you foot this much talked of ceremony? Whatever you may say to the contrary we know as a matter of fact, that in nine cases out of ten the ceremony is not observed at all according to the rules *laid down* by the *Shastras*. This is owing to several causes, many have no faith in the ceremony, they abhor it as the most indecent of all our Hindu rites. Those who observe it at all, do it at leisure, not thinking it obligatory upon them to observe it within the prescribed time. Besides the ceremony has no meaning at all under the existing circumstances of the country. The ceremony may have some significance only in cases where the consummation of the marriage has been deferred till then but as the consummation takes place long before the prescribed period, the *garbhadhan* ceremony is a mere mockery and is now regarded as such by all.

And what can be the greatest flinkers in this matter? Can any though those who are *nearest to it* [illegible] *cause this* [illegible] are well aware, the greatest offenders in this respect. It is a fact, though it is and always brought up in the light of history and [illegible] of your [illegible]—their physical development is as premature [illegible] Calcutta girl that is of maturity and [illegible] than is [illegible] in the country. Look at the towns in the [illegible] life [illegible] of [illegible] Calcutta [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] 20 [illegible] [illegible] 20 [illegible] [illegible] 100 girls [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of above 20. Such being the case those Calcutta people are the greatest flinkers, [illegible] those who are [illegible] against the [illegible] [illegible].

It is said that the [illegible] made by [illegible] Hindus. But will the [illegible] Hindus [illegible] the orthodox Hindu? [illegible] a Hindu of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE

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Fellows of, and sympathisers with, the Theosophical Society, are hereby requested to send their names and addresses to the Recording Secretary of the T. S., Adyar, Madras, without delay, as it is my intention shortly to issue gratis, a valuable and a most interesting Series of Theosophical tracts to Fellows of the Society and also appropriate leaflets to sympathisers None of these publications will be on sale to the public.

BERTRAM KEIGHTLEY, M A,

GENERAL SECRETARY T S.,

Indian Section

Adyar, Madras, 5 January, 1891.

Southern Mahratta Railway Company Limited

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of oils, tallow and cotton waste during the year commencing 1st April 1891. Delivery will be taken at the Store Depots at Hubli *or Bangalore.*

Specifications and forms of tenders for delivery at either of the above depots can *be obtained from the Store keeper Hubli* on payment of annas 8 for each copy.

Tenders must reach the office of the *Agent and Chief Engineer* at Dharwar not later than the 2nd March 1891, and the covers should be superscribed "Tenders for oils, tallow and cotton waste."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J G LINDSAY Col. R E

Agent and Chief Engineer.

Dharwar 31st January 1891

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs. 4; half yearly Rs. 2 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 7th Feb—In the House of Commons last night Sir Roper Lethbridge gave notice of a motion that it was desireable to have a free discussion on Indian affairs at least once every Session, and also to amend the Standing Orders so as to permit the debate on the Indian Budget being brought on before the Speaker leaves the Chair.

London, 9th Feb—Mr. Healy who was interviewed yesterday, said he was confident of a speedy settlement which would reunite the two Irish parties.

Rome, 7th Feb—The Marquis di Rudini (Conservative), one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies, is trying to form a Coalition Cabinet. The Marquis is a supporter of the Triple Alliance.

Rome, 8th Feb.—The Marquis Rudini has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet. The Marquis himself becomes Premier and Foreign Minister Signor Colombo has been appointed Minister of Finance and Signor Nicotera Minister of the Interior.

Poona, 8th Feb.—The Pleaders of Poona held a meeting yesterday to consider the Protected Age Bill. The Majority expressed themselves in favour of the measure.

The learned Shastras also held a meeting when their body unanimously declared that the Protected Age Bill, if passed, will interfere with Hindu religion.

Bombay, 9th Feb—A large meeting of Hindus was held here yesterday, when a memorial to the Government of India was adopted against the Bill for raising the protected age. The memorialists consider the Bill calculated not only to interfere with time-honoured customs and religion, but certain to be the means of oppression in the hands of enthusiasts who clamour for hasty reform, and the subversion of old institutions

London, 10th Feb—Mr Maclaren has given notice in the House of Commons that he will move an amendment to the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill regretting the absence of the elective principle.

Mr. Maclean will move an amendment to Mr Maclaren's, expressing satisfaction therewith.

Sir William Plowden has secured the first place on the 17th instant for a motion similar to the one of which Sir Roper Lethbridge has given notice, in reference to the discussion of Indian affairs in the House of Commons. The motion of Sir Roper Lethbridge is therefore superseded by Sir William Plowden's.

The Government will in no way take part in the conference of the Delegates of the Indian Congress to be held in London.

Ottawa, 8th Feb—A Manifesto has been issued by Sir John Macdonald, the Premier to the Canadian people, in which he warmly combats unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, which, he says, would result in discrimination against England, and the annexation of Canada to the United States. He therefore urges the necessity of upholding the allegiance to the Crown, unity of Empire, and of preserving Canada's commercial and political freedom.

Washington, 9th Feb.—The Treasury to-day purchased 150,000 ounces of silver at *prices ranging between 100·95 and 101.*

London, 10th Feb—The Czar has returned unanswered the Lord Mayor's letter enclosing the Memorial in favour of the Jews in Russia.

Washington, 9th Feb.—Mr. Glary, of California, has introduced a Bill in the House of Representatives for the Free Coinage of the silver produced in the United States.

A member of the Coinage Committee states that the Senate's Silver Bill will be reported to the House this week.

London, 11th Feb—A Bill introduced by Lord Cross to enable certain high officers in India to cross house on certain occasions without vacating their appointments has been read for the first time in the House of Lords.

All attempts to bring about a settlement between the two sections of Parnellites have collapsed.

London, 12th Feb.—Mr. O'Brien has issued a statement in which he deplores that the settlement among the Parnellite Party, which is of such vital importance to Ireland, has been wrecked by heated partisanship and empty disputes.

In the House of Commons last night was read a second time, by a majority of forty-seven, a Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Rome, 10th Feb.—Marquis di Rudini has issued a circular to the Foreign Powers in which he states his intention of continuing the pacific policy of his predecessor, and seeking to strengthen the friendship that exists between Italy and all the Powers.

Washington, 11th Feb—The Treasury to-day purchased 414,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging between 101·60 and 101·90.

London, 12th Feb.—Mr. Mansfield, Gladstonian Liberal, has been elected to Northampton by a majority of 1715 votes over Mr Gorst, the Conservative candidate.

In the House of Commons last night the Tithes Bill was read for the third time.

London, 12th Feb Midnight.—The rupture among the Parnellites is attributed to Mr. Parnell having rejected the pledges made by the Gladstonian Liberals, which he considered to be inadequate.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien are coming to England to-day and will surrender themselves to the Police on landing.

London, 13th Feb.—Messrs Dillon and O'Brien arrived at Folkestone last night, and were at once arrested by the Police. They will be conveyed to Dublin this *morning.*

London 14th Feb—A meeting of the

Anti Parnellites was held yesterday when a Committee was appointed to organise a National Federation separate from the National League

London 13th Feb —Sir John Gorst, in a speech at Chatham yesterday on the labour question, said he generally favoured State intervention for the protection of work people, and thought that Government might interfere to prevent overwork in the Indian mills

New York, 13th Feb —It is again stated on good authority that President Harrison will veto the Silver Bill if it is passed, as he is desirous that the present Silver Law should have a further trial without any amendment

Washington, 13th Feb —The Treasury today purchased 675 000 ounces of silver at prices ranging between *100 37 and 100 90*

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1891.

UNIVERSITY SLAUGHTERING.

The results of the University examinations held in December last have been, upon the *whole*, very disastrous There has been terrible slaughter, and there is "weeping and wailing" everywhere The First in Arts list was short and the failures many but the case is worse as regards the Matriculation In some schools there has been nothing but failure, in others the result has been only a step above it We pity the poor candidates, that is those who deserve pity, and we fancy these are many It may be a case of life and death with some, their means may not allow them to go up another time, and so their position is fixed for life

It may naturally be asked how the terrible "Slaughter of the innocents" is to be accounted for, and several replies will be given to the question The examiners will say that the candidates were badly prepared, the teachers had not performed their duty, hence the result that is deplored Of course this may be true in some cases, there may have been neglect by those in charge of schools, but we cannot believe that this was universally the rule On the other hand the candidates who failed will ascribe all the evil to the examiners and to the University authorities They will say that the former were too strict, they magnified every little error, they were "strict to mark what was done amiss," or they *failed to go* through the papers properly, or perhaps at all They had a spite against the candidates in general, and the school to which they belonged in particular, and so they were left out in the cold Others may say that these gentlemen were ordered to pluck as many as possible, the number being already too large. It is our firm conviction that there is a good deal of haphazard about the way the papers are gone through, and we have heard some very curious stories on the subject. Then again when so many marks have to be added up mistakes may be made, and no doubt are made, and so youths who ought to see their names figuring in the list are disappointed Where the work is intrusted to underpaid clerks we may be sure it will not always be conscientiously performed Mistakes will occur, and these may blight the prospects of boys who had every hope of success in life It may be a wise provision of Providence to allow the candidates to imagine that causes outside themselves contribute to their failure, they may figure to themselves that they are as good as any of those who passed, and that it was no fault of theirs that their names did not appear in the list.

It is our firm conviction the system is to blame for the terrible massacres that occur with such startling regularity It is faulty from top to bottom, and a change is urgently required It must be borne in mind that there are groups of subjects, and that a candidate must obtain a minimum *number of marks in each. If he fails by* one mark he finds all his exertions useless, however well he may have got through the other part of his examination He is thrown out although he may be one of the best students of the year This appears to us a very great hardship and a very great *wrong It would be well if the University* would make one or two subjects compulsory, and then allow a candidate to make the aggregate of marks in any way he thought proper For instance a youth might be deficient in History, but he might be well up in Mathematics, the loss he sustained in the former might be more than compensated for in the latter, and thus the candidate might find his name put in the first class, instead of finding it left out altogether. If the change we have recommended were carried out there would be a chance for a youth to show what he could do, he could distinguish himself in a subject he liked and at which he would work with pleasure As matters now stand he is afraid to indulge any liking for a particular subject, for he may attend to it more than he ought and thus may find himself nowhere at the examination He has to work the hardest at those studies that are the most repugnant to him, for the simple reason that he *takes them in the slowest In this way* anything like independence of mind is crushed, all the students are reduced to a dead level, as if a mental steam roller had passed over them In time the students may come to think alike, to have no individuality, but to be exactly alike This is not a consummation devoutly to be desired, but it may come about We want a system by which the minds of the students may be allowed some play, and not be cramped and bound as they are now What we have proposed would accomplished this, and the sooner it is tried the better will it be for all concerned—more especially for the students

There is another change that might be brought about with advantage A youth who failed at the Matriculation or F A examination one year should be allowed to go up again the next in those subjects in which he failed, and in no other This would be a great boon to many, and would be highly valued Many native students fail in English, and in nothing else, and if the change were made a candidate who failed might devote a whole year to this subject alone, and he would be able to gain a good knowledge of it It might be objected that the course would be divided into two parts, and that a student might think proper to go through one in the first year, and the other in the next. We do not see any great objection to this The subjects would be better understood, and the students would pass better, knowledge would be increased, and the terrible pressure that candidates now feel would be removed In every way there would be improvement, and the University authorities should make the change suggested It is down right cruelty to pluck a youth for a few marks—perhaps for one—and then make him go through the whole matter again, although he may have passed very well in most of the subjects The syndicate of the Madras University does not appear to have the least mercy in its composition, its actions are simply cruel *We trust the whole system of education* will be taken in hand before long, and many salutary changes introduced

Occasional Notes

According to the *Pioner*, it was calculated that from the year 1756 to 1829 no less than 70,000, widows in India were burnt for being widows in accordance with the horrible custom of *sati*

Sir Edwin is travelling to England after a prolonged stay in Japan, where he has *occupied a great portion of his time with* his new work, "The Light of the World" He is accompanied by Miss Arnold

It is stated that a petition in favour of the Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill has been despatched *from* Bombay to her Majesty the Queen-Empress bearing the signatures of two thousand of the women of that Presidency

Mr Edison is said to be devoting consideration to the invention of a flying machine, and, seeing that he has accomplished things which seemed quite as impossible, it would be rash to assert that his experiments are doomed to failure

Krikof, a Russian painter, has been engaged for some time past in painting typical portraits of the various races comprised in the Russian Empire He has undertaken long journeys for the purpose, and has now a gallery which is invaluable to anthropologists

Owing to Viceroy Chang Chi Tung having snubbed the officer sent to make arrangements *with regard to the visit of* the Czarewitch to Hankow, H I Highness will not visit that port, and may not even touch at Shanghai, going straight from Hongkong to Japan

News from Kabul reports the city to be blocked with snow, which is heavier than any Kabuli can remember since 1879, when Shere Ali was on the throne Traffic in the streets even on foot is almost impossible, and in the lines people can hardly get out of their houses

The Chinese Government has issued written instructions to the three Viceroys at Pientsin, Nanking and Wuchang, ordering them to give the Czarewitch a befitting reception He is to be met at Chefoo by Li Hung chang and at Shanghai by the Viceroy of the Two Kiangs

The offers of the Maharajah of Kashmir and his brother Sardar Ram Singh, of their services on the Black Mountain Expedition as well as the troops of their State, have been acknowledged by the Government of India cordially, but declined because the Expedition is only a small affair

In Liverpool there is a Mahomedan mosque with about forty full adult members Only five of these, however, are Indian gentlemen, have been born in the faith, the remainder, including twelve ladies being converts from Christianity The services are held both in Arabic and English on Fridays.

In the durbar that took place between the Bundelkhand Chiefs and Mr Crosthwaite at Nowgong on the 27th ultimo, anent the railway compensation case some of the Chiefs concerned expressed their willingness to renounce their claims for money on condition of being honoured by the Government either with titles or an additional number of guns for salute?

The Lahore paper learns that solid results of the improved administration of Kashmir are already noticeable Facilities of communication, and easy intercourse with Indian traders are already bearing fruit A larger number of the people, are now found to talk the Indian vernaculars, a result of mixing with natives from India, which cannot fail to lead to their gradual enlightenment

Prince Bismarck said recently —"The Czar is certainly a man of peace, but whether he himself believes he will always remain so is questionable The Russian Army, which for the greater part is uncomfortably garrisoned, desires occupation from time to time. The last war against the Turks was partly due to a consideration connected with the increasing dissatisfaction of the Russian Army."

A story is current at St Petersburg to the effect that the Russian Minister of Interior had been offered a bribe of a million roubles to use his influence to postpone the final settlement of the Jewish question on anti-Semitic lines The Minister took the money to the Czar, who devoted half of it to the Red Cross Society, and half to the peasantry and distressed provinces

During the banquet in honour of the Czarewitch that was given in Calcutta by Sir Charles Elliott, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, conversation was at its height, when a loud report was heard, followed by a crash of falling glass Silence reigned supreme in a moment, and people half rose from their chairs, only to be reassured when the *Harkarah* brought news that some soda water bottles had burst

The Indian Mirror would send Sir Oliver St John, the Resident in Mysore, off to Kashmir to be Resident there It says — "The affairs of Kashmir are so desperate that only Sir Oliver St John can rescue that unhappy country from its present misery We call on the Viceroy to send Sir Oliver St John at once to Kashmir for the next seven years, giving him the freest hand with the fullest powers"

It is now stated that the journey of the German Emperor and Empress to London will be to attend the wedding festivities of Princess Louise of Schleswig Holstein and Prince Albert of Anhalt The announcement is already giving rise to all natural comments in the Russian Press The suspicion of the writers is that the Kaiser's object is to draw Lord Salisbury into the Central Alliance

Mr Montague Williams is about to appear before the public as a rival to "General" Booth in his volume of further Reminiscences, called "Later Leaves" he devotes a great deal of space to the subject of Outcast London, and after describing some causes of the evil he concludes with a chap or entitled "How to Solve the Problem," wherein he states his strong objections to the "General's" scheme, and propounds one of his own

An extraordinary surgical operation has been performed at Chicago A Knight Templar had been operated upon for cancer, and a wound nearly a foot square was left The doctors declared that if their patient was to recover the wound must be covered with new human skin Thereupon 132 members of the brotherhood submitted to an operation, which consisted in the removal of a small strip of skin from their arms so that it might be transferred to the wound of their comrade

The Emperor William has given another proof of his regard for and confidence in his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, by requesting him to enter the Home Office at Berlin in order to acquire himself, under the guidance of the Minister of the Interior, with general State work, and the administration of home affairs This is done in order that the Prince should be initiated into State affairs, as it might happen that in case of a prolonged absence of the Emperor, his serious illnesses, or death, the Prince possibly might be called upon to act as Regent

Warrants were obtained on Friday by the Registrar of the Calcutta University against two Hindoos for cheating in connection with the University Examination At the Entrance Examination on Monday, the 5th inst, Rudranath Roy, the first accused, attended and worked under the name of Homanga Chunder Kanla, and continued doing so till Thursday On that day the Registrar received an anonymous letter, which led to the trick being discovered Rudranath passed from the General Assembly's Institution last year, and admitted having been paid Rs 20 by Homanga to represent him

Local and Provincial

The Assistant Resident —Captain Newmarch, who went to Madras last Monday night returned to Bangalore on Wednesday morning

Sequah —The great American caror of diseases is expected to come to Bangalore shortly Those diseased should be prepared *for his coming*

The Resident —Sir Oliver St John, the British Resident, was to leave Calcutta on the 12th instant, and is expected to arrive here on Wednesday next

THE WEATHER.—There was a nice break in the weather on Wednesday last, when the sky became covered with clouds, and there was a slight drizzle. It has been cloudy ever since. It is cool and pleasant and it is to be hoped it will last.

TRANSFER.—The Head Munsiff of the Mysore Sessions Court Parkesam Pillay, is to be appointed to the Nuddidroog Session Court, as Sheristadar, and the Acting Sheristadar of the latter Court is to be retransferred to the Chief Court, to his former position.—B. S.

FALSIFYING ACCOUNTS IN THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT.—One Narayan Iyengar, a clerk in the above depot, was yesterday committed to take his trial at the next sitting of the Nuddidroog Sessions, on charges of falsifying his accounts and cheating Government out of Rs 400.—B. S.

LITERARY UNION, BANGALORE.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on the evening of the 12th instant to consider the question of the Bill on the "Age of Consent," it was resolved to refer the question for the consideration of the members at a meeting to be held for that purpose at 6.30 P. M. this evening.—B. S.

QUARTZ.—1,000 tons of quartz were crushed, and yielded 1,280 ozs of gold. There has been steady monthly advances since January of last year, when 825 tons quartz were crushed, and yielded 2731 ozs of gold.

BALAGHAT.—900 tons of stone of which 300 tons were quartz were crushed, and yielded 600 ozs of gold.

MR STANDISH LEE.—This gentleman on his application for an increase of salary has been informed that the Government having considered all the circumstances of his case see no reason for adding to the salary and allowances already decided on as suitable for the combined duties he now performs, and that Rs 600 being the pay and fixed carriage allowance previously drawn will continue to be debited to the Public Works Department, and Rs100 will be the allowance debitable to the Municipality.

MONEY LENDING BY PUBLIC OFFICERS.—In reply to a query from the Mysore Government as to what grades and classes of public servants are covered by the expression "all uncovenanted officers in the subordinate executive and judicial services of the Government" which occurs in a recent Resolution of the Government of India prohibiting such officers from lending money on interest to landholders in the province in which they are employed, the Government of India has stated that the orders in question apply to all executive and judicial servants of the Government to whom the term 'officer' is applied, namely Deputy Commissioners and Amildars and subordinate Judges and Munsiffs. In reply to a further query as to whether the prohibition applies to all loans to landholders, whether the security to be given is land or house, the Government of Mysore has stated that the prohibition covers all loans.

THE PARACHUTE DESCENT.—Of all the performances combining science with skill and courage which have ever found their way to the east, Mr Spencer's takes the cake. The ascent took place from inside the Fort in the Bangalore Pettah at about 4.15 P. M., on Tuesday, in presence of Brigadier General Bengough and most of the Civil and Military Officers of the Station, Lady St. John also gracing the performance with her presence. Nearly all Bangalore was in the Fort, the actual enclosure was crammed, but everything was perfectly orderly. When all was ready, a few of the Royal Engineers stepped into the arena, and held the balloon, whilst Mr Spencer took his seat, at the signal "let go," the aerial ship shot up, and sailed away in a westerly direction, wafted along by a gentle breeze. When about two miles from the Fort, and at an altitude of 5,200 feet above sea level, or 2,500 feet above Bangalore, the brave aeronaut took his perilous leap. For about 200 feet he fell straight down, and then Parachute, catching the air, opened out, and Mr Spencer was seen floating gently downwards, like a huge eagle posing on outstretched wings. In about one minute and a half the balloon had descended safely to earth, at Kurnal Ukkada, on the Mysore Road. Mr Spencer experienced a slight shock on alighting, as owing to the rarified air he came down with greater force than in Madras. On returning to the enclosure he was met by General Bengough, who conducted him to a temporary platform where he described his ascent and descent, and gave a short account of his experiences on the Ashen war at the request of the General.—S.

LIST OF THE MATRICULATION PASSES FROM THE BANGALORE CENTRE

Tamil

1015 A Krishnaswamy Iyer
1016 I V Krishnaswamy Iyer
1016 V R Krishnaswamy Mudaly
1019 C C S Ramaswamy Iyengar
1021 I S Seshagiri Iyer
1028 A Srinivasa Mudaly
1073 A P Thiruvengadaswamy Mudaly
1080 S Venkatramaiyer
1082 P Venkatragavan

Telugu

1089 D Dhanaiah Rao
1093 G Hari Rao
1098 B Krishnaiya
1102 I Madhava Rao
1110 R Narayana Rao
1113 B L Lingaswamy
1128 C Varada Pillay

Kanarese

1137 T Alagiriswamy Aiyengar
1138 B K Anantaramaiyengar
1147 A B Chandrasekhara Aiya
1148 C Chevilappa
1153 B Dwarakanatha Aiyengar
1154 V Y Gangaiah Naidu
1156 H L Gopalappa
1162 C Govindaiah
1167 I J Jayapal
1175 N Krishna Iyengar
1178 B V Krishna Murti
1181 H Krishna Rao
1192 C G Lakshminarayanayya
1196 H Mahomed Hussain
1198 A Nagesha Rao
1201 O Nanjunda Mudaly
1205 B Narasimha Murti
1209 D Narasinga Rao
1213 H Narayana Rao
1217 G R Padmanabha Rao
1218 S Padmaiah
1222 P Purna Rao
1224 M Rajagopalaiyengar
1227 K Raja Rao
1236 D Ramanujaiyengar
1242 N Rama Rao
1246 K Ranga Rao
1249 B Sham Iyengar
1251 B Shamaiah
1255 A Sadashivaiah
1259 S D Shadri Iyengar
1263 V Shamaiah
1269 K Srinivasa
1270 K Srinivasa Iyengar
1274 V Srinivasa Chary
1285 C Subba Rao
1286 C Subba Rao
1288 N Subba Rao (Class I)
1289 P Subba Rao
1290 T Subba Rao
1293 C B Sundara Rao
1300 S Varadaraja Chary
1303 S Vasudeva Rao
1307 G Venkataramaiyappa
1316 C Venkata Rao
1317 S Venkata Rao
1323 N Venkoba Rao

Sanskrit

1328 M Anantha Rama Iyengar
1331 D Easwaraiya
1336 K Gundu Rao
1337 S Gundu Rao
1342 R Krishna Chary (Class I)
1344 L Krishna Rao
1345 V Krishna Rao
1347 H Motiram Singh
1348 B C Narayanadaya
1350 N Narasimha Iyengar
1355 K N Narayana Iyengar
1357 S Narasimhaswami Iyengar
1359 H N Raghavendra Rao
1366 I Rangopal Iyengar (Class I)
1370 M I Sundaraja Iyengar
1372 D Suryanarasa Rao
1373 K Suryanarasa Rao
1374 G Srinivasa Rao S heb
1376 C Subrahmanya Aiya
1379 M Venkatachalapathy Iyengar
1384 H Venkatanarasa Rao

Latin

1387 H W Augustus
1389 W M Beck
1390 G H J Brown
1391 W M Cragg
1392 C B A Crampton
1396 A C Dell'aro
1397 M P McGerald
1399 B C H Hilton (Class I)
1400 F G King
1408 W G R P Nelmans
1410 H P O Shaughnessy
1415 C Reilly
1421 C Sydney Smith, (Class I)
1427 J A Thompson
1428 L C Ward
1437 A H W Knight
1439 K M Vardon

French

1441 B M Cawlery
1442 M Cooper Abbs
1443 N M Curtis
1445 C F M Hamilton
1446 F M Kelly

Legal Intelligence.

AN IMPORTANT INTERPRETATION

A Full Bench, consisting of His Lordship the Chief Justice and Justices Muthusawmy Aiyar, Parker, and Shephard, this morning decided an important question which arose in a case instituted by one Pichayee Ammall against her step mother and brother in law for the recovery of some real properties with mesne profits thereof. After passing through several Courts the case came on before their Lordships J. F. Muthusawmy Aiyar and Wilkinson as a Civil Miscellaneous petition, when the plaintiff above named prayed for the grant of a certificate to enable her to appeal to the Privy Council. Their Lordships, after hearing Counsel on both sides, passed the following order:—"The affidavits put in by the petitioner, and counter-petitioner will be forwarded to the Subordinate Judge who will be directed to ascertain and report what is the 'market value of the subject of the suit.'" The point submitted for the decision of the Full Bench therefore was what was meant by the phrases "value of the subject matter of the suit in the Court of first instance" and "value of the matter in dispute on appeal," occurring in Section 596 of the Civil Procedure Code relating to appeals to the Privy Council. His Lordship the Chief Justice stated that the rules of the Privy Council dated 1853, declared that no appeal should lie to the Council unless the value of the matter in dispute in such appeal amounted to at least Rs 10,000. His Lordship therefore after quoting authorities for his opinion, held that the real or market value of the matter in dispute was the test as to whether an appeal to the Privy Council should lie, observing that he did not think that the words "value of the subject matter in the Court of the first instance" in any way affected the rights of appeal when the real value of the subject matter was Rs 10,000. If it was intended to bind the appellant to the value indicated by the amount paid as stamp duty, His Lordship thought the Legislature would have said so and it ought not to be assumed that the Legislature intended to take away from the subject or limit such an important privilege as the right to appeal to the Privy Council without the words being clear and explicit. Mr Justice Muthusawmy Iyer was of the same opinion, and stated that having regard to Section 616, Clause B, he did not think that the value of the matter in dispute on appeal to Her Majesty in Council and of the subject matter of the suit in the Court of first instance was any other than the market value. He did not consider that Madras Civil Courts Act (Act III of 1873, Section 14) could be permitted to control the construction to be put upon Section 596 which was applicable to the whole of British India. J. J. Parker and Shepherd agreed with the above decision, the latter being of the same opinion as Mr Justice Muthusawmy Iyer in thinking that the object of the allusion to the Court of First Instance was to exclude costs.

General Summary.

A SUIT FOR LIBEL.—We learn that a suit has been filed on the Original Side of the High Court by Mr Tremenheere, Engineer, South Indian Railway, against the *Hindu* for an alleged libel—damages being laid at Rs 60,000.—M. S.

SCARCITY IN CHINGLEPUT.—One of the indications of the scarcity in the Chingleput District is that a large portion of the bed of the spacious Chingleput tank, now very dry, is being ploughed and cultivated. This immense lake is the chief supply of water to Chingleput and its adjacent villages.

MADRAS SEASON TELEGRAM.—On the 10th instant the Board of Revenue, Madras, telegraphed to the Government of India—"Week ending 7th February. No rain. Standing crops are suffering from want of rain or water in parts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, South Canara and Malabar. Prices are generally high but steady. Prospects are unchanged. Over five hundred labourers are employed on public works started last week in the most affected parts of Chingleput.

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL.—We understand that this Bill has been referred for opinion to several leading native gentlemen in different parts of the country. In Madras it has been referred to the High Court, to Mr Justice Muthusawmy Iyer separately, to the Hon'ble Mr Bashyam Iyengar, Hon'ble C Sankara Nair, Dewan Bahadur S Subramania Iyer, C.I.E., Hon'ble Mr Hamayunjah Bahadur, Dewan Bahadur S Sreenivasa Raghava Iyengar and Rai Bahadur A Sabapathy Mudaliar of Bellary. We understand that a memorial in favour of the Bill is about to be circulated for signature in Madras. In Bombay and Calcutta a similar course is being adopted.—*H.*

A VALUABLE GIFT TO A TEMPLE.—On the 14th instant Bilaga Venkatragavan Chetty Garu is to present to the idol in Earthasarthy Coil, Triplicane, a crown which he has had for years past been having manufactured by Ragava Puttur, and which has just been completed. The crown is set with precious stones and is valued at Rs 40,000, the major portion of which has been contributed by the donor, the remainder having been made up by contributions from other devotees. The idol wearing the crown is to be taken out in procession the next day through the streets of Triplicane, which are to be illuminated. All attending this demonstration will be provided with food by the above gentleman.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Colonel Olcott returned this morning from Burma, after an absence of a few weeks from Madras, improved in health. He visited, and lectured at Rangoon, Pantanaw, Wakema and Mandalay. At Thebaw's former capital, the high priest, the Sangha Raja, or ruler of the Sangha, convened at his own monastery a Council of all the older priests to vote upon a schedule of fundamental Buddhistic beliefs which Colonel Olcott had drafted. The meeting lasted four hours, and resulted in the unanimous adoption of each of the propositions without modification. The discussion between the monks and the Colonel was conducted in French and Burmese through a Burmese nobleman, who obligingly served as interpreter for the occasion.

VAKILS.—The enrolment of Vakils up to the present time was a mere matter of form, and candidates after having passed the B. L. had simply to apprentice themselves, almost nominally, to some Barrister or Vakil for one year at the end of which they were eligible for enrolment. The Judges of the High Court have now directed that such apprentice shall for the future keep a diary of the work turned out by them while apprentices, and these will be inspected by the Registrar for his satisfaction before the candidate is enrolled. It has also been further ruled that no Barrister, Vakil or Attorney shall, without the express sanction of the High Court, entertain more than two apprentices at one and the same time.—*Mail*

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL.—Mr Manmohan Ghose, the Chairman of the late Congress and a leaning Calcutta barrister, who commands a large criminal practice in Bengal, has issued a note on the Age of Consent Bill, in compliance with the request of the Government of Bengal for his opinion. He discusses the subject in all its aspects, and, while recognising the necessity for legislation, disapproves of the present measure as anomalous and inconsistent with the provisions of the English law and likely to be mischievous, if not a dead letter. He suggests that the proper remedy for the existing evils is to pass a civil law declaring all marriages invalid under 12, Mr Ghose is of opinion that such a civil law would be opposed on religious grounds as much as the present measure, but if the Government is in earnest, it ought to strike "

the root of the evil, and prevent early marriages instead of making the husband liable for rape.—T. I.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—A curious charge of kidnapping a girl-wife was preferred on Monday before the Joint Magistrate of Sealdah, by Baboo Bejoy Nath Chakravarti, who is connected with the well known Ghosal family of Bhukoylas, against his father-in-law, Baboo Bissonto Kumar Hazra, a well known musician. The complainant and his wife were residing in Cossipore, in the house of a Rance of the Ghosal family. About ten days ago the defendant took his daughter away to his own house without the consent or knowledge of her husband. The Magistrate enquired how a father can be liable for kidnapping his own daughter, he being her natural guardian. Baboo Bipin Das Banerjee, of the Alipore Bar, who appeared for the complainant, contended that, from a recent ruling of the High Court, any person, whoever he may be and whatever might be his intention, is held criminally responsible for taking away any minor girl from her legitimate guardianship. The Magistrate granted warrants against both father and daughter, allowing bail on Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively.—I. D. N.

CASE AGAINST THE SUB JUDGE OF COCONADA.—Mr. F. B. Powell, the Government Pleader under instructions from Government, left today by the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Sirsa for Coconada to conduct the prosecution of S. Manavala Iyer, the Sub Judge of Coconada, on charges of bribery, &c., and one Pytha Venkanna, for offering such bribe or illegal gratification. Mr. Powell being assisted there by the local Government Prosecutor, Mr. Norton and Mr. P. Ananthu Charlu left by the same steamer, the latter to defend Manavala Iyer, and the former Pytha Venkanna. The case comes on for hearing before Mr. W. A. Happell, the District Magistrate at Coconada, on the 16th instant, and is likely to occupy the attention of the Court for about 10 days, when, if a prima facie case has been made out, the accused will, under the orders of Government, be committed to the District Sessions for trial. The Sub-Judge is alleged to have taken a bribe of about Rs. 40,000 from Pytha Venkanna, a wealthy merchant connected with a civil suit that had come before him for adjudication as the Sub-Judge of Coconada.

It is a fashion among many Christians to advertise their piety. We see this failing or rather vanity in Christians who have happened to lose a relative who has served his or her Master's cause, and there is such a pious fuss made over the affair, and columns are filled up in the journals conducted by members of that community to show how a Christian can die. This we denounce as bad taste altogether, and the deceased, all and they be cognisant of the acts of their dear once on earth would themselves object to such saintly aviers. Statements of our dear departed saints. True piety is not obtrusive and a truly pious man or woman hates any parade. It is nauseating to read this or that relative giving elaborate accounts of what had taken place in the chamber of Death—what words were uttered, what texts were quoted, what hymns were sung, what prayers were said, what holy dreams were mentioned, and what trust was reposed and hope felt in that hour of darkness. When the relatives and particular friends know all, is not that sufficient? No, but many Christians must proclaim the news in their own class organs with all the colouring of details. One won't imagine from the accounts we recently read in those organs that these Christians at no have fine sunsets of life. We have known many cases of Hindus and Mahomedans who died as calmly as the Christian, with hopes of a future as bright. Only the other day an aged Hindu died in our presence, and the last words were "going!" When asked where, the answer huskily, but distinctly was "to God." That left a deep impression on all around, that God was not the monopoly of the Christian, but for all classes who recognized His Fatherhood. We should not have chronicled this melancholy event and yet so cheerful to the dying, but as an instance that thousands do outside the Christian Faith and with as sure a hope of a future. How little do we know what we are, much less what we shall be, were the words of a sceptic poet. Let us live to the teachings of our religions, and there is no religion that does not embody valuable truths. And when we die in firm faith and in the spoil of those truths, that is but a duty done and needs no trumpeting to the world.—T. T.

Extracts.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The *Mahratta*.—Our readers will remember that at the last Congress an alternative resolution was passed leaving the choice of the seat of the next Congress undetermined. Either Nagpur or Madras was to be the seat. The cause of such an indeterminate resolution was that Mr. C. V. Naidoo of Nagpur could not take upon himself the responsibility of offering to arrange for holding the Congress at Nagpur as most of the Congress leaders of that province were not present there. He could not naturally make the offer unless he consulted his friends. But we are now glad to learn that the Nagpur people have made up their minds to have the next Congress there. A meeting of the leading Congressionists was held there on the 13th ultimo when this resolution was passed. The great difficulty was with regard to funds. We are happy to say that the Nagpurians seem to have got over this difficulty. Mr. Narayan Swamy, who has accepted the Secretaryship of the Congress Committee there, is an energetic, sincere worker and, what is more, is respected by the people of the province. He declared that when he, accompanied by Messrs. Glatke, Gokhale, Ranade and Prof. Sadashivrao went round asking for subscriptions, the people to whom they applied one and all, wanted to have the Congress there. Not only this but they went further. They promised liberal subscriptions. The total amount of subscriptions promised till then was rupees twelve thousand. The Berar people have promised to raise fifteen thousand rupees. So the Nagpurians have now to raise another twelve thousand. This sum the Nagpur leaders hope to raise, and thus we think the one great difficulty of funds has disappeared. We congratulate the people of Nagpur on this solid proof of sincere interest in the Congress cause. We wish them every success.

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

Commenting on the agitation against the bill Mr. V. A. Modak of Bombay observes that, looking at the question also from the point of view of the Shastras themselves, and interpreting them in the light of their spirit, all reasonable minds must come to the following conclusions:—

1. That the Shastras strictly prohibit the completion of marriage before the age of puberty.

2. That after puberty the injunction regarding completion is, according to some of the oldest commentators, such as Mohabhibh (on Manu) and Vijnaneshwar (on Yagnyavalkya) is one permissive, not obligatory.

3. That even if it were taken in an obligatory sense, it does not necessarily apply to the very first indication of puberty, though it would be quite natural if it did. The only original text which is opposed to this view is that of Aswalayana, whose code is nowhere to be found, and whose name even is not included among the authors of the ancient law codes, primary or secondary.

4. That Manu in his text, chap. 46, qualifies the term puberty by the word natural (swabhavik), implying thereby that there may be an unnatural, abnormal, premature indication of puberty (which is very common in our days), to which the injunction above referred to would not apply. (*Vide* the Commentary of Medhatithi on the text.)

5. That puberty is defined to be that period in the life of a woman which is fit for child-bearing.

6. That this period must be determined (according to Medhatithi on Manu) agreeably to the opinions of medical science.

7. That medical science must be considered to be a Smriti and hence as authoritative as other Smritis or law codes. *Vide* Medhatithi in his Samskara Mayukha.

8. That the sole object of the completion of marriage, according to the Shastra, being offspring, and presumably healthy offspring, the period for such completion must be determined according to the opinion of medical science.

9. That the medical science, both according to Sushruta and Waghbata (highest authorities on Indian medicine) lay down 16 as the lowest limit of age fit for child-bearing.

10. That the Shastra itself cautions certain exceptional circumstances under which the completion of marriage (even if it be obligatory) must be deferred to a more suitable time, and as a matter of fact, in cases where the husbands are too young, the completion is indefinitely postponed. If the same consideration had been shown in practice to the tender age of girl-wives, the necessity for the proposed legislation would never have risen.

From this it is clear that the Legislature in passing the present bill into law in no way interferes with the spirit of really ancient Shastra. I think I have sufficiently shown that the opposition is without any rational foundation to stand upon, and that the cry of interference with religion is either a senseless or a hollow cry, and deserves no consideration from a Legislature, which, whenever it has interfered has done so in spite of it, and in the interests of justice and humanity.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT IN INDIA.

The *Pioneer*.—A record of what has been done for the social advancement of our subjects through the influence of the British Government is as important as the record of the physical development of the land. In the triumph of mind, of knowledge, of morality we see the superiority of British rule over the Windhian and other early Hindu dynasties, over the Moghul dynasty and the more recent and compact Mahratta dynasty. Their history is a record of conquest, and of extortion, and of social debasement, but without any redeeming feature. There are no laws and enactments passed by them that would prompt an educated person to wish for their return. Of no Moghul emperor can be said what is carved on the monument of Lord William Bentinck—"He abolished humiliating distinctions and abolished cruel rites." A brief retrospect of the various measures that have been taken from time to time against many barbarous usages of the natives is useful at the present time, because it teaches us to estimate at their proper value the arguments which have at every proposed reform been brought forward by the more bigoted portion of the native community. The first main argument has been that the reform would be contrary to the religion or the customs of the land; the second that we should leave the care of the evil to the march of civilization, and the third that the interference of Government would lead to widespread discontent. The history of the past proves them all to be without foundation. It has justified the boldness and foresight of the statesmen who have sent to the wind the vacillations of the ignorant and the fears of the selfish and weak.

Almost the earliest and certainly the most hostile sentiment framed to the prejudices of the Hindus was that one which inflicted the Brahmin amenable to capital punishment in common with a man of the lowest caste. To execute a Brahmin was contrary to Hindu law but it was impossible to reconcile the Hindu law with civilized notions of equal justice, and it had to be repealed. But if a *delicto* law can be repealed on account of its inconsistency with reason and justice, the same arguments exist in a stronger degree against an inhuman and barbarous custom. The Marquess Wellesley refused to recognise the plea of custom in excuse of what he rightly stated to be the "cruel and inhuman practice" of sacrificing children, by exposing them to be drowned or devoured by sharks at the island of Saugor and at Bansbaryah, Chinsurah and other places on the Ganges. At Saugor such sacrifices used to be made at fixed periods, namely, the day of full moon in November and January, at which time grown persons had also to devote themselves to a similar death. At the Hindu festival in 1801 twenty-three persons sacrificed themselves, or were sacrificed by others, in the island of Saugor. The custom of sacrificing children arose from vows made by their parents who, when apprehensive of not having issue, had promised in the event of their having two children to devote the fifth in its infancy to the Ganges. In 1802 the Magistrate of Calcutta brought to the notice of Government that a boy aged twelve had been thrown into the Ganges. "The boy having saved himself by swimming, a Gossain endeavoured to detain the protector, but, so singular and unnatural as it may appear, he was again seized and committed to destruction by his own parents." The Calcutta Magistrates also forwarded to Government the affidavit of a pilot who, accompanied by a friend, had visited Saugor Island in November and "saw altogether eleven men, women and infants destroyed by the sharks." Lord Wellesley on receiving the report called upon the Pandits and chief Brahmins of the College at Fort William, to declare by what sanction in their Shastras these cruelties were committed. They alleged no sanction but custom. In May 1802, there was issued a regulation declaring the practice to be murder, punishable with death, and "the plea of custom would be inadmissible in excuse of the offence." The fate of little girls thrown into the Ganges to be devoured by sharks was less cruel than the fate of children who are married for life or death from injuries inflicted under the sanction of custom by their own husbands.

Lord Wellesley also directed an investigation into the practice of *sati*, and the Pandits were again called upon to produce the sanction of their Shastras in support of these cruel sacrifices. They again alleged no sanction but custom.

Lord Wellesley's official investigations led to the discovery that the number of women sacrificed during the year 1803, within thirty miles round Calcutta, was two hundred and seventy-five. One of the widows was a girl of eleven years of age. It was calculated that from the year 1795 to 1829 no less than seventy thousand widows were burnt at the stake. The sudden close of the splendid administration of Lord Wellesley prevented him from crowning it by the abolition of the barbarous and cruel rite. He, however, recorded a minute in favour of abolishing it, in which he stated that it was one of the fundamental duties of the British Government to consult the opinions, customs and prejudices of the natives, but only when they were consistent with the principles of humanity, morality and reason. Other distractions crowded in on the Government of that great man, and it was not till nearly thirty years after that Lord William Bentinck assumed the reins of office with the full determination to take up the question without delay and to carry it to a speedy conclusion as a measure conducive to well allow. And "having made that determination to stand by it you or my, and set his conscience at rest." Confidential communications were sent to the chief military and civil officers of Government requiring their opinion as to the effect which the abolition of "this impious and inhuman sacrifice not of one but of thousands of victims" was likely to produce in the native community. The majority were in favour of the abolition. Sir William Macnaghten, the great Oriental scholar, stated that *sati* was according to the opinions of the Hindus a religious act of the highest merit, and that it was usual to interfere with religious rites, however dread or long as they from clash with "the eternal laws of nature and the immutable principles of justice." He concluded: "The rite was not respected by the hardy and warlike Hindus of the North-West but by the sleek and timid inhabitants of Bengal, the fat and greasy citizens of Calcutta whose very existence depended on the prosperity of the British Government." Fortified by the opinion of the best men in the service Lord Bentinck and his Council passed the legislative Act which made *sati* a criminal offence in all who abetted it. A slight agitation was got up in Calcutta to repeal the Act, but it did not produce the slightest feeling of alarm nor of resentment in the country. Every educated native agrees that the abolition of *sati* is one of the greatest glories of our administration.

If *sati* had not been abolished it would have been impossible for a man like Romesh Chunder Mitter to the bench. A man could not have stood other men for murder who was bound by his religion to sanction the murder of his wife or wives. The English Government has saved the children from the Ganges, the widows from the flames, and the child-wife from the misery of perpetual widowhood after the death of her sexagenarian husband. It remains for the educated natives of Bengal to assist the Government to complete the great work which has done so much for the social, moral and intellectual advancement of the land. All can appreciate and sympathise with the difficulties with which they are beset, but the path of duty is always strewn with difficulties. The time has come when they have to prove, like Mr. Telang, an orthodox Hindu belonging to an orthodox family, that a liberal education has not been bestowed in vain on the natives of India.

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THE

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NOTICE

Finest Ghee Sugar and Bran manufactured on the improved cooling system at the Maharajah of Mysore's Mint To be had at the Company's Shops in the Pettah, and at Depository Road from Saith Mohamed Cossim Sait, Sole Agents in Cantonments, Bangalore

NOTICE.

Fellows of, and sympathizers with, the Theosophical Society, are hereby requested to send their names and addresses to the Recording Secretary of the T S Adyar Madras, without delay, as it is my intention shortly to issue gratis, a valuable, and a most interesting Series of Theosophical tracts to Fellows of the Society and also appropriate leaflets to sympathizers Notice of these publications will be on sale to the public

BERTRAM KEIGHTLEY, M A,
GENERAL SECRETARY T S,
In Indian Section

Adyar Madras 5 January 1891

Southern Mahratta Railway Company Limited

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of oils, tallow and cotton waste during the year commencing 1st April 1891 Delivery will be taken at the Store Depots at Hubli or Bangalore

Specifications and forms of tenders for delivery at either of the above depots can be obtained from the Storekeeper Hubli on payment of annas 8 for each copy

Tenders must reach the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer at Dharwar not later than the 2nd March 1891, and the envelopes should be superscribed "Tenders for oils, tallow and cotton waste"

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli

J G LINDSAY Col R E
Agent and Chief Engineer

Dharwar 31st January 1891

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 4, half yearly Rs 2 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the Manager, *Mount Road, Madras*

Bangalore City Municipality

NOTICE.

No 669.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Public that dogs found straying apparently ownerless within the City Municipal limits will be destroyed commencing from the 1st Proximo

K P PUTTANNA CHETTI,
Vice President.
City Municipal Commission

The 20th February 1891

Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next Meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Commission to be held on Saturday, the 23th February 1891, at 8 A M, at the City Municipal Office, Fort

I *Cash account current for the* months of December 1890 and January 1891 and the Mortuary Returns

II. Proceedings of the Government of Mysore No 10[illegible]—1443 L 156 dated 24th December 1890, regarding the Toll tax and the President's draft reply thereto

III. Correspondence connected with the land acquired for the use of the Military Department together with a statement of compensation

IV Draft Budget Estimates of Receipts and Disbursements of Municipal Funds for the year 1891—92

V. Adoption of Auditor's report for the half year ending 31st March 1891

VI Letter No. 6638—9, from the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Education Department, dated 10th February 1891, regarding the taking over of the private English school attached to Malarpet Muhammadiya.

VII Statement showing the amount of compensation payable for land taken up for opening out a new road in Kurumpete.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSITIONS

I Consideration of the terms regarding the hours of the lighting contract

II Papers relating to the construction of a contagious ward in St Martha's Hospital.

III Extract from the Proceedings of the District Fund Board Meeting held on the 29th January 1891, regarding the incidence of the charges of the different medical institutions in the Bangalore City

K P PUTTANNA CHETTI,
Vice President
City Municipal Commission.

The 19th February 1891

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 16th Feb—The Indian officials specified in Lord Cross's Bill for allowing them to come home on certain occasions without vacating their posts are the Viceroy, the Governors of the three Presidencies and the Members of their Councils, the Lieutenant Governors, the Commanders-in Chief in India, and the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th Feb—The Hindu community of Bombay, not being content to allow themselves to be represented on the subject of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill by the Madhav Bag Meeting last week, supporters of the Bill are now making arrangements for a meeting in favour of the Bill Many well known Hindu names appear in connection with the preliminary proceedings

London, 17th Feb—In the House of Commons last night Mr John Morley moved for a vote of censure on the administration of the Government in Ireland, and especially in respect to the Tipperary trials

Washington, 16th Feb—The Treasury to day purchased 300,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging between 99 75 and 100·00

Washington, 17th Feb—The Caucus of Republican Members of the House of representatives has discussed the Silver Bill, and the general consensus of opinion is against any silver legislation during the present Session

London, 18th Feb—In the House of Commons last night Sir William C. Plowden brought forward his motion for securing facilities for the discussion of Indian affairs, which, after a short discussion, was carried without a division, Sir John Gorst having ultimately given his consent to the same.

London 18th Feb—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Smith and Sir John Gorst left Sir William Plowden's motion to the decision of the House, Sir John Gorst merely suggesting that it would lead to a desultory discussion on Indian affairs

Berlin, 18th Feb—The tension between the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck is increasing, owing to the latter's constant criticism of Imperial policy It is reported that Prince Bismarck threatens to publish the State documents in his possession

The official *Gazette* will hereafter contradict every erroneous statement made by the organs of Prince Bismarck

Berlin, 17th Feb—Professor Liebreich, of this city, has discovered a curative substance for tubercle far surpassing that discovered by Dr. Koch

Cairo, 18th Feb—The statement that Count Danbigny, the French Minister here, had been instructed to protest against Mr Justice Scott's appointment is confirmed.

Toronto, 18th Feb—An excited meeting took place here yesterday, at which Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, made a speech in which he vehemently denounced the Liberal leaders, Messrs. Richard Cartwright and Farrer, as traitors to their country. Sir John read a document showing that they had submitted to American statesmen an elaborate scheme for coercing Canada into a commercial union with and annexation to the United States.

New York, 17th Feb—Very heavy sales of silver are taking place here under the firm conviction that there will be no further silver legislation during the present Session of the Congress.

Paris, 12th Feb—The Empress Frederick is staying a week in Paris It is believed that her visit is connected with the desire of her son, the Emperor William, to bring about a *rapprochement* with France.

Washington, 20th Feb—The Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives has reported on the Free Coinage Bill and recommend its rejection

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1891

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE

We must apologise for allowing the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore to be so long without notice, but it was *overlooked*, and now we have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to it It is an interesting production, *well drawn up*, and the facts that it gives do great credit to the department in the province Mysore need not fear comparison with any other part of India so far as education is concerned, and every year shows some progress made, some advance in the right direction, some change that must do good In some respects the province is in advance of many other parts of the country notably with regard to primary education. Some years ago a system was established that has worked fairly well, and with care and expansion may bring about much good But to the Report itself We find that Mr Rice who had come to be looked upon as an institution in the province, retired from the Educational Department at the end of the official year 1889—90, and that Mr Bhabha took his place A better selection could not have been made by the Darbar Mr Rice entered the department twenty-six years ago, and it must be acknowledged that he has done much good and left his mark upon the province The work is in a very different condition now from what it was when he first became connected with it, and he must not be denied the share he took in bringing about the good done.

We find from the Report there was an *increase during the year of 5601 scholars* This document goes into an elaborate account of the classification of schools but this we need not follow We find that 74,640 boys or 21 88 per cent of school going age were under instruction during the year Of the girls who might have read in school only 3,057 or 2 34 per cent were in attendance but we fancy very few parts of the country of similar dimensions could show a better result It is remarkable that there are no purely Local or Municipal schools in the province except two *maintained by the Bangalore Municipality*. It is stated in the Report that some of the Municipalities pay to the extent of one fourth of the cost of instruction in their English schools but the schools are entirely under the management of the Educational Department, and we are told that in the present state of the Municipalities in the province it is as well they should be so In 1879 80 the expenditure on the Taluk Vernacular Schools *was transferred from* the Provincial to the Local Funds But in the year under review they were retransferred to the Provincial Funds in order that the allotment of twenty four per cent of the local cess to education might be *spent entirely upon* Hobli and Hobli Branch Schools, with which were also included the Taluk Branch Schools which can only be distinguished from them by the fact that they charge a fee

We must now speak about the different kinds of schools and colleges established in the province During the year under notice there were thirty-seven English Colleges and Schools either maintained by *the Government or under the management* of the Department They are classified as follows There are three Colleges, eight High Schools, and twenty six English Schools of other kinds, all under Government management. There are 1218 Vernacular Schools exclusive of the three Jail schools. Of these ninety nine were Taluk Vernacular schools, 172 Taluk Branch Schools, 752 Hobli schools and 195 Hobli Branch schools. The *difference between* Hobli and Hobli Branch Schools, and between taluk branch schools and taluk vernacular schools are not well defined. There are, as we have said, only two Municipal schools, both maintained and managed by the Bangalore Municipal Board One of them is the most successful English Middle school and the other is one of the largest taluk Canarese schools in the province There are *twenty* three aided schools, three being high schools, fifteen middle schools and five primary schools

We find from a table which is given that Bangalore is the best educated district in the Province, and this is just what *might have been expected* In this place there is one pupil in school to every *forty* four persons It is followed by Tumkur where we have one pupil *to forty-six persons* But we are told that the province is behind the best educated parts of the Madras Presidency, Madras and Pamarcotta, for instance, in which we find a proportion of one pupil to thirteen persons Mysore District is the third in point of education and the lowest are Kadur and Hassan We are told however, that the worst districts of Mysore are far before the worst in the Madras Presidency For instance in Kadur and Hassan there is one pupil to 92 persons, while in Vizagapatam and Cuddapah only one can be produced for 111 and 110 respectively Thus the province holds a good position, it holds a middle rank in the educational world, and *for this all connected with its affairs* ought to be thankful The Report also states that the Districts of Mysore compare well with some of the Madras Districts bordering on the province, such as South Canara with one pupil to sixty two persons, Anantapur with one to 109, Salem with one to 85, and Coimbatore with one to 72 The average proportion for all the districts of Mysore is one to fifty five The report tells us that the total expenditure from all sources during the year 1889 90 was Rs 5 21,028, while that of the preceding year was Rs 4,43,033 The enhanced expenditure is accounted for in the Report, and we think satisfactorily The sum given by way of grants during the year was Rs *60,000 With regard to buildings* we find that Rs 15,184 were spent departmentally This sum is exclusive of what was spent by the Public Works Department Rs 8 634 were spent on new buildings and Rs 6 550 on repairs The buildings in the province compare well with those to be found in other parts of India, and when a new school is required the money is generally forthcoming In fact the Department *is in good working order*, and as we have said, the province holds its own with the rest of the country It has nothing to be ashamed of, and the men it turns out have performed good work not only in Mysore but elsewhere The lists of successful candidates are growing longer *every year, and the inventions are on the increase*

Occasional Notes.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND has thrown off the effects of his recent illness He is expected at Bombay late in March, in time to rejoin his appointment at Simla

A GROVE of great red wood trees, similar to those in California, has been discovered in *Pierce County, Washington* Some of the trees are said to be 400ft high, and 15ft in diameter

BABU Chatterji, the Bengali aeronaut, made a most successful balloon ascent at *Umritsar on the 9th instant*, in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators He rose about 5,000 feet, and then descended by a parachute

THE latest estimate of the German Army *at war strength is given as* 2,302,176 officers and men. In France the effect of the new law will be that by the year 1915 there will be *3,500,000* trained soldiers ready to take the field.

It is recorded that only two ladies in the United Kingdom have taken the degree of LL D, and both were pupils at the Methodist College, Belfast. Dr Letitia Walkington, and Dr Frances E Gray are the two ladies who own this proud privilege

A RECENT Chinese proclamation giving cultivators throughout the Empire free permission to plant the poppy is said to be bearing fruit Preparations are now going on in Fokien to *plant the poppy on an extensive scale*, and many rice fields are being converted into opium raising grounds

A PREACHER at Sault St Marie, in Michigan, suddenly stopping in the midst *of a sermon exclaimed*, in tones of anger —"There is flirting, talking, note-writing, *gum chewing*, and visiting going on here, and I will stop *until you get through*" After waiting fifteen minutes the indignant minister found that they did not get through," so he left the pulpit, and instructed the janitor to turn the congregation out and lock the church up

Local and Provincial

HAND WRITING TEST —The hand writing examination for Matriculated candidates will be held in May next

THE REVD J HUDSON BRA —A farewell address was presented to this gentleman on Saturday last by the Tamil Christians *of the Civil and Military Station*

THE BRITISH RESIDENT —SIR Oliver St John returned to Bangalore by the outward Mail Train on Wednesday morning last The usual salute of thirteen guns was fired

THE BOOK DEPOT —The sum of Rs 800, is placed at the disposal of the curator for contingencies annually and of this amount Rs 75 have just been given as a permanent *advance*

THE WEATHER.—The weather has been very hot during the last few days and we may fairly come to the conclusion that the hot season has *commenced* It is the opinion of the weatherwise that it will be very hot this year

AN EARTHQUAKE —Last Monday night, about eight o' clock a shock of an earthquake *was felt in Bangalore The shock lasted* about two seconds but the rumbling sound that accompanied it was of longer duration It was felt in every part of the place

PRINCE KANTHA RAJ URS —This noble, the brother in law of our Maha Raja has settled to proceed to Madras to prosecute his studies for the Degree. He returned to Mysore from Bombay, and will start for Madras shortly —M H

MONEY —A respectable merchant who was the cloth Contractor to the Palace has got into difficulties His debts amount to Rs. 70 000 It appears he wrote to his creditors that they could come and divide all the effects belonging to him But he has left Mysore himself no body knows whither Creditors are coming in from all quarters We will await future events —*Ib*

SANDAL OIL —Government have granted to Mr Hay of Hassan the exclusive privilege of manufacturing Sandal wood Oil in Mysore for a period of ten years The terms of the concession are fair like to the Government and Mr Hay No land revenue will be collected from Mr Hay for land occupied by the distillery buildings, Mr Hay should pay to Government a royalty of 3 25 rupees on every oz weight of oil manufactured He should buy the *required quantity* of sandal wood from Government He or his company should not sell the wood so purchased

The work should be commenced within one year —*Ib*

BRIEF NOTES ON THE NATURE, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHOLERA AND SMALL POX

Cholera is an acute specific disease spread by human intercourse, and characterized by *violent vomiting, purging prostration* and collapse, due to the entrance into the body by *the air passages or mouth, of a specific poison* germ derived from the vomited matter or bowel discharges of an infected person

The most common means by which cholera is spread in this country is by pollution of the water used for drinking and cooking, by reason of the purged or vomited matters finding their way into it, by soakage through the soil, by being washed in by rain by tainted clothes being washed in it or the person may be introduced by the feet of persons drawing water, or on the vessels used by them

On the occurrence of cholera in a village, the water supply should be protected from the dangers referred to as far as possible and, as a further precaution, all water should be boiled before being drank or used for cooking No purgative medicine should be taken during the time, fruit should be sparingly eaten, and unripe or over ripe fruit should be altogether avoided

Dirtiness of villages and houses and their surroundings favours the coming and spread of the disease, both in polluting the air and the water supply This therefore should be remedied as far as possible Manure heaps or stagnant pools should not exist close to dwelling houses or in the back yards, but those when present, had better not be removed during an epidemic, but covered over instead with a *layer of fresh earth for the time* and removed afterwards Water from wells near privies should never be used for drinking or *cooking*

When a case of cholera occurs in a house, the matters vomited or purged should not be *thrown on the manure heap, or on the ground* near the house, but should be received in a chatti or on ashes strewn on the floor and *carried to a distance and buried in a pit* No milk, water, or other articles used as food should be kept in the same room as the sick *person* As few persons as *possible* should live in the same room It should be well ventilated and if the floor has been soiled by discharges, it should be dug up and replaced by fresh clean earth or gravel

When cholera is prevalent the first signs of looseness of the bowels should be checked by giving from 20 to 40 drops of chlorodyne in spirit and water, and repeated in half or one hour if necessary If this does not suffice, cholera tincture should be given as follows, every half hour in a little water until the symptoms abate —

For an adult	A tea spoonful
, a child of twelve years	Half a tea spoonful
, , six ,	Twenty drops
, , two ,	Ten drops
, , one ,	Five drops

or

"Cholera Pills with opium for *adults*"
One every 2, 3, 4 or more hours as required

or

"*Sulphuric acid and opium mixture for adults*" one dose every 2, 3, or 4 hours according to urgency

or

"*Cholera pills without opium for Children*" one pill for a child 1 to 8 years old, ½ for a child of 3 years, and half a pill for a child *of one year and under*, every 2, 3, or 4 hours as required

or

"*Acid and opium drops for Children*"
Dose for a child 6 months old 10 to 20 drops
, one year , 20 to 40 drops
, , two to five , 40 to 60 drops
to be given in a little water every 2, 3, or 4 hours as required

Note—The pills for adults and children should be crushed into a coarse powder before administration and given in a little cold water

or

"Rubbing camphor drops"
Dose two to five drops in sugar every 1 or 2 minutes according to necessity

Nourishment—Small quantities of milk, or kanji with salt added to it, or, in the case of meat eaters, strong mutton or chicken broth to be given frequently When collapse has come on small quantities of brandy or arrack may be added to the drinks frequent drinks of cold water in moderate quantities may be given to relieve thirst, and the addition of little lime juice or vinegar is often grateful and beneficial

Mustard plasters or turpentine stupes should be applied at intervals to the abdomen, and hand-rubbing of the limbs, *either dry or with turpentine, to relieve cramps and promote the circulation, should be assiduously* employed

As before stated all discharges from a cholera patient should be buried in a pit at a distance, but all bedding or clothing soiled by the discharges should if possible be burned, or, failing that, boiled in water for half an hour, before being washed and got ready for use

If a person die the body should be buried quickly at a good distance from wells or tanks or *houses as the case may be*, the clothing, &c, used by the sick person and the floor of the room treated as advised, two or three pounds of sulphur should be set fire to on a chatti in the room used by the deceased, and the doors and windows tightly closed and left so for at least 6 hours, after which they may be opened and the air let in freely, and the wall should be scraped and lime washed, and the floor scraped and scoped and the house left unoccupied for several days.

Persons should not eat or drink in the same room as the sick person occupies, and those attending on the sick person should be care

fail to wash well and change their clothes before eating or drinking. All sweepings of a house in which cholera has occurred should be burnt instead of being thrown on the manure heap, as they may contain some of the poison

SMALL-POX

Cholera frightens people much more than small pox, yet the mortality from the latter disease is very much greater than from cholera In the Mysore country, with a population of a little over four crores, over 5,000 persons die every year from small pox, whereas in England and Wales with about 29 crores of people there were less than 39 deaths from this disease last year (1890) This great difference is due to efficient vaccination and revaccination being carried out in the latter countries, that is, every infant is vaccinated within 3 months of its birth, and most of them are revaccinated a second time about the 10th or 12th year, or sometime later In England before the discovery of vaccination the mortality from small-pox was as great as it is now in this country, and the natural inference is that the low mortality in the country is the probably is the result of efficient vaccination.

Nearly all unvaccinated children under one year who are attacked with small-pox die, and it may be stated generally that the unvaccinated will die at the rate of 50 per cent the badly vaccinated at the rate of 25 per cent, and the well vaccinated who, however, nearly always escape being attacked at the rate of about 2 per cent when they do get attacked

These figures which might be multiplied to any extent, are quoted to show the power which good vaccination possesses in preventing people from the ravages of small pox, and to go without saying that it is the duty of every parent to get the best and safest and harmless way to save their children and danger and disease, by having them vaccinated within three months of their birth and revaccinated if possible about the 10th or 12th year, when the protective power of vaccination may be as wanting

During an epidemic of small pox there are unfortunately very many who are opposed to vaccination as they believe there is a special deity who watches over small pox and, if they attempt to interfere with his office will bring great evils on them And not only have their children to die or be maimed for life by a disease which if they would only listen to reason, they might prevent them from altogether It would be just as right to say that every fever is sent by God, and that there for it is wrong to take medicine to cure that disease lest God should be angry that it is wrong for example, to take quinine to cure fever, or, in fact, ever to take any medicine at all

On the occurrence of a case of small-pox in a village, the vaccinator should be informed at once and every occupant of the house in which the case has occurred should be vaccinated at once, or revaccinated as the case may be, and every occupant of the village should be vaccinated also As if the vaccination has to be done before the disease is contracted, the person will most probably escape altogether, or, even if it has not had time to develope before small-pox is contracted the latter will run a mild course, and the danger will be very much diminished

When a person gets a small pox, in the absence of proper medicines and advice and until such can be procured, he should be kept in a clean well ventilated room with a few other persons occupying it as possible, and should have some mild aperient medicine to begin with cooling drinks, and light nutritious food such as milk, kanji, or mutton or chicken broth after a week, and cooling applications such as pounded Lucerne leaves and sweet oil may be applied to the body, until some cooling and disinfecting application is had from the hospital All discharges from his body should be burnt in a pit same as in cholera, and all clothes soiled from contact with his body should be burned, as they are capable of communicating the disease, and the same practice should be observed as regards bedding and clothing, cleansing of the room, disinfection of the room, and disposal of the body, in case of death, as in cholera

Prevention is better than cure, and prevention is within everybody's reach in the case of small pox, viz by getting vaccinated in time

Remarks—Dirtiness of houses and their immediate surroundings and of villages generally, by polluting the water the people drink, and the air they breathe is too often a direct cause of diseases such as fevers, bowel-complaints, &c, or, if not that, an indirect cause by lowering the general health of the people and predisposing them to these and other diseases, and diminishing their powers of recovery when they contract them.

T J McGANN, Brigade Surgeon,
Senior Surgeon & Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of Mysore

BANGALORE, 10th February 1891

N B—These are intended for use by Hospital Assistants or others visiting villages to treat cholera or small pox for distribution to the Heads or owners of the houses in which the disease occurred with whom supplies of the medicines are left and will be also left

General Summary.

HEAVY RAIN AT PONDICHERRY—Since Tuesday last nearly two inches of rain have fallen in Pondicherry, and the weather is still very unsettled On Wednesday the showers were very heavy, and portions of the Ismlands were flooded Large tracts of paddy were beaten down and submerged It is feared also that ground-nuts will suffer, as after such heavy and continuous rain the kernels may be expected to sprout The onion crop, which has become an important agricultural item, has also suffered The damage, however, is not expected to be serious

REFUSING TO HIRE HIS CARRIAGE—Mr J C L Whoeler Inspector of Hackney Carriages, on Friday last, at the Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court, at the instance of Colonel W T Lockhart, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, charged a coachman named Pandurangaiah with refusing to hire his carriage to hire the 9th instant within a sufficient period of the customary hours Colonel Lockhart very good humoured Mr Wheeler, under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, asked His Worship, Mr Maskell, to set out in a manner pronounment so as to be a warning to others of his class, as frequent complaints have been made by Officers of the Commander in Chief's Staff of hackney coachmen refusing to hire their carriages He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 2—C.

A LADIES' MEETING AT CALCUTTA—"Shri mati," whom we take to be Mrs Ghosal of Calcutta, informs the *Star* since that at a private meeting of middle class Hindu ladies, a memorial to that was pronounced in favour Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill Trustful of the Government she says "the ladies had any legislation that must be an amelioration of the miserable lot which among others, they enjoyed without full and impartial Here is the testimony of those who have the first right to be heard in this matter More than the learned Pandits and their learn Shastras more in than the lady doctors and nurses up theirs the ladies that assembled the other day at Calcutta are entitled to a respectful hearing Although they will not receive at the hands of Government At the same time Government will feel no small satisfaction at the appreciation of the benevolent efforts by those who are just the persons to judge of the merits of the proposed measure —I P

A CHILD-WIFE ASKING FOR PROTECTION—A case that threatened to produce the evil against which the Age of Consent Bill provides, came before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta A girl, aged 8 years, applied for an order of the police to warn the accused (her husband), against using criminal force towards her and assaulting her This was very cool in The husband of the girl was a grown up man and wished to claim her "right" as a husband, but she naturally refused to all whom tried so and for this she was beaten by him and his mother and their relations on several occasions On the 1st the girl had become a perfect eyesore to her husband's family and not being able to put up with all the ill-treatment, she had left them and run away to her grandmother, Mrs Dyanto, who was in court to ask his worship's protection The girl was examined in support of the facts, and an order was directed to be issued to an Inspector of police to warn the accused in the first instance —*Indian Mirror*

Extracts.

THE LATE MR BRADLAUGH.

The *Star* writes of Mr Bradlaugh as follows —Mr Bradlaugh's illness—congestion of the lungs—which has been visited with sympathy and deep concern by all classes, creeds and parties, terminated fatally, we regret to say this morning, at about six o'clock For days he has been hovering between life and death, but such was the strength of his constitution that it was hoped as late as yesterday morning that he would be able to fight the disease successfully. But yesterday afternoon a change for the worst set in, his strength gradually ebbed away, and in the early hours of this morning it was seen that he was completely exhausted He passed away quietly at six o'clock, his daughter, Mrs Bonner, being with him

Son of a poor solicitor's clerk, Charles Bradlaugh was born at Hoxton, on 26 Sept, 1833 His early education was of the scantiest character, and at 12 he entered upon the struggle of life as an errand-boy in a solicitor's office After two years' experience in this capacity he became in turn cashier to a firm of coal merchants, and a private in the Dragoon Guards then quartered in Dublin In his early days he was a member of the Church of England, and one of the most earnest and successful teachers at the Sunday School at St Peter's, Hackney road A careful study of the Thirty nine Articles and the four Gospels resulted in some doubts, and imperceptibly these doubts developed into dogmatic unbelief

He spoke and wrote in advocacy of free thought, under the name of "Iconoclast," and under this *nom de guerre* carried on his public work for many years. Mr. Bradlaugh played a prominent part in most of the popular movements of the time, and his first appearance before the general public was in connection with the Sunday trading agitation in 1855, which culminated in the Hyde-Park riots of that year. His organ, the "National Reformer," was started in 1859 Ten years after its inception it was visited by a futile Government prosecution which led to the repeal of almost the last statutes that controlled the full liberty of the Press. In 1868 Mr. Bradlaugh first sought entrance to Parliament, unsuccessfully contesting the borough of Northampton. It was not the last time that he suffered defeat at the hands of the constituency which afterwards counted it a peculiar privilege to return him to St. Stephen's. He was beaten in 1874, and again at a bye-election in the same year, each time though succeeding in adding more votes to his poll. At last perseverance was crowned with success, and in the General Election of 1880 he was triumphantly returned with Mr Labouchere as his colleague. But the extra difficulty still stood between him and his seat in the House. On 3rd May 1880, continues his biographer, he presented himself at the table of the House of Commons, and claimed to be allowed to make a solemn affirmation instead of taking an oath, and he stated in answer to a question from the clerk, that he claimed by virtue of the Evidence Amendment Acts, 1869 and 1870. The Speaker, not considering himself justified in determining the point raised, referred the matter to the judgement of the House A Select Committee was thereupon appointed to consider the question and to report. On 20th May the Committee reported, in their opinion, an affirmation could not be accepted in lieu of an oath in the House of Commons On the following day Mr Bradlaugh attended to make and subscribe the oath, but Sir Henry Drummond Wolff interposed with a motion to prevent him from doing so, and, after a long debate, the vexed question was referred to another Select Committee The result was a recommendation to the effect that Mr. Bradlaugh should not be allowed to take the oath, but should be admitted to affirm at his own risk at law A few days after the passing of the excluding resolution, Mr. Bradlaugh, in defiance of a peremptory order, presented himself at the table of the House to take the oath, and his seat The Speaker, as in duty bound, directed him to withdraw. Mr. Bradlaugh "respectfully refused," protesting that the order of the House was illegal; and he was thereupon committed to the Clock Tower, but released next day. The public excitement aroused by this action induced the Premier (Mr Gladstone) to move that the suggestion of the second committee be adopted, and this motion, after a protracted debate, was carried on 2nd July, 1880. Mr. Bradlaugh then affirmed, and took his seat. His risk at law was put to the test by the late Mr. Newdegate who through the medium of a petty shopkeeper, sued Mr. Bradlaugh for penalties for sitting and voting without having taken the prescribed oath A new writ was issued for Northampton and the electors returned their persecuted member by 3,437 votes. On 26th April, 1881, Mr. Bradlaugh appeared at the House, tendered his polling register, and prepared to take the oath, when Sir Stafford Northcote acting on behalf of the Tory Party moved that the junior member for Northampton be not allowed to take the oath. This was carried by a majority of 208 to 175, and thus Mr. Bradlaugh was arbitrarily excluded from the seat to which his constituents had twice returned him.

On 28th April, 1881, Mr. Bradlaugh made a manly, eloquent, but fruitless appeal for justice at the bar of the house. In the meantime, Mr. Bradlaugh continued his agitation outside. A large number of meetings were held in London, including an enormous demonstration in Trafalgar-square In consequence of the abandonment of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, which the Government had promised to introduce, Mr. Bradlaugh, in the session of 1881, again presented himself in the House to take the oath. Mr. Labouchere moved that the resolution of exclusion be withdrawn. The motion was defeated, and Mr. Bradlaugh was ordered to withdraw. He refused to do so, and was forcibly ejected But it required the utmost efforts of more than a dozen policemen and messengers to drag, hustle, and carry the stalwart member through Westminster Hall and out into Palace yard It was a shameful scene, but all the shame was upon one side Mr. Bradlaugh was treated so roughly that he was confined to his room for some weeks with erysipelas in the arm.

The litigation in which Mr. Bradlaugh became involved through the oath question was enormous. Mr. Newdegate's action for penalties involved a trial at Nisi Prius lasting several days, many motions before the High Court of Justice, for arguments before the Court of Appeal, and the final argument of two days before the House of Lords in 1883 when the "common informer" suit was decided in Mr. Bradlaugh's favour. In turn, he took proceedings against Mr. Newdegate "for maintenance" This was ridiculed when first brought forward at the police-court, but the case was ultimately decided in Mr. Bradlaugh's favour by Lord Coleridge, who spoke very strongly in condemnation of Mr. Newdegate's conduct. The Government litigation against Mr Bradlaugh was still existing when he took his seat in the new Parliament of 1885. Heavy penalties claimed, but when once he had taken his undisputed seat as a legislator the action mysteriously disappeared. On Tuesday last he had the satisfaction of knowing that the House had expunged from its records the resolution passed 11 years ago preventing him from taking the oath. Mr. Bradlaugh's political record, short though his in Parliamentary career, is a very remarkable one. No private member has made a greater reputation in the present Parliament. He has secured the establishment of a Government Labour Bureau; he conducted the case on behalf of workmen in the investigation concerning the operation of the Employer's Liability Acts; he has served on a Select Committee appointed to inquire into the question of the interference of Peers in Parliamentary elections; he has vigorously attacked the system of Perpetual Pensions, one important result of his action being that no less than 320 of these pensions have been commuted, and he has probably done more than any man in exposing certain corrupt practices of the City Corporation and in bringing the offenders thereof upon the responsible persons. Mr. Bradlaugh's efforts to bring before Parliament the recommendations of the Indian National Congress have caused him to be become known as "the member for India."

He was to have introduced the "Indian Councils Amendment Bill" in the House this week. He was a strong anti Socialist, and has strenuously opposed any interference by Parliament for restricting the hours of labour.

Bradlaugh was a rabid Republican in early years His "Impeachment of the House of Brunswick," of all his numerous pamphlets, had the largest sale. Although he grew more cautious in the expression of his views in later years, he still held to his Republican opinions In a remarkable interview which Mr Stead, when editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, had with him, he stated that the fight for the overthrow of the landed aristocracy in England would involve the monarchy. It is in skirmishes around the land, he said, that the aristocracy and the Crown may go down, for the Crown is the mere appanage of the aristocracy. The strength of the aristocracy is solely due to habit, and there is great strength in habit. But to destroy would be easy. That which is not easy is to govern the day after you have destroyed, and the day after, and the day after that *If you contemplate making a revolution*—and I have often contemplated the subject—it is not destruction that deters, but the construction afterwards" "What weighed most with you?" "For instance, the question how many men would I have the right to kill?" "How many do you cipher out as the answer?" "If only," said Mr. Bradlaugh, springing to his feet, "if only one could be sure that no good men would be killed as well But he who puts his hand on the helm when the ship is ploughing through the waves at such a time has no right to draw back, no, not even if it involved the taking of many lives. It was a crime to have touched it, if he does not go through with it, nor will it be any excuse for him that the winds were fiercer and the currents stronger than he anticipated when he first stretched from his hands"

It was as a lecturer that Bradlaugh first became known to the people of London, under the name of "Iconoclast" He was still a boy when he revolted against beef and the Bible, and took refuge in the family of Richard Carlisle, the sturdy champion of Republicanism and freethought He soon commenced to speak in the open air, to small gatherings of working men in Hoxton. After being three years in the Dragoons, he returned to London in 1853, and resumed his work as a lecturer on unpopular subjects His fearless combativeness showed itself from the beginning The more unpopular the subject the reader he was to take it up, the more powerful his opponent the more willing he was to meet him For many years he lectured freely, with the sole object of advancing causes which he believed to be just Latterly he lectured in order to live He found that the voice was a more powerful weapon than the pen and more profitable It would be safe to say that Mr Bradlaugh delivered 100 lectures every year during the last 20 years He has stated himself that his lecturing made him travel 500 miles a week during eight months of the year.

Bradlaugh did good service for the causes which he supported with his voice He edited the *London Investigator*, established for the advocacy of Radicalism and free thought, and in 1860 commenced the *National Reformer*, which, in conjunction with Mrs. Besant, he has edited ever since Like himself, this journal has always been fearless and independent and has long been one of the leading exponents of advanced thought in the country It is "Republican in politics, atheistic in theology, Malthusian in social matters" He has always had around him a small but able and devoted staff of assistants The *Reformer* has not escaped prosecution. He successfully resisted the attempt of the Government to obtain £500 from him as security against blasphemy and sedition, and for a long time the *Reformer* bore the words "Prosecuted by her Majesty's Attorney General" on its title-page. He has also been an occasional contributor to the daily press, and a frequent writer in the reviews

Bradlaugh had always been a study, advocate of Home Rule for Ireland. When a soldier he saw the wrongs of the people in their own country, and he never wavered in his adherence to their cause He had taken an unwilling part in evictions in 1851, when he formed part of a corps to protect an evicting party, and he told the House of Commons in 1887 of the opinions he then formed on the condition of the Irish people and the justice of their cause Bradlaugh was an exceedingly clever lawyer Legal books were like novels to him He knew more about criminal jurisprudence than most lawyers, and was unsurpassed as an advocate. In his autobiography he gives an account of his first experience as a lawyer and his first triumph

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL

The Hindu—The following is the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr V Bashyam Iyengar who has been asked to submit his views on the Bill by the Government —

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of G O dated 20 h January, 1891, No 121 Judicial and to express my opinion on the provisions of the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, which accompanied the same.

The evil pointed out in the statement of objects and reasons does not so far as my experience goes exist in any appreciable degree in most parts of the Presidency But if the evil is prevalent in other parts of India to an extent which calls for remedial measures, I see no valid objection to legislative interference in the matter by a suitable amendment of the law

I do not propose, and I think it needless, to discuss the question whether or not the existing provision of the law and *a fortiori* the proposed raising of the age of consent contravenes any precept of Hindu religion Assuming for the sake of argument the existence of such a precept of Hindu religion, it is certainly one scarcely followed in practice I very much doubt if instances will be found in which, as would seem to be enjoined by the alleged precept, marriages are consummated on the first day after the first menstruation Such consummation seldom takes place before the lapse of at least six months after the said event and in the majority of cases it is deferred for more than a year It seems therefore unreasonable that any opposition should be raised to the proposal measure on the ground that it is an interference with the Hindu religion and opposed to the proclamation of 1858 If the proposed measure were such, the existing provision of law on the subject is equally so in principle And the same objection can be cleared in some instances with much greater force to a number of other provisions of the Indian Penal Code the Code of Criminal Procedure and several other enactments of the British Legislature

If the age of consent under Section 375 be raised to 12, the effect of it will only be that that section, like most other sections in which the absence of consent is an ingredient of the offence, will be governed by the general provision contained in section 90 There really seems to be no valid reason why an exception should be made in the case of sexual intercourse with a woman under any of the circumstances mentioned in section 375 by reducing the age of consent to 10 If a girl under the age of 12 cannot consent to part with her property without the recipient thereof becoming guilty of theft *notwithstanding such consent*, it does seem anomalous that she may nevertheless consent to the perpetration of an act probably far more injurious to her, without the perpetrator thereof becoming amenable to the Criminal Law While I fully approve legislative interference in view to deter persons from having sexual intercourse with their wives when they are below a certain age, whether with or without their consent, I am nevertheless of opinion that the law ought not to treat such intercourse as rape and punishable as such The principal ingredient of the offence of rape is the absence of consent on the part of the woman, and if she be below a certain age her consent in fact is in the eye of law no consent at all Under English law sexual intercourse with one's own wife is under no circumstances rape, and the exception to the section defining rape in the Indian Penal Code as originally drafted was in accordance therewith

The exception was subsequently limited to cases in which the wife is over 10 years of age The result of this change which was *effected by an amendment of the exception* is that sexual intercourse with one's own wife even against her will or without her consent is no rape if she be over 10 years of age, but that it is rape if she is under 10 years of age Such a distinction resting as it does not upon the presence or absence of consent which, as already stated, is the essential ingredient of the offence of rape but simply upon the age of the wife, is so far as the definition of the offence is concerned anomalous and illogical

If the act of sexual intercourse with one's own wife when she is under a certain age ought for purposes of punishment, to be dealt with as rape and visited with transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for a period which may extend to 10 years, an anomaly or want of *some the precision* in the definition of the offence may be overlooked But in my opinion, such punishment is not only too severe and unedified for but also intolerable when it is borne in mind that among Hindus in particular it will practically operate as a punishment upon the wife herself for whose protection primarily the provision of the law *is intended* Public sentiment will not only be strong against the infliction upon an erring husband of a sentence so severe and at the same time so prejudicial to the interests of the wife herself The result will be a strong disinclination on the part of the relations and neighbours, of the parties concerned, to give any information or evidence which would lead to the detection and successful prosecution of the crime This will more or less be the case even if the severity of the sentence be considerably reduced Though the age of consent be raised, the law so far as regards husband and wife will practically remain a dead letter if the offence were punishable as rape especially as the changes proposed in the schedule to the *Code of Criminal Procedure will* render the offence in such a case a non cognizable one The severity of the sentence is also not well for, because in cases where the husband has sexual intercourse with his wife under circumstances which would make him guilty of culpable homicide, or of causing grievous hurt or of causing death or grievous hurt by a rash *or negligent act, he would be liable to the* punishments prescribed thereby

"See Queen Empress *versus* Hurree Mohun Mythee, I L R, Cal Vol XVIII 149"

Where the offence is committed by sexual intercourse with one's own wife, the offender is likely in most cases to have repeated it and as each such intercourse will constitute a fresh not an *separate offence he might in cases where* severity of sentence is called for, be prosecuted against under section 376 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and visited with imprisonment which may extend to 14 years The object of the law will be equally, if not more effectively, attained by constituting the offence in question as it ought to be in principle a distinct one from rape and annexing a *punishment* of imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 2 years or fine or both Liability to rigorous imprisonment for 2 years will be a sufficient deterrent as far as the punishment can be a deterrent against the commission of a crime of this nature If such punishment be not a sufficient deterrent, neither will the severe *punishment of transportation for life*, or imprisonment for 10 years, be a sufficient deterrent

The proposal which I make to constitute the offence a distinct one from rape and prescribe a comparatively moderate punishment therefor, will, I believe, if adopted, considerably minimise the opposition to the measure as proposed which *exists in many quarters* and which certainly cannot be characterised as unreasonable

The object aimed at by the legislature is more likely to be better attained by the suggested change than by the amendment of section 375 as proposed by the Bill The elimination from the definition of rape of sexual intercourse with *one's own wife* is a proposal which I also advocate as based on sound principles of Criminal Law and the salutary and necessary changes proposed by the Bill in the schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure by which the offence in question would become non cognizable and bailable and one for which summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance would be *more in accordance with the reduced punishment* above suggested than with the severe punishment retained by the Bill I would however retain the Court of Session as the Court by which the offence would be exclusively triable. Section 1 of the Bill proposes to substitute the word 12 for the word 10 in the clause marked faithly in section 375 Having regard to the inviolable provision which characterises the drafting of the Code and to the provision contained in section 90 thereof, there is no object in retaining the said clause at all when the legislature resolves not to restrict the application to section 375 of the general provisions as to the age of consent contained in section 90

I would also amend the exception by expunging from it the words "the wife not being under 10 years of age" Thus amended the exception will be as it existed in the original draft code. I would propose the insertion of a new section to the following effect next after section 376 "of unlawful sexual intercourse with one's own wife"

375 A Whoever voluntarily has sexual intercourse with his own wife and the wife being under 12 years of age shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 2 years or with fine which may extend to 1000 Rs or with both

Explanation —Penetration is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to the offence described in this section Under section 375 as it now exists and as it is proposed to be amended by the Bill the onus of proving that the wife is over the age of 10 years or 12 years as the case may be, will lie on the husband (accuse) in cases in which he is not in a position to plead or establish consent *in fact* on the part of his wife, though if there were such consent in fact the onus will lie upon the prosecution to establish that the wife was below the said limit of age and that therefore there was no consent in law

(Section 10 Indian Evidence Act)

If the offence in question be made with as distinct offence as I suggest it ought to be, as proposed the onus of establishing the age of the wife will be, as it ought to be, on the prosecution, whether the husband had or had not the consent of the wife

It is true there is nothing novel in the principle of the Bill and that the principle involved in it was distinctly and rightly affirmed years ago in the Indian Penal Code by reason of the general practice obtaining in this country of marrying girls when they are children The *change now proposed is no doubt only* to raise the age of consent in section 375 from 10 to 12 or rather to remove the exception which for the purposes of that section was engrafted on the general age of consent fixed by section 90, by lowering it from 12 to 10 But for practical purposes—the change is eminent as because it considerably widens the sphere of operation of the principle, a sphere which is now extremely narrow It is therefore necessary that the rights of the law should be softened in the manner above indicated and that the legislature should also provide special safeguards against vexatious prosecutions and inquisitorial proceedings as the matter is one which so materially bears upon the relationship of husband and wife, a relationship which among Hindus is regarded not as the result of a contract, but of a sacrament The changes proposed in the schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code and in a great measure such safeguards But it will be desirable that an additional safeguard be also provided by empowering the local Government to declare by notification *that no prosecution in respect of the offence in* question shall be instituted in the territories or any part thereof subject to such Government without the previous sanction of such Government or any officer empowered in that behalf by such Government

If in the working of the proposed law it should be found that in particular local areas a general feeling of insecurity or alarm is caused by vexatious and frivolous prosecutions or the formation of private and voluntary agencies or associations for conducting prosecutions, such a provision will enable the Government concerned to check such prosecutions and allay such feelings by exercising the power conferred by it

I am not to be misunderstood as deprecating the formation of such agencies and associations in the cause of social reform But any over-zeal which is not unlikely to characterise their proceedings will be counteracted and checked if they have to obtain the sanction of some responsible official authority before instituting proceedings

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NOTICE

Fellows of and sympathisers with the Theosophical Society, are hereby requested to send their names and addresses to the Recording Secretary of the T S, Adyar Madras without delay, as it is my intention shortly to issue gratis, a valuable and most interesting Series of Theosophical tracts to Fellows of the Society and also appropriate leaflets to sympathisers. Notice of these publications will be issued to the public

BERTRAM KEIGHTLEY M A

General Secretary T S,

Indian Section

Adyar Madras 5 January 1891

Southern Mahratta Railway Company Limited

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of [illegible] during the year commencing 1st April 1891. Delivery will be taken at the Stores Depots at Hubli & Bangalore

Specifications and forms of tenders for delivery at either of the above depots can be obtained from the Stores keeper Hubli on payment of annas 8 for each copy

Tenders must reach the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer at Dharwar not later than the 2nd March 1891 and the covers should be superscribed "Tenders for oils, tallow and cotton waste"

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Bangalore City Municipality

NOTICE

No. 669

It is hereby notified for the information of the Public that dogs found straying apparently ownerless within the City Municipal limits will be destroyed commencing from the 1st Proximo

K P PUTTANNA CHETTI,

Vice President

City Municipal Commission

The 20th February 1891.

Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the annual General Meeting of share holders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at the Mill, on Saturday March 7th at 5 P M, for the purpose of passing—

I Directors' Report and Account to 31st December 1890

II Election of Directors for the current year

III To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration

By order

E M D MONIZ,

Secretary

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London 21st Feb—In the House of Commons last night, Mr Pritchard Morgan's motion in favour of the disestablishment of the Church in Wales was defeated by 256 against 203 votes

Bombay 23rd Feb—A public meeting of Hindus will support the objects and principle of the age of Consent Bill was held yesterday at the Jivan Bangh for the purpose of adopting a Memorial to the viceroy in favour of the Bill The meeting was very large attended by different sections of the Hindu community Thousands of people congregated within and without the hall Seats in the gallery of the adjoining house were also occupied Mr Jeevaji Unashankar Yajnik was called upon to take the chair Ma Justice Ranade occupied a seat on the platform The Memorial was unanimously adopted

Allahabad, 21st Feb.—Fuller particulars regarding the murder of Major Dixon and Lieutenant Jamieson say that the murderer was a young Pathan, and a great favourite with the officers He was recently promoted but he was disappointed as not receiving further promotion, another man having being selected

London, 23rd Feb—An Anti Parnellite meeting was held at Carrick yesterday, which ended in a riot, place with the Parnellites who were armed with sticks Several people were injured

Bombay, 20th Feb—The Cambay Committee yesterday received a telegram from London informing them that Sir John Gorst, *on behalf of the Government*, has consented to the papers relating to the recent occurrence at Cambay being printed as a Parliamentary Paper

London, 25th Feb—*The Times* publishes the draft of an Agreement between Great Britain and Portugal, according to which the 30° of longitude is made the boundary of Mashonaland, Portugal obtaining an extension of territory to the north of Tete.

Paris, 25th Feb—The League of Patriots here has resolved to agitate against the visit of the Empress Frederick until Her Imperial Highness takes her departure

Allahabad 25th Feb—Sirdar Abdulla Khan, British Agent in Afghanistan, shortly vacates his post after six years of service Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, Statutory Civilian of the Punjab, and Chief of the Gundapur tribe, will probably be his successor

Paris, 26th Feb—Owing to the pressure of public opinion, the French painters who had acceded to the request of the Empress Frederick to exhibit their pictures at the Berlin Exhibition, have all withdrawn.

Great irritation is felt at the visit of the Empress to Versailles and Saint Cloud.

Berlin 26th Feb—The *Cologne Gazette*, in a violent article on the treatment which the Empress Frederick has experienced in Paris, says that the German people have been deeply outraged by the insults heaped upon Her Imperial Majesty by the French The article finishes by demanding that satisfaction may be asked from the French people and their Government.

Paris, 27th Feb.—The French newspapers resent the gallopade article in the *Cologne Gazette* on the treatment of the Empress Frederick in Paris, which they say is an exaggeration and remind the Germans of the tranquil attitude of the Parisians generally Anyhow the visit of the Empress is considered to be a failure as a means of reconciliation between the two countries The Empress left Paris today without any incident occurring

Allahabad 27th Feb—Major Muir, Political Agent of Southern Beluchistan, has been attacked and severely wounded by an ex Naib, Mir Shahlak, and two followers, while holding Court at Khoag He was badly wounded about the arms and lost two fingers of one hand

On Mr. Barnes taking up the post of Revenue Commissioner in Beluchistan he will probably be made Judicial Commissioner also, as it is desirable to relieve the Agent to the Governor General of his judicial work.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 2 1891

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE.

We take up again the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore in to-day's issue, and shall give a few more items from it. The work is very local, and gives great information, so that any one who peruses it knows as once what was done during the year, and what the condition of education is in the province With regard to the controlling agency we are told that the Secretary in the Educational Department performs the duties of Director and Inspector General We can quite understand that the work of his office must be great when it is said that every Hobli schoolmaster and pupil teacher has direct correspondence with the Head-quarters Office Under the Secretary there are five Deputy Inspectors of schools who have to travel about and inspect the schools in the places

to which they are appointed The province is divided into four circles, and these are again Sub-divided, and for each Sub-division an official is appointed to look after the schools. What is called the East circle has the largest number of schools, while the West circle is the largest in area The institutions that teach up to the Middle School Standard are inspected by the Deputy Inspectors, while the vernacular schools are visited by their subordinates We are told that most of the school's were inspected during the year, and this is very satisfactory as the work allotted to each official is very heavy It is not pleasant work travelling about from village to village, and, no doubt, some of the underlings feel so nature inclined to shirk their duty If they do it is not to be wondered at

We now come to the work accomplished during the year in the way of examinations. The Central College is the only institution in the province that teaches up to the B A degree, and we find from the Report that there were thirty seven students in the Senior class, and thirty-nine who had kept there terms in the college were examined in the Language Branch We are told that the average percentage of those who passed was 33 4 while that for the whole Presidency was 41 8 The results of the Central College may be looked upon as fair, and since the year under review they have been improving We are told that during the year there were eighty eight students in the Senior F A class of the Central College, thirty-eight in the same class of the Maharajah's College, Mysore, and eleven in the Shimoga College. The year 1889 was a very bad one for the Madras Presidency, only a percentage of 17 8 getting through, while the year before it was 20 8 It was probably never so low as in the former year, and it is said that seventy-one per cent of the candidates failed in Mathematics, forty-eight per cent in English, thirty five per cent in Physiology, and thirty two per cent in History. The slaughter in December last was great but it was not so bad as in 1889, and it is to be hoped that this year will show a still better result We are told that so many as twenty failed in only one out of the six subjects from the Central College, while fourteen failed from the Maharajah's College, and three from that at Shimoga Here comes the worst, part of the business It is said in the Report that three failed from the Central College for want of one mark, and two for want of two marks in Mathematics, and one failed for want of one mark in English We look upon this as down right cruelty A youth might have worked hard all the year; he might be well up in all the other subjects, but because he failed to come up to the required standard by one mark he was plucked, and if he wished to take a degree he had to plod through all the subjects again. This must be very distasteful, not to say disgusting A better plan would be to make one or two subjects compulsory, that is, a minimum of marks should be obtained in them, and then the candidate should be allowed to make up the rest in any way he thought proper This method would be fairer, and would give a youth an opportunity of showing what he could do, what talent he had could be developed, and there would not be that dead level of intellect the present system is likely to produce. A student is compelled to shun those subjects for which he has a liking in order to devote himself to those for which he has little or no taste, but which it is necessary that he should get through. He must eat mental food that he dislikes because those in charge of his mental training declare that it is best for him, they know better than he does what he ought to eat mentallally and so they order what is decidedly unpleasant It is not to be wondered at if the candidate complains Most people would under such circumstances require something more to their liking. Mr Cook lately made some very sensible remarks with regard to this matter, and we should like to see the University authorities take notice of them

We have not said anything about the results of the Matriculation examination We find from the Report that the total percentage of those who passed from the province was 28 3, while in the whole Presidency the figure only stood at 22 6 This fact speaks well for the education of the province and all connected with it must be congratulated We are told that a student of the Maharajah's College passed with the highest number of marks in the First Class from the province As many as twenty failed in only one subject from the Central College, and sixteen from the Maharajah's College The Report tells us that the head of the latter institution obtained the marks of about twenty successful candidates, and found that of these five failed for want of one mark in English, two for want of two marks in English, while one failed for want of three marks in General knowledge Such plucking must be very discouraging to the candidates, and common sense would dictate a change in the way examinations are carried on The present method has accomplished evil enough, and something else ought to be tried, something in which so many anomalies could not be found Taking the Report as a whole it shows that progress, and good progress, was made during the year under review, that the education of the young of the province can compare creditably with other parts of the country, and those connected with the department are doing their duty Every year we may expect to hear of the department going forward, and showing lengthening lists at each succeeding examination

Occasional Notes

A REPORT from Jaunpur comes to the effect that H H Rajah Amir Singh has been visiting in person the villages and allowing the villagers free access to himself to explain their grievances

THE German Empress, who has already given her Emperor husband five sons, is now in her thirty first year, but her fair, fresh complexion makes her look younger She has an oval face, soft blue eyes, beautiful teeth, and an abundance of blonde hair

WHITE Christians and Parsees are devoting their savings to improve the intellectual and material condition of their co religionists, the non-Brahmin caste classes of India are, says the *Indian Social Reformer*, wasting their funds upon idle men and empty *tamashas*

IT has been reported to the *Bangalore Spectator* that a Sub-Division Magistrate in the Mysore service sentenced a woman to receive thirty lashes for having stolen a silver ornament from the neck of a child. *We sincerely hope this is not true*

THE Maharajah of Dharbhanga, the most Orthodox Prince in these Provinces, has officially declared his entire sympathy with the Age of Consent Bill, which he cordially supports He is the Premier Noble of Bengal and it is expected that other chiefs will now similarly declare themselves.

THE other day a Magistrate in Ceylon finding that a witness would persist in prevaricating and telling lies, had caffed and tom-tomed round the village as a liar" This summary method of dealing with perjurers has not met with the approval of the Ceylon Government and an official inquiry is to be held into the case

THE Select Committee on the Age of Consent Bill has met during the past few days for the consideration of the measure as it stands and of the suggestions made by those who have been officially asked to express their opinions The literature of the Bill outside the Council promises, says the *Pioneer*, to be remarkable alike for its volume and its nastiness

IT is said that the Viceroy is in the habit of going on now and then in disguise in Calcutta for the purpose of sounding the feelings of the natives on many vexed questions of the day as well as to ascertain the state of contentment or otherwise which prevails amongst them under the British *regime* A vernacular paper gives dates and places to prove that this is really the case!

MR. Hurkisondas Narotamdas, who has for years identified himself, with several public movements and charitable organisations in Bombay, has in conjunction with his mother and his younger brother, placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government a lakh of rupees for the purpose of constructing a Lunatic Asylum for females, connecting with it the name of his deceased father

MR. J N Tata, a well known Bombay citizen, has expressed his intention to set apart five lakhs of rupees for the purpose of assisting the poorer members of the Parsee community to prosecute their studies in the Liberal Arts and Sciences, either in this country or in Europe A Committee of Parsee gentlemen has been formed to consider the best means to carry out the objects of the scheme

ONE of the difficulties of estimating public opinion in this country is the want of consistency in men who should be its exponents "We referred," says the *Indian Daily News*, "a few days ago to the fact that certain native gentlemen had expressed to us privately their approval of Sir A Scoble's Bill After this they attended a meeting, and spoke in support of the opposite view, and again after the meeting reverted to their own old opinions."

A curious case is being heard in a German Law Court The aggrieved party is a married man His complaint is that while he was playing a game of cards, the accused, a rosycheeked young woman, suddenly slipped her arm round his neck, and kissed him The man at first made light of the injury, but the matter coming to the notice to his wife, he has sued the girl for damages

A RESPECTABLE Bengali lady the wife of a Government employe at Allahabad, committed suicide by hanging on Thursday It appears that she was invited to a dinner party where she expected to meet a big gathering. Owing to the ornaments in her possession not being sufficient, she asked her husband to procure some more, but he declined to do so A quarrel ensued, which resulted in the woman hanging herself

IN answer to an appeal made to the Government of India by the Pondicherry Administration, asking that the export duty on rice and paddy from British India to the French Colonies of Pondicherry, Karrikal, Chandernagore, Mahe, and Yanaon, might be superseded during the present time of scarcity, the Viceroy has been pleased to assent on the same The colonists will therefore get their foreign rice six annas a bag cheaper than before

IT is stated that the Portuguese Government have lodged a claim through their Minister in London for a rectification of the frontiers of Goa, involving the cession of a certain amount of territory now included in British India. *The Times* remarks that the "springing of this petty and unjustifiable claim upon the British Government has caused considerable irritation in high quarters, and Portugal has certainly done herself no good so far as concessions in South Africa are concerned"

BABU Jotendromohun Pahit, Barrister at Law, Calcutta, was on the 21st instant suspended for six months by the full bench of the High Court for quarrelling with a Pleader in the Magistrate's Court at Monghyr, and the Pleader was suspended for one month The Chief Justice termed the occurrence indecent and disgraceful The Barrister had previously been fined Rs 500 by the Monghyr Magistrate for contempt of Court, and the Pleader Rs. 25

THERE is a species of terrapin at the Zoological Gardens, London, which has simply to open its mouth and food will drop in In its mouth is a little tag of flesh which is in continual vibration and nearly always visible, for the creature remains open mouthed for hours together. It is believed that the sight of this is particularly alluring to fish which mistake the process for a wriggling worm In trying to take the bait the fish is caught in the trap.

A DEVICE has been proposed for the cooling of railway carriages, in supersession of the apparatus now used for that purpose by the E I R It is intended to utilise the draft created by the motion of the train to move appliances that do all that is needed to cool a compartment without leaving any undue moisture in it This device bids fair, says *Indian Engineering*, to take an important place in railway travel during the dry and trying months of the Indian year.

THE Senate of the Calcutta University has introduced an important ruling, requiring all examiners to return their papers within a month from the date on which they receive them One of the effects of this will be the earlier appearance of the University examination in the Government *Gazette*, but the candidates complain that this restriction of time will lead the examiners to look through the papers hurriedly, making them liable to commit mistakes in the awarding of marks

AT a meeting held at Poona on the 21st instant, which was attended exclusively by native ladies, Pandita Ramabai, the Hindu widows' friend, presiding, it was resolved to submit a Memorial to the Government of India strongly in favour of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill urging that the measure would come as a blessing to those in whose behalf it was brought forward It was also resolved to insert a prayer in the Memorial that Government would not take notice of objections urged against the Bill, by those who profess to be orthodox Hindus

MR. Labouchere, in *Truth* says—Mr Bradlaugh was in private life a thoroughly true and amiable man, whilst in public life he was ever ready to sacrifice popularity to his convictions of what was right. He was as is known, an atheist, but his standard of duty was a very high one, and lived up to it His life was an example to Christians, for he abounded in every Christian virtue This the House of Commons came at last to recognise. I do not think that there is a single member more respected than he was on both sides

Local and Provincial

A HOLIDAY—Saturday being the last day of the month was observed as a public holiday, all the courts and offices being closed

CHOLERA AT THE GOLD FIELDS—We are sorry to hear that a good many cases of cholera have occurred at the Gold Fields, Kolar Medical aid has been sent from this place

THE ACCIDENT AT KODAGANDM—There is an enquiry going on as to the cause of the accident that resulted in the death of guard Barnes at this place on the Southern Mahratta Railway line.

THE MAHARAJAH—His Highness the Maharajah, according to present arrangements, will leave Bombay on the 7th of this month, and will reach Mysore on the 12th He will stop one day at Poona.

THE CENSUS.—The Census was taken, in the Petta and Civil and Military Station, on the evening of the 26th of last month, and everything went off well. It will be some months before the results are known

OUR DUSTY ROADS.—The roads in both the Cantonment and the City are in a fearfully dusty condition, and will continue to be in the same state during the hot weather This has been brought about by the neglect of the Municipality to repair them before the hot season set in.

MUNICIPAL ARREARS—We are told that the Myore Government views with dissatisfaction the amount of arrears in the collection of taxes in the various Municipalities in the province, and has called upon all Deputy Commissioners to take steps to get in the money due as soon as possible.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following Candidates have passed the last M L and B L Degree Examination held in January 1891 —

M L Degree Examination

1 Fernandez, Joseph Custod in III

B L Degree Examination —First Class,

37 Kuppuswami Aiyar, R

Second Class

10 Cheriyan, Pauus

13 Dakshariyar

16 D' Souz, John Francis

20 Govindan Nambiyar, Bempishetti

25 Jivaji Gopal Gokhlai, P

41 Mahadeva Rao, Kasaragod, P

44 Matchada Lazar

46 Nagnathu Sastriyar, P V

49 Narasimha Charlyar, Pallikarai Tirumalai

59 Ramaswamiyar, A S

72 Rajagopalan, K

80 Raman Nayar, Vilavat

89 Ramanathu Aiyar, S

103 Sivarama Aiyangar, K

114 Subbaiyan Lakshmi Dhanam

126 Venkataramu Aiyar, Cumbatore C

151 Venkata Rao, Uttukkuta

153 Venkatasubbaiyan Aiyar, K

Third Class

14 Devadas, Mathayya David

56 Dora Raja, Mahadevi

59 Gopalachariyar, Mundayam Annantan, P

28 Krishna Aiyangar, N

29 Krishnamachariyar, Commatur R

35 Krishnasami Aiyangar, Vellaiya

36 Krishnan Rao

38 Nair Aiyar, K

61 Parthasarathi Aiyanga Mudayam A

66 Rajaravan Nambiyar Bempisseri, K

67 Raghavendra Rao Punna

69 Raghavachariyar, P Krishna Rao

75 Ramachandra, V

77 Ramanan, Vallikat

81 Ramanujachariyar Palgaghat

87 Ramaswami Aiyar, Nemmara

93 Sivaramachariyar, G S

101 Somasundaram, K

122 Vaidyanathachariyar

129 Venkataramiyar, Devikulam N

Articles.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF QUETTA

The *Morning Post*—*Few events have* been more remarkable in the recent history of India than the rapid growth of the most advanced frontier town in the North West There is something in its progress which seems to be directly antagonistic to the spirit of the East The work which in other parts of India it has taken generations to accomplish has been achieved in Quetta less than a decade A hundred and well built town has replaced a few wretched hovels, a railroad has taken the place of the camel track, and a locality which was wont to harbour the fiercest marauders of the hills is now as settled and safe as any portion of an English county If any proof were wanted that Quetta has really gone *ahead in the commercial race, it would* be given by the fact that the town already boasts of a directory which reached its second year of issue, and a copy of which now lies before us Combining omissions to the area of British Baluchistan, we learn that the country under the control of Sir Robert Sandeman presents a rugged and uninviting aspect However barren in appearance it may be the locality of which Quetta is the centre is destined to become a great emporium of trade in future years Long ago the Government of India saw the great importance of Quetta from the strategical point of view, and resolved to establish a cantonment there, to serve as a strong frontier outpost. Nothing was done until Sir Robert Sandeman went, in 1875 to settle the affairs of the Kelat State, of which Quetta was at that time an integral part The subsequent war with Afghanistan resulted in the cession to the Indian Empire, by the Treaty of Gandamak, of Pishin and Sibi and their dependencies Thenceforth the genius and perseverance of the Chief Commissioner were allowed full play in developing the resources of the District, and bringing into subjection the wild peoples who inhabited the neighbouring fastnesses *More wonderful than night Oss is the* story of the frontier railway which has climbed up the steep heights and crossed dizzy ravines, burrowing deep into the heart of the mountains which have hitherto been regarded as almost impregnable barriers for Afghanistan against European encroachment Shortly the line will *emerge on the further side of the Chaman* tunnel, and then a comparatively easy run of 100 miles will bring it to Kandahar The Central Asian Railway from the Caspian to Bokhara and Samarkhand already runs to a point only 200 miles from Herat, so how long will it be before the two iron roads join in the centre of Afghanistan? The thing is inevitable; and the sooner it is effected the better it will be for all parties The probability is that British capital will construct the required line to Herat from Chaman, and in that case Quetta will necessarily receive a great accession of trade and importance, as it must, under any circumstances, remain the political and commercial base for all trans frontier affairs That the opening up of Afghanistan and Central Asia to railway communication with India will cause an enormous influx of commerce to Quetta and Karachi cannot be doubted The utmost efforts of the Amir will not be able to stem back the *flowing tide* of the current be once established However, we are perhaps going somewhat beyond the scope afforded us by the Quetta Directory, etc, etc, though we are assured that when the day comes that Quetta shall be the Birmingham of Central Asian trade, Mr Galwala will be quite equal to the task of writing a much bigger book, to set forth its glories, and let Brown of Calcutta know how and where to find Smith of Beluchistan

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL

The Mail—His Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal —

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter asking for my opinion upon the Age of Consent Bill now before the Legislative Council I may say at once that I have a very strong sympathy with the motives which have actuated those opponents of the Bill who desire to maintain intact the religious sanctions and customs of the Hindus But I am bound to say that after a very anxious and careful consideration of the provisions of the Bill I am compelled to adopt the view so forcibly expressed by Mr Mon Mohun Ghose that the Bill is perfectly within the legitimate scope of the Legislative powers of the *Government and no one*, I think could contend that the Hindu Shastras give any countenance to such an act of cruel oppression as was established in the notorious case of Hurry Mohun Maiti, and if it is desirable to protect children of tender years from similar acts of cruelty and oppression, I think the course now adopted by the Government is infinitely to be preferred to *legislating as has been suggested, on the* much broader lines invalidating all Hindu marriages contracted before a certain age Manoo distinctly says that a man of thirty may marry a girl of twelve and Sushruta, a very old Hindu medical authority, also says that a woman attains the marked physical condition after the age of twelve This clearly shows that in olden times also, the age of consent must have been twelve It is true that in Bengal we do hear of cases where a girl becomes a mother at twelve But then Bengal is about the only province of India where the pernicious practice exists . This is considered quite as much a sin as the omission of Gurbadhan The present measure is merely an expansion of existing protective legislation The alternative proposed would revolutionise in a very serious manner a religious institution and a social custom which prevails as a binding obligation upon all orthodox Hindus I would only further say that the religious ceremony of Gurbadhan is not as far as I am aware generally observed in Behar and the North-West Provinces My experience of Bengal is limited In my opinion the real ground of opposition to the Bill in Behar and the North-West Provinces is the fear that is entertained that it may lead to malicious prosecution, and that young wives may be dragged into Court solely for the purpose of disgracing the family If the Government could see their way to insert some provisions in the Bill to safeguard the community against contingencies of this sort, I think that much of the present opposition to raising the age of consent from ten to twelve years would die away. This can very easily be done by making it compulsory on the Magistrate to hold a personal enquiry in all such cases, and not let the Police (who as a class have by no means an enviable reputation *in India for honesty*) have the chance of using any oppression

In conclusion, the Maharajah thinks that some consideration ought to be shown to those young people who are bound to obey the orders of their seniors They are too young to know the law, they are apt to be misled by their own guardians, and they ought not to be classed among the same category as ordinary criminals

MR BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH

Mr Gladstone, who was received with cheers, said,—I am happy to think that in this debate the speeches have been brief and the tone temperate I shall endeavour to follow the example which has been so well set by my hon friend and the hon and *learned gentleman opposite*, and make no long demand upon the time of the House In point of fact I think that while length of speaking may sometimes be warrantable in the view of zealous advocates for the purpose of covering a case which is felt to be weak, we who support the motion of my hon friend have such confidence in the strength and in the simplicity of our case that it would be quite unwarrantable if we were to lead the House into lengthened discussion I cannot help saying, after having heard the speech of the Solicitor General—of whose acuteness we are all perfectly well aware—I cannot help intimating a suspicion that the Solicitor-General himself has spoken with a feeling of some discomfort, mistrust, and misgiving as to the nature of the arguments he was using, which I admit, he may have been so far justified in using that there were no better ones that could have been brought forward (Cheers and laughter) But the hon and learned gentleman must not suppose that this is a gratuitous flourish or endeavour to inflict pain or slight or disparagement upon any one by passing a motion which he began by saying was totally unnecessary I will endeavour to give the hon and learned gentleman the reasons The proceedings of *this House, speaking generally, are precedents* for the future conduct of the House Whatever proceedings stands uncorrected is a precedent *pro tanto*, and is presumptively entitled to some degree of weight and authority, or at any rate we are entitled to suppose, if it remains and remains unattacked, that it does not contain within it the elements of a vicious principle We believe that the proceeding in question is one that cannot be defended, and that it was fraught with one of the most mischievous and dangerous of all principles—namely, excess of jurisdiction (Cheers) We believe that that constitutes the strongest reason for removing it I say, Sir, that excess of jurisdiction is a matter which is usually subject to appeal Even if it is not subject to appeal, it is limited to a particular case. It is sure to be noted, and it is most unlikely to recur But in an assembly possessed of the almost immeasurable powers that belong to this House, and in an assembly with regard to which appeal against its proceedings is almost unknown—for no power on earth can interfere with them so far as regards its control over its own members—excess of jurisdiction is the greatest fault *the House can* possibly commit However honest or conscientious it may be, and to leave on our records, with a presumptive authority, a case of manifest excess of jurisdiction is to leave upon our records the seeds of future mischief to be appealed to and turned to in after time (Cheers) I think that is a pretty strong reason for our proceeding in this case The hon and learned gentleman relies a good deal upon the judgments of the Courts of law Sir, the judgments of the Courts of law do not touch the point They do not notice the excess of jurisdiction on the part of the House If the question had been raised before the Courts of law whether the House had acted within its right, and the Courts of law had then affirmed that the House had acted within its right, then I could understand the appeal of the hon and learned gentleman But no such question could be raised before the Courts of law I might be considered guilty of a criminal offence—it is unlikely, but I can conceive of such a case—I or any member of this House might be considered guilty of some criminal offence, and that criminal offence might be practically within the knowledge of those who hear me That would not justify the House in passing condemnation upon me It is one of the highest duties of this House to limit its own functions and jurisdiction, and I cannot therefore agree with the hon and learned gentleman in considering this *motion as being without any substantial* meaning. The hon and learned gentleman says this is only a small House, and that only a few members are present compared with the numbers who passed these resolutions. But is that any criterion? (Hear, hear) This House may now be smaller than it otherwise would be on account of the reluctance (cheers) of some hon members to take that part in the discussion which their party allegiance might seem to entail on them in regard to the motion of my hon friend (Hear, hear) That may account for the partial reduction in the attendance this evening, and for the comparative smallness of the number of members present, but the true answer is that the smallness of the House is not the test. I remember a good case in point For three months in 1851 we were engaged in a desperate battle over the Ecclesiastical Title Bill, and it was discussed in large Houses of 300, 400, and 500 members I should like to know how many members *were in the House when that measure was* repealed (Hear, hear) It was not a case so grave as this, for it was a matter of policy while this is a case of jurisdiction But it was a case in which a great and grievous error had been made, yet I should not be surprised to find that the act was repealed in a House of less than 100 members The hon and learned member says that the rescinding of the resolution in the case of Wilkes was not entitled to much authority, because it was carried in a small House I presume there was a small House, because there was a general concurrence in what was being done (Hear, hear) If it was a small House owing to surprise that would be a different matter (hear, hear), but there could be no surprise in the case, for, as the hon and learned gentleman has stated, the motion had been made year by year and Session after Session. The hon and learned gentleman went on to admit, however, that in the case of Wilkes there was some reason for a proceeding of that kind, because it was felt to be a Parliamentary anomaly that there should be sitting in the House of Commons in his corporal form a gentleman with regard to whom there was, on the Journals of the House, a resolution declaring him incapable of so sitting But does not the hon and learned gentleman see that that exactly applies to the present case? ("No") Yes, precisely If that was a matter of consideration in the case of Wilkes it must also be so in the present case (Hear, hear) I will only mention another point in regard to which I feel the House will do well to correct the error into which it fell on a former occasion I myself was one of the minority, but I was a member of the House, and am concerned in the honour of that great House and of every House in which I have had the privilege of having sat, and I am *therefore anxious that* we should clear ourselves as well as the rest of the House from an act which involved serious error What I feel—what is felt on this side of the House, and what I think must on reflection be felt on the other side of the House also—is this. The strength of the case against Mr Bradlaugh depended upon the words drawn by us from his own mouth (Hear hear). *We sent him before a Committee.* Before that Committee Mr Bradlaugh with an ingenuousness which does him honour, but with a simplicity which a practised man of the world would have qualified on such an occasion, made statements which cause us to become seized of the state of his mind in regard to questions of religious belief, and it was by our own act and by the pressure put by us on him that we draw from him statements on which our subsequent proceedings were based (Hear, hear) I do not think that was a generous proceeding. However viewed then, viewed calmly now in the light of the golden distance, we must feel that that was a proceeding open to correction (Hear, hear) Now, with regard to the form of the motion the hon and learned gentleman has quoted from a speech of mine in reference to the similar motion in Wilkes's case I pointed out that Mr. Wilkes's motion not only relieved him from all difficulty and cleared up finally and completely the case in which he was concerned, but it carried a sting in it and recorded

a distinct reproach against the House of Commons by describing the proceedings which it was supposed to rescind "as being subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom." Those words are repeated in the resolution of my hon. friend now before the House. I confess I should be glad if we could arrive at some pacific solution of this question (Hear, hear) and I venture to suggest we should do no harm by pronouncing the omission of these words (Hear, hear) Our object is to remove these records from the Journals of the House which, so long as they remain there, gives them some kind of title of authority, as precedents Our object is a wholly practical one I think if we attain this object the hon member for Northampton may feel we do him no injustice in consenting to abandon the attempt to place on the Journals of the House words which convey a reproach on a former House which is totally unnecessary If we are able to dispose with the closing words of my hon friend's resolution, which I understand he is willing to do, I would commend this motion to the House as one that is called for by the circumstances of the case, and one which may save its successors from the danger of committing that most dangerous error—the error, namely, of exceeding the limits of its own jurisdiction. (Cheers) Sir S Northcote said Under ordinary circumstances he would not venture to intrude upon the House as he now did immediately after the speech of the right hon gentleman the member for Mid Lothian But he had a peculiar and personal interest in this matter. (Hear, hear,) He should endeavour to speak in the spirit in which the late Lord Iddesleigh would have done were he now here (Hear, hear) As a private Conservative member he desired to say how much his gentleman on that side of the House appreciated the tone and temper with which the hon member for Aberdeen had brought forward this motion (Hear hear) He also agreed with the hon member in recognizing the good service which the junior member for Northampton had done in this House since he had sat here (hear, hear) and he united with the hon member in expressing deep regret at his serious illness (Hear hear) He ventured to express the hope that the compromise that had been suggested would be accepted, and that the motion as amended would be accepted unanimously by the House (Hear, hear) It would of course be impossible for hon gentlemen on that side of the House to admit that the votes they gave on this matter some years ago were illegal (hear, hear) and they therefore could not accept the motion as it stood, but he hoped that the hon. member for Aberdeen would see his way to amend it as the right hon gentleman the member for Mid Lothian had suggested.

Mr. Labouchere—Speaking in a sense as the personal representative of Mr Bradlaugh, he might say that he should consentwillingly to these words being withdrawn, and if the resolution were passed without them his hon friend would regard the matter as entirely settled, and when his hon friend returned, as they all hoped he would soon, he would in no sort or way raise the question in the House (Hear)

Mr W H Smith—I feel that after the admirable appeal of my hon friend from behind me, and after the speech of the right hon gentleman the member for Mid Lothian, it is only right that I should intervene now and state the course which the Government propose to take I must express for myself and for all my non friends the great regret we feel at the illness of the hon. member for Northampton (Cheers.) As the member for Aberdeen has remarked, the member for Northampton is undoubtedly a warm partisan (Hear, hear) He takes a strong view, and he has given vigorous expression to his views in this House: but he has been undoubtedly a valuable addition to the House in not only from the freedom and independence with which he has expressed his views, but from the manner in which he has conducted himself in this House. (Cheers) We have now to consider his resolution in his absence. He would no doubt, have preferred to make a statement in the House on the subject himself, ably and temperately as it has been done by the member for Aberdeen. There are a few observations which I wish to make. While acknowledging the moderate tone and temperate spirit which have characterized the debate on this question, I wish to take exception, so far as the member for Mid Lothian is concerned, to the remarks of the right hon gentleman in which he urged us to expunge the resolution of 1880 from the journals of the House, on the ground that all the proceedings of the House are precedents, and were binding on the House in future. Undoubtedly the proceedings of the House are valuable precedents for the guidance of the House in its conduct of its business They are precedents, and ought to be precedents unless the law is altered in respect to that which was entered on the Journals. The law has been altered in the case of the oath It was altered by the Act of 1888, and the proceedings of the House in 1880 was no precedent whatever Therefore I should contend—and I hope and I am not introducing contentious matter into this debate—that the House in 1880 did not exceed its jurisdiction (Hear, hear) It has been shown distinctly and conclusively that the House acted according to the best interpretation that it had of the law of the land and of Parliament at that time (Hear hear) The evidence on which that action was grounded was the statement of the member for Northampton himself as to his own views made before the Committee The House acted upon that information which shows conclusively that in so acting it was not acting without knowledge, and it so acted to give effect to what was the law of the land at the time If the hon member had refused to answer the questions put to him, he would no doubt have been within his right in doing so, but in giving his answers he acted in a consistent, straightforward, and manly manner I am quite sure the hon member for Northampton would be the last person in the world to complain of the consequences of his own acts, or that his words form the ground upon which action was based (Hear, hear) I have considered very carefully the suggestion which has been made by the hon and learned member for Aberdeen, and supported by my hon friend behind (Sir S Northcote) We remain of the opinion expressed in the resolution of 1880 We believe that the House at that time did its duty—the majority of the House which consisted not only of Conservatives, but a large contingent of Liberals However, circumstances are entirely changed There is no longer any necessity for maintaining on the Journals of the House this resolution and in all the circumstances in which we find ourselves, and bearing in mind the fact that Mr Bradlaugh has been a useful member of this House during the last six or seven years, I, for one, shall not resist the motion (cheers) which the hon. and learned gentleman has made, upon the understanding that the last words impugning the authority and control of the House are struck out (Cheers) I could not under any circumstances consent to say that the House in 1880 exceeded its duty—that it did anything contrary to the law of Parliament, or anything in derogation of the rights of the people. But if it is merely the desire that the resolution of 1880 should be erased from the records, I have no objection and I shall offer no opposition (Cheers)—*London Mail*

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL

A *Gentleman holding a very high position* in the Mysore Province writes to the *Hindu*, as follows on this much discussed question—

One may not agree with all that you say, but every true son of India must be thankful to you for the uncompromising tone you have assumed from the commencement on the vexed question of the "Age of Consent" All the bitterness shown in the controversy will have soon passed away, but the solid good you have done will stand for ever to remind people how the opinion of South India was turned into the right channel by your strongly and powerfully championing the right cause at the very outset

Of the papers that have appeared on the burning question of the day, the best hitherto, in my opinion, is the one from Mr S Subramania Iyer, Dewan Bahadur (I have not seen the opinion of the Honorable Mr. Bhashyam Iyengar which the *Hindu* refers to in its last issue) His heart and his head are both in the right place

The feeling of the educated section is, if I gauge it right, in favor of some legislative interference such as that now proposed Personally I was, in the earlier stages of the controversy before there was any likelihood of the Bill being brought before the Legislative Council, rather in favor of no interference from Government in social matters like the one under consideration In common with all self-respecting persons, there was something humiliating to my mind in a whole nation being driven against its will, and at the instance of a Committee in England towards social reform however salutary and urgent it might be, as if we were a set of shortsighted needing protection from philanthropically minded people in the British Isles There was also cause for alarm from one or two of the London Times' leading articles indicating that legislation on the "Age of Consent" was only a small instalment of what was yet to come But the explicit declaration of the fair-minded and thoughtful Ruler who now presides over the destinies of India have removed all cause for despair on this head Further, seeing the revelation now made of how brutal the habits and customs of certain sections are how helpless these people are to rise from their degradation, and how unwholesome are the ideas of even some educated persons on this question one cannot but wish that some measure like the one under consideration was passed if Indians are to be saved even against themselves

But I feel equally strong that in passing it, there should be every care taken that the offence is called by a name that calls up less degrading and horrifying associations than Rape, and the punishment is made as mild as possible Because we have to carry with us a whole nation of ignorant and backward classes who are from ignorance and who have very low notions of the dignity of women, and the respect due to them, and who are slaves to habit, and are unable to calculate the consequences of acts which from long custom and interpretations of such men as Raghunandan have come to be looked upon as far from injurious or improper It will be long before education and contact with persons with whom higher ideals prevail can work a change in the minds of the backward classes Under existing circumstances the very announcement to an old ignorant villager that the Government would punish him and his son if he attempted to consummate the child's marriage before the daughter-in-law was 12 years old would be received with amazement and incredulity He is not accustomed to see the State interfere in social and domestic matters, and there will be serious misgivings in his mind as regards the intentions of Government, and as to what lengths this meddling policy might be carried Not that he contemplates the marriage of a 12 or is personally in favor of it But he and his *mankind* have built to be allowed to regulate his affairs according to their own inherited ideas of the customs of their family and class And when in this, the young *gets* that, *under the new Legislation any violation of* the law will be visited with severe and legal punishment, he will be well be serious, and he will subside into even greater abjectness *than it has been the case hitherto*

If I mistake not the temper of the masses down here, all spirit has been crushed out of them by a succession of conquests and subjection and there is very little of it left even *for the feeling of resentment* However this may be, the idea of having the force, which according to him is to be put in action, being treated with such severity will shock him and lead to every conceivable being made by perjury and forgery to suppress it It is not a desirable thing that, while attempting to promote the physical well being of the children and of the *future citizens*, the *Government shall be* a party to further lowering the moral tone of the nation If the Government wishes to elicit the sympathy and even the co-operation of the people and make the measure truly educative *as I have no doubt it will be*, and for which we cannot be too thankful to Government, they should make some allowance for popular sentiment This in my opinion would be made,

1 By taking the offence out of the category of Rape and calling it "Assault by a husband on an immature wife," and giving, it a maximum punishment of say 6 months' imprisonment (which shall be simple and not rigorous), or fine

Even simple imprisonment has, under existing jail arrangements as regards food supplied to the inmates, one element which shocks the public sense, and which would drive any respectable family to resort to all manner of shifts to escape punishment To persons incarcerated for this new Assault, food to which they are accustomed is not be supplied cooked by their own castemen. I think it was time that the cruel system of compelling men to eat food to which they are unaccustomed was put a stop to It entails needless physical suffering on the men, and in some cases has resulted in death I do not also see why greater facilities should not be given for the food being cooked in clean vessels by men of one's own caste or of a caste from which a prisoner does not object to take food. I am aware that Government cannot embody in the Penal Code this mode of treating men imprisoned for the new offence, or make special provisions in the Jail rules for offences under the new Act But if they wish to secure public sympathy and co-operation the elimination of this objectionable feature in Jail management will go a great way in enabling them to attain their object, I do not myself see why there should not be a general revision of the Jail rules on the final question From their long experience of the country and its people, and especially from their famine experiences, the authorities must be in a position to know how deep-rooted the prejudices of the people are as regards food

2 Dealing only with simple assault unaccompanied by injury to person When the offending husband may be tried for hurt or grievous hurt or culpable homicide as the case may be

3 Prosecutions should be on complaints duly made before a Magistrate and not on mere suspicion

4 Trials to be held before the Sessions Court or before a first class Magistrate sitting in place of a Tribunal

5 Under no circumstances should an examination of the persons of the victims be permitted except by law

6 When imprisonment is resorted to it must be abstemious and It is well to well regulated families, however wise the head of the family may be to bring an consummation before perfect development the wives of the family sometimes convert the marriage of the young husband and wife, and even actively bring the erring children together In such cases any fault the woman had in driving the husband to suicide ought to be considered in the sentence

7 With these precautions and under these conditions I would raise the age to 14 With the method of procedure indicated and in the light of the resolutions made it would be well nigh for all to make 14 as the standard The educative value of this limit will be immense, and would lead to more self-restraint making it in process of time habitual The habit in the rising generation will be simply incalculable

8 With consummation being prohibited up to 14 years the age of marriage will also gradually raise to this limit, and the object of the more enlightened among the Bengalis sentiments will have been gained Bloodlessly so to say, and an immense revolution wrought in subsidy in the habits of the people

9 The rule will have indirectly a great effect in the maintenance and correct registration of births as the peace and safety of a family would depend on a girl not being below a certain limit when her marriage is consummated

10. If the higher limit of 14 years is adopted I would, for say 4 years after the passing of the Act, punish the new offence not only a fine This will allow time for the innovation reaching all classes of the community and their becoming familiar with it and with view to prevent any hardship to ignorant people who might get into the clutches of the law without knowing that they were violating it.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 28th Feb—The Empress Frederick has arrived at Windsor, and has been received with acclamation.

London 1st March.—The conflict between the French and German Press continues with unabated virulence. Several French papers have made the bitterest references to Alsace

Berlin, 28th Feb—The *North German Gazette*, in an article on the incident connected with the visit of the Empress Frederick to Paris, and the irritation that has followed, declares that all Germans from the Alps to the sea will unite in case of danger.

Berlin, 27th Feb—Germany has retorted to the demonstrations made against the Empress Frederick while in Paris by revoking the intended mitigation of the passport rules in Alsace

Berlin, 28th Feb—It is currently reported that Count Waldersee, late chief of the Staff, will replace Count Munster as German Ambassador in Paris.

London, 2nd March—Mr. Parnell, speaking at Navan yesterday, denounced the Anti-Parnellites, whom he said he would drive from Ireland and the House of Commons.

Washington, 1st March.—The minority of members of the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives have reported in favour of free coinage, and state that they are confident in the ability of the the Government to maintain a double standard without European assistance.

Bombay, 3rd March.—General Sir James Dormer arrived yesterday by the Mail Steamer, and was met by Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary He is the guest of Lord Harris, and leaves for Madras to night.

Allahabad, 2nd March.—It is notified that the Gilgit road from Bandipura onwards is closed to all persons not travelling on duty who visit Kashmir this season. They are warned that they will be turned back by the Kashmir authorities should they attempt to pass Bandipura.

News comes from Kalermyu of the capture of Shywegyobyn, the Pretender, and six of his followers in Taungdwin Valley, near Mingin, by the Burmese Police Inspector and some police. Boh Po Hine, who took a leading part in the Gungaw disturbances in 1889, was shot dead while the capture was being effected

London, 4th March.—In the House of Commons Mr. Stanskeld brought forward his "one man, one vote" motion, which, in the debate that followed, was supported by Mr Gladstone.

Mr. Chamberlain said he agreed with the principle of the thing, but was opposed to the motion on the ground that it was incomplete solution of the question. The motion on being put to the vote, was rejected by a majority of one hundred votes

St Petersburg, 3rd March—General Annenkoff is urging the Russian Government to extend the Trans-Caspian Railway to Sarakhs.

London, 5th March—Advices from Madagascar state that the Governor of the Island of Nossi Be, having become furious at his subjects appealing to the Queen of the Madagascar against his cruelties, has massacred by slow torture two hundred and eighty men, women and children

Berlin, 4th March—The Alsatian Parliament has petitioned the Emperor of Germany to mitigate the existing passport rules, and has assured His Majesty of its loyalty to the German Crown

London 6th March—In the House of Commons last night Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said the Age of Consent Bill had been introduced by the Government of India after careful consideration, and that Government had no intention of withdrawing it.

Constantinople, 5th March—Count Montebello, the French Ambassador here, has protested against the appointment of Mr. Justice Scott as Legal Adviser to the Egyptian Government, whereby England has exceeded her powers and violated the rights of the Porte and others

Calcutta, 7th March—At yesterday's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council the Bill to provide for an extension of the Easements Act of 1882 was passed.

A Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act and the Registration Ships Amendment Act was also passed.

The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble presented the report on the Age of Consent Bill. The Select Committee concurred with several authorities in thinking that only Magistrates of the highest class should be permitted to take cognizance of an offence of rape committed by the husband on an outraged girl, and also thought it was desirable that only police officers of superior rank should make investigations where necessary. In these respects they proposed to amend the Draft Bill. Other wise the Bill is open to no objection in their opinion, and they have recommended that it be passed as amended.

Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter submitted a long and tedious dissent from the Report.

The Council then adjourned for a week

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 9 1891.

THE CENSUS.

The taking of the Census, so far as we have heard, has been a success, and in a short time we may know the total population of India, the increase it has made during the last decade, and the probability of a greater increase in the next. Of course, it will be months, perhaps a year, before the whole work of the Census can be completed, there is so much to do; so many figures to add up; so much tabulation has to be made that much time will be required. It was expected that more people would be found dwelling in the C and M. Station and City of Bangalore than has been found to be the case. The population of the former amounts to 99,556, and that of the latter to 80,110. These numbers, it is true, show an increase though a small one. It may be that the same thing will be found to be the case in other parts of India, and there may not be so many people as might be expected. In a short time we shall be able to ascertain whether this is the case. There is sure to be an increase, and on this many arguments will take place, and the Government will have to take cognizance of the fact, and make changes accordingly. We may be sure that the number of those whom Sir W. W. Hunter has shown to be on the verge of starvation has not grown less, and the necessity of doing something for this mass will become plainer after the results of the Census have been made known.

There was one satisfactory feature in connection with the taking of the census that presented itself during this time. The people, even the most ignorant, did not display that fear of the census they did in former years. Many of them, perhaps did not quite understand, or understand at all, why the Government should wish to number them, but they felt assured no evil would come to them in consequence, and therefore they did what was required. There were no flights—at least, we have heard of none—of whole classes of people to the jungle, or to some place, where the enumerator could not find them, and where no harm could befall them. They knew that nothing remarkable happened

after the taking of the last Census, there was no extra taxation laid upon them, their lands and houses were not taken away, and so if they were not actively helpful they were not obstructive It will thus be seen that a great step has been gained, that the people have been set free from a number of prejudices, and thus the Census has acted as an educating agency Perhaps at the end of the next decade the people may feel it their duty to assist the Government in the Census, and make the work as easy as possible.

Whatever may be the result as to the number of the people this Census will show many changes in other directions, and in no respect will these be found to be greater than as regards education This has made gigantic strides during the last ten years, hundreds of thousands have passed through the schools and colleges and have taken degrees in the Universities. During this time the whole land has, as it were, been leavened by the instruction imparted to the people, and all classes of the community have come under its influence Those who have not entered the institutions where the higher education was imparted passed through where they received an elementary one, and thus the system established by Government is working, and, as we have said, the results of the Census will show this. There will be no more interesting subject connected with this operation than the facts connected with education. These will go to prove that India is really progressing, not only materially, but also mentally, and when another ten years have passed by, we may be sure that the progress will be as equally marked as it has been in the period that came to a close on the 26th of last month.

The trade of the country, it will be seen has also increased, but much more is required to be done in this direction When the Report of the Census is published it will contain much interesting information and ought to be studied by all who wish well to India.

OUR RUSSIAN VISITORS.

The son of the Czar of Russia as well as several other members of the Royal family of that country have paid India a visit, and two are still in our midst One of the most remarkable changes of the time is the way that sovereigns and their relatives travel about In former days, such personages rarely left their own land, they lived and died there, they cared not to venture beyond their own boundaries, and if they did travel any distance, the event formed an epoch in their lives. The ease with which we can now move about has for the most part, been responsible for this change, and the result must be beneficial both to the travellers and those they rule over They see how matters are managed in other lands, how the people there are governed, and they may be induced to ameliorate the condition of those they rule over, or in some way do good to them Some have objected to the visit of the Russian heir to the throne to this land, on the ground that he and those with him would find out all about the people, and make use of the knowledge should the opportunity present itself But it should be borne in mind that the Government of the Czar is able to obtain whatever information it requires of India, and it did not require a royal visit to know what was going on here. We cannot prevent Russians visiting the country, and they pick up information, and send it to their country, or to the Government, as the case may be. If the British Government had refused to allow the Czarewitch to visit India great offence would have been given to Russia, and the people might have viewed the refusal as an insult It might have produced a very bad feeling between the two countries, and brought about a great amount of tension It is well that this was not done, and that the Czarewitch and his suite were allowed to visit the country and go where they thought proper We feel sure that the young Prince discovered that the people of India were satisfied with the rule under which they were placed, and that they did not wish to exchange it for that of Russia They may desire changes, but they do not desire to give up the present rule for one entirely different, one the most arbitary to be found in any civilised country The people of India know what Russian rule is like, and they do not require it. We feel certain that the Czarewitch and his friends discovered this, and in this way the visit will do good In other ways it will also do the same, so that the fears that have been expressed are groundless, and the evils that it was thought might ensure will not happen

Occasional Notes

We hear that a telegram is to be sent to the Secretary of State showing the number of Graduates of the Madras University for and against the Scoble Bill This, if true, will doubtless show up many a Gowswallah in his true color

The Shah intends to make another tour next year, and his programme includes a journey through India, and a progress from San Francisco to New York his idea being to return home through Europe India is getting tired of these Big Visitors

Reuter in Peshawar says that a coolness has arisen between the Ameer and the British Government. It is said that the difference has been caused by the persistent endeavours of the British Government to connect Cabul with the Indian railways

The Czarewitch has presented Munshi Aziz ud Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Berars, who was deputed to be in attendance on his Imperial Highness during his travels, with a signet ring bearing his monogram, valued at over Rs 2,000, as a special mark of his appreciation of his services

Under his will, which he drew up eighteen months before his death, Mr Bradlaugh makes his only daughter, Mrs Bradlaugh-Bonner, heir to all the property he has left, and his sole executrix He has left a very valuable library which includes 7,000 volumes, and the legal and historical portions are remarkably fine

It is stated that the Arbitration Court of Madras will be opened this month and will be located for the present at No 17 South Beach, Madras "It will be presided over by Judges of the best qualifications Suitors wishing to refer their differences to this Court are requested to apply to the Manager, *Law Times* for any information they want" Why should not Mysore follow this good example

On Tuesday nearly five hundred pandits from all parts of Bengal, Behar, Benares and Madras, assembled in the Town Hall, Calcutta, to vote a joint protest to the Viceroy against the Age of Consent Bill on religious grounds On Wednesday an immense open air meeting of opponents of the Bill was held on the race course, with the same object It was estimated that over fifteen thousand people attended

We are glad says *Madras Mail*, to see that the *Hindu* has at last raised a protest against this disgusting controversy with regard to Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill If we had published a tithe of what has been sent to us on the subject by educated Natives, apparently in all good faith and with the best intentions, we should have incurred the kind of censure that is generally given to the lowest gutter journalism

According to a contemporary's correspondent —"It is said that on Monday last, Her Majesty, or the Government, intimated to the Viceroy the expediency of promptly passing the Age of Consent Bill, without the slightest modification But it is also said that Lord Lansdowne has an intention to consider some amendments. His Excellency's motive is not to make the offence 'cognizable', that is to guard against the hands of wicked neighbours enemies, and corrupt police officers, All sensible Hindus will be glad if the Bill is passed in a modified from, retaining the principle."

In Eastern Bengal recently two girl sisters, aged 17 and 12 respectively, were married to two Kulin septuagenarians When the "auspicious" day for marriage came, the girls refused to go to the *mandap* to be given away, and began to weep and scream Their female relatives then began to draw them to the place of sacrifice and when the auspicious minutes for the celebration of the marriage were about to slip away, the guardians ordered half a dozen of the male relatives to carry the brides to the *mandap*, which was done amid the cries of the unfortunate young women! Such is Kulinism in Bengal.

The way in which a crowd of the Poona opponents of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill endeavoured to controvert the arguments of its supporters at Poona on Wednesday last has, says a Bombay paper, "robbed the counter-demonstration of its value Poona conservatism certainly has ways of its own of bringing opinion to bear upon the discussion of public questions This time showers of stones and brick bats fell thick and fast in vindication of the sanctity of previlent customs The Government of India will doubtless take note of the character of the arguments thus employed against the Bill, not failing to remark, we should suppose, that on the appearance of two European police officials the entire mob took to their heels

General and Provincial

The Assistant Resident —We hear that Captain Nowmarch, the Assistant Resident will shortly take leave to England

The local financial test —We learn that the Comptroller in Mysore has ordered that his subordinates wishing for promotion should pass the local financial test

The Maharajah —His Highness the Maharajah is expected for the 13th at Mysore He will not stay more than a few minutes in Bangalore as the train passes through.

Off to the Hills—We hear that his Highness the Maharajah will only remain a fortnight in Mysore, and will then leave for Ootacamund where he will spend the hot season Of course the Dowan will accompany him

A Report —A Correspondent to the *Madras Mail* understands that Bangalore is to be honoured during the coming season with a visit from the Maharajah of Mysore We hope the report is well founded

Official Changes—Colonel J Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District will shortly take leave and Mr H H Sparkes will take his place De Chokse will act in the Central Jail and Mr Atchutha Row will act for Dr Chokse

Extraordinary fecundity —At the village of Sulivalli Mangarabai talik a woman is said to have borne nine male children on the 24th ultimo But the children died after a few hours This is the first instance of the kind —M H

The Sheredar service —We learn that Government have sanctioned the reorganisation of the Sheristadar service in the Province We believe the scheme is similar to the Madras scheme and some qualifying Tests are prescribed It the reorganisation is not gradual, the existing arrangements will be disturbed, and some confusion will arise —*Th*

The Census Result —The following are the results of the Bangalore Final Census

	Men	Women	Total
The City	40 807	39 303	80 110
C & M Station	49 934	49,622	99,556
Total	90 741	88 925	1,79 666

The Weather —During the day the heat is very great, and people think that it was never greater We certainly do not remember it being hotter in this month The ground looks burnt up, and the trees are covered with dust A good down pour could do good, but there is not the slightest sign of a shower, and little rain need be expected before the middle of next month

The Late Miss FitzPatrick.—It is with the very great regret that we have to announce the death early on Tuesday morning of Miss Ida Fitz Patrick, the third daughter of Sir Dennis Fitz Patrick We do not wish to intrude with phrases into the sacred circle of the sorrowing family, but the universal feeling is one of deep sympathy and to this we give expression The funeral took place in the evening of Tuesday, and was strictly private —*D T*

A dangerous act —The following reaches us from Malavalli A few nights ago a cheeta got into the sheep fold of a ryot at Boppagondanapur and laid hold of a sheep The owner coming up in time, snatched the sheep out of the cheeta's mouth and hit cheeta on the head The cheeta sprang and sat upon the beam The owner gave another blow and a second man came up He gave the cheeta another blow, but the cheeta sprang at him and scratched his face. On an alarm being raised by both the men, a *shikari* came up and shot the cheeta dead Here is an instance of daring on the part of villagers —M H

EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1891

The following students have passed the M A and B A degree Examinations from the Bangalore Central College

The M A Degree, Branch I

1 Mr V T Narayana Iyengar, B A.

1	R Arunachala Rao
22	V Lakshmipatiya
50	V T Somayya Iyengar

The B A Degree, Branch II

88	K Chintamani Rao
92	V Gopalangar
94	N Gopalakrishna Iyengar
107	A Krishnaiyengar
132	Narainsamy Naidu
148	N Ramaiah
161	B S Ranga Rao
188	K Subba Rao
208	S Venkatachappa
218	T Venkobha Rao

HINDU GAINS OF LEARNING BILL

The following is a copy of the Bill introduced in the Legislative Council Madras by the *Honorable V Bashyam Iyengar* on the above subject on Tuesday the 3rd instant —

Whereas it is expedient to remove all uncertainty as to the extent and nature of the right title and interest which a member of a Hindu family has over property acquired by him by means of his learning and to provide a uniform rule applicable to all such respective of the nature of such learning and acquisitions It is hereby enacted as follows —

1 (1) This act may be cited as The Hindu Gains of Learning Act 1891

(2) It shall apply to every Hindu domiciled in any portion of the territories at the time being subject to the Government for Fort St George, and it shall come into force on the first day of January 1892

2 In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

'Learning' all means education, whether elementary, liberal technical or scientific and training of every kind which is usually intended to enable a person to follow any trade, industry profession or avocation in life

Gains of learning shall mean all acquisitions of property made substantially by means of learning whether such acquisitions be made before or after the commencement of this Act and whether such acquisitions be the ordinary or the extraordinary result of such learning

Notwithstanding any custom or any interpretation of Hindu Law to the contrary, no property being 'gains of learning' made by a member of a Hindu family shall be held not to be his exclusive and separate property

(a) By reason of such learning having been in whole or in part imparted to him by any member, living or deceased, of such family or with the aid of the joint funds of such family or with the aid of the funds of any member thereof, or

(b) by reason of himself or his family having, while he was acquiring such learning, been maintained and supported wholly or in part by the joint funds of such family or by the funds of any member thereof, or

(c) by reason of all or any of the other members of such family being equal or superior to himself in learning

4 Nothing in this act contained shall affect—

(a) any decision which may have been passed in any suit or proceeding before the coming into operation of this Act by any Court or other competent authority,

(b) any right created under a partition of or an agreement for a partition of, joint family property made prior to the commencement of this Act

(c) any alienation made of, or charge created over, any property prior to the commencement of this Act by any person other than the person who acquired such property by means of inheriting, or

(d) any sale made, prior to the commencement of this Act, in execution of a decree

The Age of Consent Bill

A REPLY TO PANDIT SASUDHARA TARKACHUDAMANI,

BY DEWAN BAHADUR T. RAGUNATH RAO. 1891

In the Vedas, Garbhadhan is not defined [illegible] Sutras. Aswalayana in his Grihya Sutras refers to Garbhadhanam as a Samskara. Apastumba does not mention Garbhadhan and refers to Rutusamaveetam

Of the Smritis, Manu (verses 26 and 27, Chapter II), says

When a person is actually born by the [illegible] conception, all [illegible] with purity [illegible] on this life, [illegible] after death 26

[illegible] mother's [illegible] birth of [illegible] shall wet [illegible] by the ligature of [illegible] and the seminal and menstruate of the three classes wholly removed 27

Vishnu Smriti, Chap 27, says

When the pregnancy has been ascertained Nishaka Samskara [illegible] performed

[illegible] Chap 10, says — [illegible] from Nisheka and ending with funerals, all ceremonies should be performed with Mantras

Sankha Smriti, Chap 3 says

When pregnancy is clearly known, Nishaka is possible for what is done is called Vedaka

Gautama Chapter 8 Sutras 14 to 21 says,—

There are 40 Sanskaras These are Garbhadhan, "[illegible] Sexual intercourse with a wife one performs Dharma, &c

Sumat Bhagavat, a Purana held upon by the Advaitees, Dwaitees and Vishistadwaitees, says in verse 52 chapter 15 Sloka 7, that Samskaras are from Nisheka to the funerals

In defining a "Guru" the Amarakosa says he who performs all ceremonies commencing from Nisheka is a Guru

Narayana Sudhi and Bhumi Sudhi quote Brahma Purana thus —

The best performer of the Samskaras commencing from Garbhadhan is the father, in his absence the next best is one belonging to the family, then a Brahmin or one of other Castes

From these authorities it is clear that the Samskaras above referred to should be performed to an *existing* body, and that Nisheka is the *first* Samskara and the funerals are the last Those should be performed by the father who caused *this body* to come into existence Nisheka should therefore refer to a body already formed and not to one which has not been formed In the absence of the father, others are said to perform the Samskaras commencing from the Nisheka This clearly proves that when the Nisheka is performed the father may be absent, that is, after the conception by the mother from the father, the latter may become absent by death, by travel, &c, and that the ceremonies performable by him may be performed by others. This direction includes others as capable of performing all those ceremonies inclusive of Nisheka or Garbhadhan If the Samskara means the consummation of the marriage, other than the husband would be competent to consummate the marriage! This is not or should not be the case for obvious reasons The first ceremony called Nisheka or Garbhadhan is not Rita Samavoshanam, or the consummation of marriage, but a ceremony to be performed after pregnancy is clearly established.

The Pandit Sashudhar Tarkachudamani has therefore not attempted to define Garbhadhan from any authority in the Srutis, Sutras or even Smritis, but quoted an authority of a local text writer, Vachaspati Misra. This itself proves how weak is the cause he wishes to advocate I have already proved in another paper that Hindu Law and Religion leave "the first consummation of marriage" optional with the couple and does not prescribe to be performed on "the occurrence of a certain event" Indeed the writer himself confesses to Garbhadhan being a synonym of Nisheka. If so, it is not the consummation of marriage but the rite to be performed when pregnancy is clearly known The writer says that Manu II 26, 27 state that by Nisheka or Garbhadhan a body is to be purified, yet he holds that at Nisheka no body has been formed!! To give any other meaning to Nisheka would be impudence as it could not be done without doing injustice to the clear meaning of all the authorities quoted above It has been proved that Nisheka and Garbhadhan is one and the same ceremony to be performed *after conception* If so, what does Sashudhar Tarkachudamani mean by applying it to the consummation of marriage? No doubt Garbhadhan means *also* the consummation of marriage. He quotes Katyayani

The writer's translation is not correct The correct translation is as follows —

"It is not necessary to perform a Vidhi Saddhi before every one of those acts, from *Vishte to Garbhadhan, which form one* ceremony, but only once before Vivaha not" Any oriental scholar will prove the correctness of this translation Here Garbhadhan is used in the sense of the consummation of marriage but as a part and parcel of the marriage and not as a separate ceremony Katyayana is explained in Agnipurin Chap V, says :—

"The following named four acts form Vivahana the marriage ceremony, *viz* (1) Kanyadana—gift of a virgin, (2) worship of Shiva hoe, (3) Vivaha and (4) Chatoorthika"

The word Vivaha is used as one of the component parts of the one ceremony Vivahana or marriage The word Vivaha is used in Grihya sutras to mean the ceremonies performed on the first day of marriage

From what is said above, it will be seen that Garbhadhan as a separate ceremony, originally styled Nisheka, is that which is performed *after* conception, and, as one of the component parts of marriage, is consummation of marriage, before conception The latter is no where declared to be an independent Samskara, or one of the 8 Samskaras commencing from Nisheka and ending with Oupanayanam If so, that Garbhadhan, which forms a part of the 9th Samskara cannot be the *first* Samskara as is stated by the writer

He quotes authorities which are minor ones and even they may not mean what the writer wishes them to mean These will not be noticed The writer quotes authorities so no of which enumerate 8 ceremonies commencing from Garbhadhan and ending with Oupanayana, while others make the Oupanayana the 9th Samskara. I hold the first view and not the latter

The writer says, "my instructions on Garbhadhan are based upon those mentioned in the Grihya Parishista," page 11, but I say my instructions are based on the Grihya Sutras themselves

The writer quotes Gobhila. The authority has included the consummation of marriage as a part and parcel of the marriage and lays down that it should be performed after puberty and not before

He quotes Rig Veda Samhita—those mantras are recited in the marriage Samskara and not in the *first* Samskara or Nisheka

The writer *in* translates a good deal, for instance, "i e, after purifying the womb, the child is to be begotten" The correct meaning is "Having finished the recital of two Riks, the couple have sexual intercourse"

"The child is to be begotten after uttering the mantra" This ought to be "Having uttered the mantra, one should approach his wife for consummation."

Under the head "when is Garbhadan to be performed" some text writers are quoted They cannot make a law—a fact proved by his further quotations They are from Mimamsartha Sangraha The quotation from this work makes mention of Mantras, the word Mantras mean parts of the Vedas, but the writer calls four slokas, or verses in page 14 of his pamphlet which are no part of any Veda extant, as Mantras in page 15 These slokas contain nothing in them to show "that the Garbhadhan is to take place after the first menstruation" They bear internal evidence of their being of very late apocryphal production Gobhila is quoted in support of the writer's view He is again mistranslated In the quotation there is no word to mean "first" This is admitted by the writer himself (page 16) All that Gobhila says, "after menstruation and the cessing of the blood" This is applicable to every period of menstruation The writer has translated Garbha, in page 17 as Menstruation. In page 20, the writer observes, "it has been sufficiently shown that according to our Shastras, the Garbhadhan is to be performed on the first occasion and not later" In page 16, he confesses, "that there is no mention of the *first* menses" The italic is mine

He quotes Parasara IV 13 and 14 These are irrelevant, they mean that one of the couple refusing conjugal right to the other when the wife is in proper season, is guilty of a particular sin This certainly does not mean that consummation of marriage on *first* menstruation is compulsory

He then says that Garbhadhan is Niyama vidhi I am glad that he has not called it Apoorva vidhi If it is Apoorva vidhi, its omission would be sinful and not otherwise Worship God is Apoorva vidhi—omission to do it is sinful Sexual intercourse is Parisankhya vidhi—one may or may not marry When worshipping God you should be clean, is Apoorva Niyama vidhi If you wish to have sexual intercourse, have it during the 4th to 16th days—is Parisankhya Niyama vidhi Marriage and sexual intercourse are declared to be Parisankhya vidhi in the Shastra and it has been proved to be so in another paper

Under the head of "Concluding Remarks," Sasadhar Tarkachudamani says, on the *authority* of Manu, that "*there are* four sanctions of religion, viz, the Veda, the Smritiss, custom and faith" The last word ought to be "one's satisfied consciousness" What is the respective weight of each, the writer has conveniently forgotten to mention. The Vedas are supreme authority, next in rank are the Smritiss, which can *in no case* overrule the Veda Then comes custom which cannot over ride *the Smritiss and the Veda. The last source* of authority is one's satisfied consciousness

Manu in a subsequent verse says "but by Sruti is meant the Veda, and by Smriti, the institutes of the sacred law these two must not be called into question in any matter, since from these two the sacred law shone forth Chap II, v 10.

"Every twice born man who relying on the institutes, treats with contempt those two sources must be cast out by the virtuous, as an atheist and a scorner of the Veda, II

* * * To those who seek the knowledge of the sacred law the supreme authority is the Sruti, (Veda)

No custom, either local or of caste, can prevail against Sruti or Ved, or against Smritiss, or Itihas, and Puranas This view is upheld by Manu, Goutama, Vyasa, Yagnavalkya, Harita, Vasista, Aswalayana and Gobhila Sutra Bhashias, Apastamba, Dowl Bhagavat, Shankara, Ramanujah and Madhwa Acharyas, Sridhara, Vignaneswara, Hemadri, Smritisara, Chetoormashati Mata, Vydikasarwabhowma, Vydyanath Deekshitter and others I have no doubt that Raghunandana would have said the same.

It is therefore clear that, if the custom, which may prevail in Bengal be not based on the authority of Sruti and Smritiss, or opposed to them, though supported by Raghunandana or any body else, it is and must be opposed to Hindu Law and Religion As the Bill to raise the Age of Consent is not opposed to Sruti or Ved, or Smritiss, and goes to uphold the principles and spirit of the Ved and Smritiss, it should be welcomed by real and pure Hindus

AN ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL BY MR A O. HUME

The *Hindu*—Sir—I have suggested the following measure in lieu of that proposed by Government.

I would leave the present Rape section as it now stands. Immediately after it I would add a new section to the following effect I do not pretend to put it in legal phraseology but only to state the substance —

Sexual intercourse by a man with a woman between the ages of 12 and 15, such woman not being his wife, although with her consent shall be deemed premature

Sexual intercourse between man and wife, the latter being between the ages of 10 and 12, shall be deemed premature

Premature sexual intercourse shall be punishable in the case of the man by imprisonment of either description, which may extend to 3 years, or by fine or both

[*Note*—Where such premature sexual intercourse results in the death of or serious bodily injury to the woman, the man shall remain also liable to punishment under other sections of the Code]

The offence should be bailable and non-cognizable, but my friend the Maharaja of Durbhangah suggests to me that, to prevent *police oppression, it should further be laid* down that no police officials shall investigate or take any part in the proceedings (except where necessary, causing the attendance of the parties or their witnesses) in such cases, the magistrate himself being required to make all investigations and conduct all the proceedings in person

Considering the nature of the case and the character of our existing police, this suggestion appears to me reasonable and wise

A great many of my friends, who are none the less prepared to support the Government measure, if they can get nothing better, in form me that they much prefer my proposal, which will give them more than the Government measure, be more in harmony with the facts (because sexual intercourse, *pace* the framers of the Penal Code, between man and wife never can be rape, though it may be premature) and as awarding a more reasonable punishment, more in accordance with the views of the country, far more likely to be effective

I may add that my friend Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter informs me that he and his party would accept my proposal at once if I would alter the 2nd clause and let it run thus —Sexual intercourse between man and wife before the latter attains the age of puberty, shall be deemed premature [*Note*—*Puberty shall be held to occur when the girl* reaches the age of 13, or when she first menstruates, whichever of the two first happens]

Sir Romesh assures me that statistics clearly prove that the majority of girls menstruate between 12 and 13, and that therefore his proposal really gives further protection to girls generally, besides deferring to the religious opinions of many of his supporters.

But my friends who support the Bill declare that, from close enquiries in their own and hundreds of families, they find that the majority of girls menstruate soon after 11, and they challenge Sir Romesh to produce a single case of a middle class Bengali girl who has not menstruated at the age of 12, and hence that his proposal would give to the majority of girls 6, 8 or 10 months *less* instead of more protection But, add they, we find that many girls menstruate between 10 and 12, and some even below 10, and these are precisely the girls who most need protection from the existing barbarous custom, and it is just these that Sir Romesh's proposed amendment leaves entirely unprotected

This objection, to my mind, is fatal to Sir Romesh's proposed amendment

Some hundred or so of my friends have considered my alternative proposal, and have approved it; but I should like to know how the public generally view it, and hence I have troubled you with this letter

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGARAM ON THE ABOVE BILL

His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagaram K. C. I. E. has, in a very opportune moment published his views on the Bill in the shape of a pamphlet dedicated to Mr. George Russell, nephew of the late Earl of Russell, K. G. His Highness has treated the subject very exhaustively and we are sure it will be read with interest. We quote the following select portion from the pamphlet :—

Although the foregoing statements of mine show that the age of consent is not altogether out of the pale of religious influence, and therefore interference with it must not be made arbitrarily, yet it must not be construed or rather misconstrued that what I said above means to indicate that nothing could be said in defence of the Bill other than what is already put forth by the advocates of the Bill To meet the opposition set forward by the Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter which means that the consummation ceremony is as much a religious ceremony as marriage, standing as it does at the head of 16 ceremonies obligatory on the Hindus, and thus omission of it is equal to child-killing according to Sastras as above shown, I beg to remind the much respected Hon'ble Member, that true as his statement is, it is not the whole truth, as far as the Sastras or religious works are concerned; for according to them it cannot be maintained that because the ceremony is an obligatory one, it necessarily follows that its performance is capable of protraction specially when it is shown that that protraction is contingent on adequate and unavoidable causes

First of all, I beg to lay the greatest stress on the fact in favour of the Bill, that the Age of Consent Bill, as it now is, does not intend to abolish the consummation ceremony (or "Garbha Dhanam" mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, as in the English translations of the Hindu Law Books call it the "Conception ceremony") which owing to its religious aspect alone seems to be the pivot on which the whole of the opposition against this movement is made to rest; but only intends to protract this conception ceremony to a period later by two years So bearing in mind that it is only procrastination but not abolition of the said ceremony that the present bill aims at, I will defy one and all, to whatever caste or creed he or they may belong, on religious grounds to show that such protraction but not the abrogation, is in the slightest degree tangible, considered a sinful act, particularly when it can be maintained that such procrastination is only intended for the well being of not a few or many of the Hindus, but is intended in the interests of the well-being of the whole of the Hindus, not only of the present generation, but of generations yet to come, and I will equally defy any one having the physiological conditions of human living in mind, specially that of the Hindus, whom the Bill concerns, to assert that the community intended by the Bill for the women of this country, from ignorantly suffering themselves to submit to the celebration of the consummation ceremony, at an maximum an early period of their lives is in the least degree sinful either according to the spirit or the letter of the Sastras, when I said 'ignorantly,' of course I allude to the ignorance, not only of physiological law, but to the ignorance also of the spirit and letter of the law of their own religion itself A few quotations from authentic works, I hope will confirm beyond the shadow of a doubt what I have just asserted

("Smriti Muktaphalam, p 58, 25th verse") "Dwada says: "For 3 years after the phenomenon of maturity has occurred to the girl, if her husband abstains from joining her, he would be subject to the sin of Bramhathya which means child-killing." This in itself shows that considerable latitude is given to the husband to exonerate himself from the above threatened sin, for if travel, insanity, weakness and other such not chimerical but valid and adequate prohibitive circumstances should intervene, the husband is not visited with the threatened sin of child killing until the lapse of 3 years. Not only according to this authoritative statement alone but I declare that by no means, according to the weight of the totality of Hindu Sastras on the subject both in spirit and letter, and in accordance with every day experience, the performance of Garbhadhanam (consummation ceremony) is made imperative on the very first occurrence of this phenomenon in the life of the woman In support of this I shall quote from one more authoritative work, Parasara Smriti, which is the special authority, as admitted by every one, for Kaliyuga; and which is mentioned elsewhere to have superseded even the great authority of Manu (as seen from p. 56, Mahas Manual of Administration by D Mackean, Vol, I, in the division of ethnology), and wherein I beg to submit that this very identical Sloka of Bhadhayana giving 3 years latitude to the husband is cited as an authority as well (Vide page 116, Chap II, Parasara Smriti) It being so, the present limit is not enhanced to 12 years of age, in view of such minor causes as mere sickness, mourning and absence from home, of individual cases separately, for which the wise sages made the above provision but is raised either to prevent immediate death of unprotected and helpless human beings or the ultimate decay of the whole nation, to which two preventible and most injurious consequences no one can doubt for a moment, that according to the most authentic statistics bearing on the physiological condition of the nation, the Hindus as a nation are subject owing first to their ignorance of religion and only to the culpable inefficacy of the present criminal law in this, to an utter indifference of the educated Hindus, to the physical as well as moral elevation of their own nation Besides, this view is not for the first time now commended to the Hindus, for Sarvata, a disciple of Dhanvantri, the Doctor Divine of Hindus, himself taught the Hindus, the evils arising from the celebration of consummation ceremony at an early age. He says (page 205, Chap X)

"If the consummation of marriage is celebrated before the man attains the 25 th and the woman her 16 th year, the consummation will either not be fruitful, or if it exists the child will not live long If he survives it all, he will be weak limbed, he will not be healthy Therefore never marry when the girl is very young This being an old work we must not draw a hasty conclusion, that in the by-gone days according to then physical condition than, Hindus (the man under 25 and the woman under 16 years) were married very young, for this very authority has asserted that in particular phenomenon of maturity of women, repeatedly or regularly occurs, when they are about 12 years old Nor can it be asserted that this great sage would have undertaken to lay down with mathematical accuracy of figures rules for consummation of marriage, if he thought that the threatened sin of child-killing was incurred by putting off for a few years the consummation ceremony, when with the specific intention of benefiting the human race, but not owing to wanton neglect of fulfilling marital obligations, which is culpable in the eye of the Hindu law, and if he for a moment thought that the same will, in the least degree, be considered either interfering with the fundamental laws of Hinduism or with their religious customs for, if he had come in this days, he would have respected his teaching, to say the least, would have quietly passed over with or consuming it, as a worthless nonsense The whole subject seems to be, that it queries to be regulated according to the most advantageous principles for the well-being and prosperity of the human species, that is to say, preserving the health, and the multiplying of the species seem to be the only two paramount aims of by the cumulative proof of the whole of Hindu Shastras or laws, bearing on the question Then again, the fixing of an age, by laying down hard-and-fast rules irrespective of the conditions of the so called maturity, is neither an exception nor is made to Hindu customs and ceremonies directly excluded to the Hindus, as it is plainly seen from Section 345 of the Indian Penal Code—on the most reliable and authoritative digest of Hindu law by "Nirnayasindhu," Ch III p. 193, there occurs a concealed passage, that, if that phenomenon were to occur to a girl even before her 10th year, the ceremony, known as consummation of marriage, should take place, and on called statements of this sort at least this particular statement as well be seen from the same authentic work, illustrate, "that even that a letter to do (if it is not disagreeable to women), than that the husband should sin, in any other objectionable way," which is, as plain as day light, that to prevent sin, and to promote the prosperity, the multiplication of the human race and the good feeling between the husband and wife, are the only points, that Sastras have chiefly in view in ordaining this. However this may be, such a thing has already been prohibited by the existing Penal Code Hence as far as that principle is concerned the present law-givers the Marquis of Lansdowne and his council, are not in any way entering for the first time on any of the many privileges, that are left to be enjoyed by the Hindus, by the previous English rulers of India as I have already indicated.

—o—

AN APPEAL TO OUR RULERS

The Hope—By a penal law you may crush the spirit of a people, but by penal law you cannot supply their material or moral wants It is for this that the powers of penal legislation have to be carefully handled so that in the attempt to do a people good, they may not be oppressed Whenever penal law, beyond repressing palpable crime, is meant to touch the people in a lessons, it overstepps its proper sphere and tends to become coercive It is from this consideration that a penal measure as an "educative" influence is to be deprecated, the more so as such a measure implicitly treats as criminals a whole nation Instead of acting as an "educative" factor, it is calculated to strike at the very root of the self respect of a people and destroy their power of self-reform The sphere of penal law begins where that of education ends, and it has to deal with the exceptional cases that escape the effects of general education When, however such a law is meant to take the place of education in the life of a nation, its usual assumption is that the whole nation is living a life of crime

Apart from the question of religious interference or that of breaking of pledges this consideration alone is enough to make the Age of Consent Bill abhorrent in the eyes of those it affects It suddenly declares an act usual the approved social practice of a people, not because any conscientious scruples have been clearly traced to it, but because it does not agree in its idea with the corresponding social practice of the ruling race whose apparent ends are not less considerable Perhaps but fools can fail to see and even that hypocrites can pretend to be blind to the fact, that the proposed law is only a stepping-stone to a larger measure which, as Sir Antony Sobhi said, would at present "measure too abrupt a fundamental revolution" in the social life of the people, that the ultimate object of the legislature is not to stop consummation of marriage before puberty, which both Eastern and Western notions denounce, but to stop early consummation which the latter alone disapprove Thus fixing an arbitrary explain the fixing of the age limit on an arbitrary period of twelve years instead of the natural period of puberty, that is as the present shape the Bill provides no protection for fully, if not more than, 50 per cent of cases in which puberty appears after twelve for itself this avowedly small measure is not worth the risk of setting at nought the deep feelings of a whole people And if the Bill be passed in its present shape, in spite of the strong and almost universal opposition it has received, no kind of reasoning will convince the people that the Government which has disregarded such pronounced opposition will in future restrain itself by any consideration from still further tampering with their social institutions It is against the introduction of this new process of tearing from wholesale as ornaments of placing the ban of penal law upon what approved social practices simply because they are different from those of rulers that the people are impatient, and they would have been the same even if these practices, bad as having the sanction of long experience, did not further carry in them the germ of religion Granting even, for argument's sake, that these social customs are not the best calculated to serve the well-being of the people, they can at the worst be regarded as part of an imperfect civilization but no more justifies the abrupt destruction of an imperfect civilization by penal law and the tearing of those who are born and live under it as criminals Nature of civilization is perfect, and the social customs of every country have their glaring evils peculiar to the free growth of the people But why should education and the natural change in ideas effected by time and alteration of surroundings which are regarded as the best agents for social improvement in other countries, be thought insufficient in the case of unfortunate India?

Crimes, which are repugnant to the moral instincts of a people can be repressed by penal law because the moral sense of the people helps the operation of such law, but the attempt to repress by penal law customs that have their root in accepted and long cherished ideas, however wrong as those ideas may be, can appear only in the light of violence and must expect opposition, if not defiance. Social change depends upon change in ideas, and ideas can be changed only by education and the slow evolution of circumstances A penal law that attempts to put them down by violence may help them only to take deeper root and be nourished with feelings of bitterness Law is not the means for reforming, far less for enforcing, ideas. Hindoos believe that to marry one's female daughters is moral, and physiology can be quoted to prove the evils of such union Certain economical reformers of the West believe and preach that landlords are the possessors of property obtained by fraud, force, and crime, and nameless are the social evils they trace to landlordism Would any of the distinguished persons sitting at the head of our Government relish these ideas to be put into practice in their country by laws passed at the point of the bayonet?

None know better than those who are opposing the present Bill that they are a fallen and degenerate people, of whose legacy social abuses and economical evils form the best part Under the influences of modern education and a reawakening of their national ideas, however, they are growing in the sense that self help is the best means for improving their condition, whether economically or socially. Laws can help them, they understand, but in economically or socially Laws can help them, they understand, but in economical matters more than in social—in departments where facts may be removed by legislation more than in those where ideas cannot be so removed They cannot appreciate the wisdom, not to say the benevolence, of the policy that in economical matters leaves them to fight their own way, and even raises barriers against them such as by the removal of the import duties and the threatened change in the factory laws, while in social affairs, where the spirit of self help is calculated to begin, it is repressed by anticipation The result of such policy, if continued, can be only to bind down the people hand and foot and complete their demoralisation It cannot but strike them as a blow aimed at their national pride in the only matter in which they have still some reason for pride, namely, their social arrangements The immediate consequence, at least, of this policy can be but to humiliate and not to elevate. It carried out, it will dishearten the people as nothing has done since the beginning of British rule And the opposition—go more, deep and widespread—which has been aroused in all quarters, is the natural resistance of the nation to what it cannot but instinctively regard as an opprobrious wound into the depth of its heart It is a situation worthy of the pity of a powerful Government like ours

Humanity is the noblest of sentiments, but people must not let it stinge shut from more *sublimer* duty by its *pretended* host Self-sacrifice is of its essence, and pity of feeling is but a perversion from the sacredness of duty or the rebellious of hysterics, is its evil character The Obvious sufferings of *not the sympathies of the practical humanitarian* and call forth his best energies but the reformer who, unto urging to deal with them makes fuss over temporary evils and tries to remedy them by means that call for the exercise of nothing more costly than paper and ink, brings himself open to the suspicion of his sagacious to earn a cheap reputation by sentimental philanthropy The sentiment of "civilised" man may be a good thing, and the things that shock it may be really very bad but the people of India, without doubting its sincerity, cannot but think that a very great sort of conscience which is not fettered by the necessity of having to make income out of the distilled poison of spirituous liquors, and which can go to quiet sleep over millions of people *starving from day to day*, who is content to trust to the self help of the people and to educational influences for the betterment of their moral condition and for combating the conquering of death, but can break its sleep in preventing *the supposed evils of* [illegible] by the very cheap and clearly [illegible] of meddling Section in the Penal Code Nor can the humanity that is [illegible] escape the suspicion of being somewhat hypocritical, when it is known to have been suddenly aroused from a sleep of two hundred and fifty years by one single accident Whom, further, it is remembered that the murder which led to poor Phulmoni's death was committed under the influence of drink, natural and unnatural people cannot but think it strange that the Government must make of reform so intimately have been hurled against the palpable evils of the lower caste of native events but so rising in arms against the screened abuses of only in [illegible]

In the name, therefore of all that is sensible, fair, and honourable, we ask the British government to pause and desist from passing a measure that can do good neither to the people nor to itself but may injure both The measure is bound to prove ineffectual in respect of its declared objects and it is must be carried out, he it be made inoffensive to the religious and social feelings of the people In the passing of this Bill as it is the country will not appreciate the good intentions of the Government, however sincere they may be, but will see only its own degradation at a time when the beginning of a reawakened national life cannot but make such counsel useless keen The British Government is strong enough, we all know, to be able to disregard the most intense popular feeling, but but not confidence its justice, which is the best part of that strength, be in any way weakened. Let not the glory of the superstructure raised by a century and half of practical justice be tarnished by one measure of sentimental reform. In solid justice, and not in this sentimentality, has always consisted the strength of British rule in India.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 8th March.—The Liberals of the Forest of Dean have nominated Sir Charles Dilke as their candidate at the next election.

London, 9th March.—Messrs. John O'Connor, James O'Kelly, William Redmond and James Harrison sailed yesterday for New York from Queenstown, where their reception was most hostile and a conflict between their supporters and those of Mr. Justin MacCarthy took place. The Police eventually dispersed the combatants.

London, 11th March.—In the House of Lords, Lord Cross, replying to a question, said that the Government of India will doubtless study the alleged connection between the inadequate supply of salt to the poor in India and the prevalence of leprosy there.

The Telephone cable between London and Paris has been successfully laid.

Allahabad, 11th March—The Government of India has abandoned the scheme of cutting down the administrative appointments in the medical services, and has sent a despatch to that effect to the Secretary of State.

London, 11th March.—A large meeting of the Anti Parnellites was held in Dublin yesterday, when a National Federation was formed to counteract the National League. Letters from all the Catholic Bishops were read in support of Mr. Justin MacCarthy. The meeting was made the occasion of a great ovation, and subscriptions to a large amount were collected.

Allahabad, 12th March,—The Census returns of the North-West Provinces and Oudh show that the total population of the British Districts has risen from 44,107,862 to 46,905,387 and that of the Native States of Rampur and Tehri Garhwal from 741,750 to 799,165.

The weather between Allahabad and Simla is very boisterous, cold and wet. Serious misgivings are felt as regards the immediate effect in prices of food grains, and the possible effect on the next monsoon.

London, 12th March.—Six trains are still buried in snow between Exeter and Plymouth, besides other trains in Cornwall. The passengers in the snowed up trains have suffered horribly. Severe frosts have now set in.

Calcutta, 14th March.—At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council yesterday the Viceroy announced his intention of holding a Meeting on Thursday next to consider the Age of Consent and Factory Bills.

The last meeting of the Council this Session is fixed for Saturday next.

The Financial Statement will be published next week. As no measures for further taxation are involved, there can, according to present rules, be no discussion.

The Bill to amend the Merchandise Marks Act was passed yesterday.

The Viceroy said, with reference to the Financial Statement that it would be ready next week, but he regretted that they would be unable to discuss it in Council as the terms of the India Councils Act render this impossible unless any financial legislation is proposed. The present Statement would not involve any such legislation, nor was there any Bill to which a discussion of the financial situation could be tacked. He hoped the India Councils Bill, now before Parliament, would become law during the present Session of Parliament. If this anticipation were realised this would be the last Session of the Supreme Legislative Council of India which would take place without a full discussion of the financial situation and the proposals of Government with reference thereto.

The Viceroy said nothing about any new loan.

Allahabad, 13th March.—With the object of further encouraging the study of Oriental languages by Military Officers the Secretary of State has sanctioned the removal of the restrictions regarding actual residence in India which are now in force as to rewards for degrees of honour in Oriental languages, viz. Hindi, Bengali, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 16 1891.

THE POLITICALS.

THE politicals form a factor of the Government of India, and one that does not give satisfaction. These politicals are placed at the Native Courts to look after the Princes and Chiefs, and the complaints against their treatment are many and loud. From all parts of the country we hear the same cry ; the note is the same, and, consequently, there is something wrong in the system that sends these men forth. They ought to act the part of ambassadors ; they act that of Governors, and rule with a heavy hand. So long as matters go on well we hold that they should not interfere with the doings of the States they represent, and should only put forth their power when anything seriously goes wrong. But they make themselves felt on all occasions—little or great, and their doings are often unjust. We will take a case in point. The Resident in Mysore, some months ago, thought proper to revise the grant-in-aid list of Schools in the Civil and Military Station. Without consulting the managers of these institutions he took away the grants entirely from some ; cut down those in others, and for what ? In order that he might give the whole amount saved to one school which he designed to honour. This School—Bishop Cotton's—had not done better than any of the others at the University Examinations, rather worse, but still the Resident thought it his duty to honour this institution at the expense of the rest. The grant to Bishop Cotton's has been nearly doubled while the results produced at late examinations are simply miserable. The whole proceeding has been contrary to the rules laid down by the Government. According to these, if a school falls behind, notice must be given to the managers that if an improvement does not take place, the money paid to it must be stopped. An explanation must be sent, and time is given to show what can be done. If the desired improvement is brought about the grant is continued ; if matters remain the same, it is stopped. Such a method of proceeding is fair ; in fact, nothing could be better, and the pity is that Sir Oliver St. John did not act up to it. He never told the managers of the step he was about to take ; he did not call on them to give any explanation, and the first intimation of what was to take place was the notice that the grants to their schools would be either decreased or dropped altogether.

This took place in a place like Bangalore where the acts of a Resident can be criticised by the public and by the press, but what we may ask, would be the case in an out-of-the-way town where the people do not feel inclined to complaining and where the press is non existent. There this official can do pretty much what he likes ; there is no one to control him ; the Government is far away, and does not hear about his doings, or if it does, it takes no notice of them. The Resident, or whatever he may be called, is master of the situation. We know what has taken place in Kashmir ; how the Maharajah was dethroned without the charges brought against him having been proved, and the distrust thereby brought upon Government. This country is far away from the seat of Government, and the voice of the Prince and the people could not be heard there. The result is what we all know, and we may be sure we have not yet heard the last of the business. Mr. Digby is wandering in England for the Maharajah, and some thing may be accomplished in his favour.

At different times strange reports come from other Native States about the way the Residents conduct themselves, and how they harass both Princes and people, and it is time a change were brought about in this respect. It should be borne in mind that the Princes of India are, at the present time, educated men. There may be a few

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, MARCH 9, 1891.

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGARAM ON THE ABOVE BILL

His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagaram K.C.I.E. has, in a very opportune moment published his views on the Bill in the shape of a pamphlet dedicated to Mr. George Russell, nephew of the late Earl of Russell, C.B. His Highness has treated the subject very exhaustively and we are sure it will be read with interest. We quote the following salient portion from the pamphlet —

Although the foregoing statements of mine show that the age of consent is not altogether out of the pale of religious influence, and therefore interference with it must not be made arbitrarily, yet it must not be construed or rather misconstrued that what I said above means to indicate that nothing could be said in defence of the Bill other than what is already put forth by the advocates of the Bill. To meet the opposition set forward by the Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter which means that the consummation ceremony is as much a religious ceremony as marriage, sanctioning as it does at the head of 16 ceremonies obligatory on the Hindus, and that omission of it is equal to child-killing according to Sastras as above shown, I beg to remind the much respected Hon'ble Member, that true as his statement is, it is not the whole truth, so far as the Sastras or religious works are concerned, for according to them it cannot be maintained that because the ceremony is an obligatory one, it necessarily follows that its performance is capable of postponement specially when it is shown that that postponement is contingent on adequate and unavoidable causes.

First of all, I beg to lay the greatest stress on the fact in favour of the Bill, that the Age of Consent Bill, as it now is, does not intend to abolish the consummation ceremony (or "Garbha Dhanam" mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, or as the English translations of the Hindu Law Books call it the "Conception ceremony") which owing to its religious aspect alone seems to be the point on which the whole of the opposition against this movement is made to rest; but only intends to protract this conception ceremony to a period later by two years. So bearing in mind that it is only procrastination but not abolition of the said ceremony that the present bill aims at, I will defy one and all, to whatever caste or creed he or they may belong, on religious grounds to show that such protraction but not the abrogation, is in the slightest degree imaginable, considered a sinful act, particularly when it can be maintained that such procrastination is only intended for the well being of not a few or many of the Hindus, but is intended in the interests of the well-being of the whole of the Hindus, not only of the present generation, but of generations yet to come, and I will equally defy any one bearing the physiological conditions of human being in mind, specially that of the Hindus, whom the Bill concerns, to assert that the immunity intended by the Bill for the women of the country, from ignorantly suffering themselves to submit to the celebration of the consummation ceremony, at so injurious an early period of their lives is in the least degree sinful, either according to the spirit or the letter of the Sastras; when I said 'ignorantly,' of course I allude to the ignorance, not only of physiological law, but to the ignorance also of the spirit and letter of the law of their own religion itself. A few quotations from authentic works, I hope will confirm beyond the shadow of a doubt what I have just asserted.

("Smriti Muktaphalam, p. 58, 25th verse") "Devala says: 'For 3 years after the phenomenon of maturity has occurred to the girl, if her husband abstains from joining her, he would be subject to the sin of Brunhathya which means child-killing.' This in itself shows that considerable latitude is given to the husband to exonerate himself from the above threatened sin, for if travel, mourning, sickness and other such not chimerical but valid and adequate prohibitive circumstances should intervene, the husband is not visited with the threatened sin of child killing until the lapse of 3 years. Not only according to this authoritative statement alone but I declare that by no means, according to the weight of the totality of Hindu Sastras on the subject, both in spirit and letter, and in accordance with every day experience, the performance of Garbhadhanam (consummation ceremony) is made imperative on the very first occurrence of this phenomenon in the life of the woman. In support of this I shall quote from one more authoritative work, Parasara Smriti, which is the special authority, as admitted by every one, for Kaliyuga; and which is mentioned elsewhere to have superseded even the great authority of Manu (as seen from p 56, Madras Manual of Administration by Dr. Mateer, Vol. I, on the division of ethnology); and whereas I beg to submit that this very identical Sloka of Bhodhayana giving 3 years latitude to the husband is cited as an authority as well (*Vide* page 116, Chap. II, Parasara Smriti) It being so, the present limit is not enhanced to 12 years of age, in view of such minor causes as mere sickness, mourning and absence from home, of individual cases separately, for which the wise sages made the above provision but is raised either to prevent immediate death of unprotected and helpless human beings or the ultimate decay of the whole nation, to which two preventible and most injurious consequences no one can doubt for a moment, that according to the most authentic statistics bearing on the physiological condition of the nation, the Hindus as a nation are subject owing *less to their ignorance of religion* so only *to the culpable inefficacy of the present criminal law* and thereby, *to an utter indifference of the educated Hindus, to the physical as well as moral elevation of their own nation.* Besides, this view is not for the first time now commended to the Hindus, for Susruta, a disciple of Dhanvantri, the Doctor Divine of Hindus, himself taught the Hindus, the evils arising from the celebration of consummation ceremony at so early age He says (page 205, Chap. X)

"If the consummation of marriage is celebrated before the man attains his 25 th and the woman her 16th year, the consummation will either not be fruitful, or otherwise the child will not live long If he survives at all, he will be weak limbed, or will not be healthy Therefore never marry when the child is very young (this being an old work we must not draw a hasty conclusion, that in the by-gone days according to their physical condition then, Hindus (the man under 25, and the woman under 16 years) were considered very young; for this very authority has asserted that the particular phenomenon of maturity of women, repeatedly or regularly occurs, when they are about 12 years old. No can it be asserted that this great sage would have undertaken to lay down with mathematical accuracy of figures rules for consummation of marriage, if he thought that the threatened sin of child killing was incurred by *putting off* for a few years the consummation ceremony, when with the specific intention of benefiting the human race, but not owing to wanton neglect of fulfilling marital obligations, which is culpable in the eye of the Hindu law, and if he for a moment thought that the same will, in the least degree, be considered either interfering with the fundamental laws of Hinduism or with their religious caution for, if he had done so in the days, as one would have respected his teaching, to say the least, would have quietly passed over without censuring it, as a mere idiotic teaching The whole subject seems to be one, that requires to be regulated, according to the most adequate principles for the well-being and prosperity of the human species; that is to say, preserving the health, and the multiplying of the species seem to be the only two points aimed at by the cumulative proof of the whole of Hindu Sastras or laws, bearing on the question. Then again, the fixing of an age, by laying down hard-and-fast rules irrespective of the conditions of the so call Immaturity, is neither an exception newly made to Hindu customs and ceremonies already vouchsafed to the Indians, as it is plainly seen from Section 347 of the Indian Penal Code—for in the most reliable and authoritative digest of Hindu law by "Nirnayasindhu," Ch. III. p 193, there occurs a concealed passage, that, if that phenomenon were to occur to a girl even before her 10th year, the ceremony, known as consummation of marriage, should take place, and similar statements of this sort or at least this particular statement as well be seen from the same authentic work, illustrate, "that even this is better to do (if it is not disagreeable to women), than that the husband should sin, in any other objectionable way," which is, as plain as day light, that to prevent sin, and to promote the prosperity, the multiplicity of the human race and the good feeling between the husband and wife, are the only points, that Sastras have chiefly in view in ordaining this. However this may be, such a thing has already been prohibited by the existing Penal Code Hence as far as that principle is concerned the present law-givers the Marquis of Lansdowne and his council, are not in any way entering for the first time on any of the many privileges, that are left to be enjoyed by the Hindus, by the previous English rulers of India as I have already indicated.

AN APPEAL TO OUR RULERS

The Hope.—By a penal law you may crush the spirit of a people, but by penal law you cannot supply their material or moral wants for this that the powers of penal legislation have to be carefully handled so that in the attempt to do a people good, they may not be oppressed. Whenever penal law, beyond repressing palpable crime, is meant to touch the people moral lessons, it overstops its proper sphere and tends to become coercive. It is from this consideration that a penal measure as "educative" influence is to be deprecated, the more so as such a measure implicitly treats as criminals a whole nation. Instead of acting as an "educative" factor, it is calculated to strike at the very root of the self respect of a people and destroy their power of self-reform The sphere of penal law begins where that of education ends, and it has to deal with the exceptional cases that escape the efforts of general education When, however, such a law is meant to take the place of education in the life of a nation, its avowed assumption is that the whole nation is living a life of crime

Apart from the question of religious interference or that of breaking of pledges, this consideration alone is enough to make the Age of Consent Bill obnoxious in the eyes of those it affects It saddenly declares as criminal the approved social practice of a people, not because any considerable evils have been clearly traced to it, but because it does not agree in its idea with the corresponding social practice of the ruling race, whose apparent evils are no less considerable I'm none but fools can fail to see, and none but hypocrites can pretend to be blind to the fact, that the proposed law is only a stepping-stone to a larger measure which, as Sir Andrew Scoble said, would at present involve too abrupt a fundamental revolution" in the social life of the people, that the ultimate object of the Legislature is not to stop consummation of marriage before puberty, which both Eastern and Western nations denounce, but to stop early consummation which the latter alone disapprove This fact can also explain the fixing of the age limit at an arbitrary period of twelve years instead of the natural period of puberty, than in its present shape the Bill provides no protection for fully, if not more than, 50 per cent. of cases in which puberty appears after twelve In itself this avowedly small measure is not worth the risk of setting at naught the deep feelings of a whole people And if the Bill be passed in its present shape, in spite of the strong and almost universal opposition it has aroused, no kind of reasoning will convince the people that the Government which has disregarded such pronounced opposition will in future be such pronounced opposition from and restrained by any considerations from any further tampering with their social matters It is against the initiation of this new policy of treating them wholesale as criminals, of placing the ban of penal law upon their apparently social practices simply because they are different from those of the rulers that the people are impatient, and they would have been the same even if these practices, besides having the sanction of long experience, did not further carry in them the injunctions of religion Granting even, for argument's sake that these social customs are not the best calculated to serve the well-being of the people, they can at the worst be regarded as part of an imperfect civilization, but no policy justifies the abrupt destruction of an imperfect civilization by penal law and the treating of those who are born and live under it as criminals No state of civilization is perfect and the social customs of every country have their glaring evils proportional to the free growth of the people. But why should education and the natural change in ideas worked by time and alteration of surroundings which are regarded as the best means for social improvement in other countries, be thought insufficient in the case of unfortunate India?

Crimes, which are repugnant to the moral instincts of a people, can be repressed by penal law because the moral sense of the people helps the operation of such law, but the attempt to repress by penal law customs that have their root in accepted and long cherished ideas, however erroneous those ideas may be, can appear only as the light of tyrannicide and must expect opposition, if not defiance. Social change depends upon change in ideas, and ideas can be changed only by education and the slow evolution of circumstances A penal law that attempts to put them down by violence may help them only to take deeper root and be nourished with feelings of bitterness. Law is not the means for reforming, far less for enforcing, ideas. Hindoos believe that to marry one's maiden's daughter is moral, and physiology can be quoted to prove the evils of such union Certain economical reformers of the West believe and preach that landlords are the possessors of property obtained by fraud, force, and crime, and numberless are the social evils they trace to landlordism Would any of the distinguished persons sitting at the head of our Government relish these ideas to be put into practice in their country by laws passed at the point of the bayonet?

None know better than those who are opposing the present Bill that they are a fallen and degenerate people, of whose legacy moral abuse and economical evils form the best part. Under the influences of modern education and a reawakening of their national ideas, however, they are growing in the sense that self-help is the best means for improving their condition, whether economically or socially. Laws can help them, they understand, but in economically or socially. Laws can help them, they understand, but in economical matters more than in social—in departments where facts may be removed by legislation more than in those where ideas cannot be so removed. They cannot appreciate the wisdom, not to say the benevolence, of the policy that in economical matters leaves them to fight their own way, and even raises barriers against them such as by the removal of the import duties and the threatened change in the factory laws, while in social affairs, where the spirit of self help is calculated to begin, it is repressed by anticipation. The result of such policy, if continued, can be only to bind down the people hand and foot and complete their demoralisation It cannot but strike them as a blow aimed at their national pride in the only matter in which they have still some reason for pride, namely, their social arrangements. The immediate consequence, at least, of this policy can be but to humiliate and not to elevate. If carried out, it will dishearten the people as nothing has done since the beginning of British rule. And the opposition—genuine, deep, and widespread—which has been aroused in all quarters, is the natural resistance of the nation to what it cannot but instinctively regard as an approaching wound into the depth of its heart It is a situation worthy of the pity of a powerful Government like ours

Humanity is the noblest of sentiments, but people are often to distinguish it from mere sentimentality by its practical bent Self-sacrifice is of its essence, and depth of feeling is distinguished from the superficiality of gush or the selfishness of hysterics, in the chief characteristic Obvious sufferings arouse the sympathies of the practical humane versus and call forth his best energies, but the reformer who, while neglecting to deal with them, makes fuss over remote evils and tries to clinch them by means that call for the expenditure of nothing more costly than paper and ink, lays himself open to the suspicion of his eagerness to earn a cheap reputation by sentimental philanthropy The "conscience of "civilised" men may be a good thing, and the things that shock it may be really very bad but the people of India, without doubting its sincerity, cannot but think that a very queer sort of conscience which is not affected by the necessity of having to make a course out of the distilled poison of spirituous liquors, and which can go to quiet sleep over millions of people suffering from fever today, which is content to trust to the self help of a people and to educational influences for the betterment of their economical condition and for combating the temptation of alcohol, but can break its delay in prosecuting the supposed evils of early marriage by the very cheap and elegant stuff of inserting a Section in the Penal Code Nor can the humanity that is made the plea in the latter case escape the suspicion of being somewhat hypocrical, if not altogether hypocrical, when it is known to have been and long aroused from a sleep of one hundred and fifty years by one single incident When, further, it is remembered that the outrage which led to poor Phulmani's death was committed under the influence of drink, unnatural and uncivilised people cannot but think that strange that the Government instead of reform shouldnot have been hurried against the palpable evils of the licensed sale of intoxicants before rushing in arms against the supposed abuses of early marriage

In the name, therefore, of all that is sensible, fair, and honourable, we ask the British Government to pause and desist from passing a measure that can do good neither to the people nor to itself but may engender both The measure is found to prove ineffectual as respect of its declared objects, and if it must be carried out, let it be made inoffensive to the religious and social feelings of the people In the passing of the Bill as it is, the country will not appreciate the good intentions of the Government, however sincere they may be, but will see only its own degradation at a time when the beginning of a reawakened national life cannot but make such consciousness keen. The British Government is strong enough, we all know, to be able to disregard the most intense popular feeling, but let not confidence in its justice, which is the best part of that strength, be in any way weakened. Let not the glory of the superstructure raised by a century and half of practical justice be tarnished by one measure of sentimental reform. In solid justice, and not in this sentimentality, has always consisted the strength of British rule in India.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 8th March.—The Liberals of the Forest of Dean have invited Sir Charles Dilke as their candidate at the next election.

London, 9th March.—Messrs John O'Connor, James O'Kelly, William Redmond and James Harrison sailed yesterday for New York from Queenstown, where their reception was most hostile and it is said that between their supporters and those of Mr Justin MacCarthy fighting took place. The Police eventually dispersed the combatants.

London, 11th March.—In the House of Lords Lord Cross, replying to a question, said that the Government of India will doubtless study the alleged anomalies between the inadequate supply of salt to the poor in India and the prevalence of leprosy there.

The telephonic cable between London and Paris has been successfully laid.

Allahabad, 11th March.—The Government of India has abandoned the scheme of cutting down the administrative appointments in the medical services and has sent a despatch to that effect to the Secretary of State.

London, 11th March.—A large meeting of the Anti Parnellites was held in Dublin yesterday, when a National Federation was formed to counteract the National League. Letters from all the Catholic Bishops were read in support of Mr. Justin MacCarthy. The meeting was made the occasion of a great ovation, and subscriptions to a large amount were collected.

Allahabad, 12th March.—The Census returns of the North West Provinces and Oudh show that the total population of the British Districts has risen from 44,107,869 to 46,905,387 and that of the Native States of Rampur and Tehri Garhwal from 741,700 to 7[illegible].

The weather between Allahabad and Simla is very boisterous, cold and wet. Serious misgivings are felt as regards the immediate effect in prices of food grains, and the possible effect on the next monsoon.

London, 12th March.—Six trains are still buried in snow between Exeter and Plymouth, besides other trains in Cornwall. The passengers in the snowed up trains have suffered horribly. Severe frosts have now set in.

Calcutta, 14th March.—At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council yesterday the Viceroy announced his intention of holding a Meeting on Thursday next to consider the Age of Consent and Factory Bills.

The last meeting of the Council this Session is fixed for Saturday next.

The Financial Statement will be published next week. As no measures for further taxation are involved, there can according to present rules, be no discussion.

The Bill to amend the Merchandise Marks Act was passed yesterday.

The Viceroy said, with reference to the Financial Statement that it would be ready next week, but he regretted that they would be unable to discuss it in Council as the terms of the India Councils Act render this impossible unless any financial legislation is proposed. The present Statement would not involve any such legislation, nor was there any Bill to which a discussion of the financial situation could be tacked. He hoped the India Councils Bill, now before Parliament, would become law during the present Session of Parliament. If this anticipation were realised this would be the last Session of the Supreme Legislative Council of India which would take place without a full discussion of the financial situation and the proposals of Government with reference thereto.

The Viceroy said nothing about any new loan.

Allahabad, 13th March.—With the object of further encouraging the study of Oriental languages by Military Officers the Secretary of State has sanctioned the removal of the restrictions regarding actual residence in India which are now in force as to rewards for degrees of honour in Oriental languages viz Hindi, Bengali, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 16 1891

THE POLITICALS

The politicals form a factor of the Government of India and one that does not give satisfaction. These politicals are placed at the Native Courts to look after the Princes and Chiefs, and the complaints against their treatment are many and loud. From all parts of the country we hear the same cry, the note is the same, and, consequently, there is something wrong in the system that sends these men forth. They ought to act the part of ambassadors, they act that of Governors and rule with a heavy hand. So long as matters go on well we hold that they should not interfere with the doings of the States they represent, and should only put forth their power when anything seriously goes wrong. But they make themselves felt on all occasions—little or great, and their doings are often unjust. We will take a case in point. The Resident in Mysore, some months ago, thought proper to revise the grant-in-aid list of Schools in the Civil and Military Station. Without consulting the managers of those institutions he took away the grants entirely from some, cut down those in others, and for what? In order that he might give the whole amount saved to one school which he designed to honour. This School—Bishop Cotton's—had not done better than any of the others at the University Examinations, rather worse, but still the Resident thought it his duty to honour this institution at the expense of the rest. The grant to Bishop Cotton's has been nearly doubled while the results produced at late examinations are simply miserable. The whole proceeding has been contrary to the rules laid down by the Government. According to these, if a school falls behind, notice must be given to the managers that if an improvement does not take place, the money paid to it must be stopped. An explanation must be sent, and time is given to show what can be done. If the desired improvement is brought about the grant is continued, if matters remain the same, it is stopped. Such a method of proceeding is fair; in fact, nothing could be better, and the pity is that Sir Oliver St John did not act up to it. He never told the managers of the step he was about to take, he did not call on them to give any explanation, and the first intimation of what was to take place was the notice that the grants to their schools would be either decreased or stopped altogether.

This took place in a place like Bangalore where the acts of a Resident can be criticised by the public and by the press, but what we may ask, would be the case in an out-of-the way town where the people do not feel inclined to complaining and where the press is non existent. There the official can do pretty much what he likes, there is no one to control him, the Government is far away, and does not hear about his doings, or if it does, it takes no notice of them. The Resident, or whatever he may be called, is master of the situation. We know what has taken place in Kashmir, how the Maharajah was dethroned without the charges brought against him having been proved, and the distrust thereby brought upon Government. This country is far away from the seat of Government, and the voice of the Prince and the people could not be heard there. The result is what we all know, and we may be sure we have not yet heard the last of the business. Mr Digby is working in England for the Maharajah, and some thing may be accomplished in his favour.

At different times strange reports come from other Native States about the way the Residents conduct themselves, and how they harass both Prince and people, and it is time a change were brought about in this respect. It should be borne in mind that the Princes of India are, at the present time, educated men. There may be a few

who are not, but they are exceptions The rule is as we have stated it, and, on this account, if on no other, they should be better treated than they are, and the iron rule of the Residents should be relaxed There is a vast difference between the Princes of thirty years ago and those of to day, but the tutelage is the same as it was at the former period. The Government is unable to see that progress has been made, it cannot understand that some of the native States are as well, if not better, governed than British territory, and the rulers of the country do not relax in the least the firm hold upon these Princes, but is of opinion that they ought to be watched and looked after as if they were little children Against such a system we protest, for it can only be productive of oppression and wrong, it cannot be productive of loyalty to the paramount power, or, at least, this feeling might be much stronger under another and a better system

The Princes and Chiefs should be allowed to take care of themselves and should only be brought to account when anything flagrant is committed, so long as everything goes on well the Resident should not interfere in the least. He should simply look on, and give his approval Then we should hear nothing about the ill treatment received by Native Princes at the hands of those who ought to be their guides and instructors instead of being their oppressors and stern rulers It is now considered that the Princes and Chiefs form a very important portion of the body politic, it has been found that they have a very important place in the country, and that if they did not exist there would be a terrible blank This was not the opinion at one time Before the Mutiny it was believed—by the rulers, at least—that they were rather an evil than a good, that it would be well if they could be got rid of, and the sooner this was done the better it would be for the country at large but the events of 1857 taught the rulers a lesson, and the men in question have been better treated, though there is still much to be desired The dark days of Dalhousie have passed away but the full brightness has not yet arrived. It is to be hoped another calamity is not required to bring this about, another Mutiny to teach the rulers their duty It is high time they knew it, but, as the old saying has it, these are the most blind who will not see, and the rulers of the land will not see except where their own interests are concerned, and more especially are they blind to the interests of the Native Princes.

Bengal's Challenge to Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill

According to the *Dacca Gazette* of the 2nd instant a case of considerable interest in connection with the Age of Consent Bill has occurred at Khagdore, a small village about three miles from the Town of Dacca. One Brahmo Patai has accused his son in law of having violated his daughter, who is alleged to be 9 years old, causing wounds and injuries to her The girl was in hospital for ten days. The case is being enquired into by Babu Mohendra Chunder Mozumdar, a first class Deputy Magistrate Babu Purna Chunder Purkhait Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Hospital, has been examined as a witness. He said that the age of the girl did not exceed ten years, and that the injuries must have been caused by premature cohabitation."

We await with interest the further development of the case.

The Age of Consent Bill.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Age of Consent Bill submitted to the Legislative Council is as follows :—

We, the undersigned, members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the schedule hereto, and have now the honour to submit this our Report with the Bill as revised by us annexed thereto. We concur with several authorities in thinking that only Magistrates of the highest class should be permitted to take cognisance of the offence of rape where the offence is alleged to have been committed by the husband of an outraged girl We concur also with the High Court at Fort William in thinking it desirable that, where an investigation by a Police officer with respect to such an offence is deemed to be necessary, the investigation should be made by an officer of superior rank We have proposed to amend the Bill accordingly In other respects the Bill appears to us to be open to no objection The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows —In English in the ten official *Gazettes*, in the Vernaculars—in Marathi, Gujarathi, Kanarese, Bengal Hindi Uriya, Urdu We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended

Occasional Notes.

The total number of people at Secunderabad stood on the Census night at 55,344

The population of Rangoon is shown by the present census to be 181,071 as against 134,176 last census.

Up to the present time not a word to instructions has come from the Board of Directors of the new South Indian Railway Company regarding the staff now working the line

Mr Caine has arrived in England from his visit to India, and on the 7th ultimo paid a visit to the lobby of the House of Commons He had been absent four months

A rough calculation of the Census returns for Calcutta and the suburbs gives a population of 750,000, with a general increase of about 8 per cent. In the last Census the suburbs were not included, so a comparison is difficult

The Madras Government has approved of the suggestion of its Press Superintendent that all Government publications should be published and sold at the Government Press, and this procedure will be followed in future.

A Contemporary hears that the Government of India contemplates abolishing the title of Prime Minister which Rajah Amar Singh of Jummu now holds He will merely be known as President of the State Council for Kashmir and Jummu

The Amir's exactions are still depopulating his country A company of emigrants from Basaul and other places, numbering some sixty families, arrived the other day in the Khyber district, having been unable to pay the Amir's revenue demands.

The Maharajah of Jeypore is reported to have fixed in his State the marriageable age of youths at 18, and of girls at 14 This is a long way beyond anything the Government of India has done, or proposes to do, towards interfering with Hindoo religious customs.

The following telegram was sent on the 3rd instant to Viceroy by Dr Promdevt, of Lahore —" A meeting, consisting of forty respectable Punjabi ladies, presided by me, strongly supports Age of Consent Bill with necessary modifications, thanking Government for Bill and others who sympathise with their rights "

Writing to a correspondent, Mr Gladstone says he steadily voted for the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill while it was confined to civil marriages and the legitimation of children, but he could not approve the authorisation of the national clergy to use in such cases the matrimonial office of the Church

The concluding Council Meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council will be held on the 20th instant, when the last of the measures under consideration, including the Factory Act and Age of Consent Bills, will be passed into law All the local Governments have generally expressed their approval of the Age of Consent Bill.

The marriage of the Maharajah of Kolhapur will take place this month The Kolhapur Durbar has sanctioned eight lakhs of rupees to meet the expenses of the marriage A marriage tax of 15 per cent on the income of the Inamdars and Jagirdars in Kolhapur will be levied on account of the marriage of the Maharajah according to an old custom.

The *Ross and Rayyet* speaks of the demonstration against the Age of Consent Bill as the demonstration of Ignorance, and says —It reveals the unreality of our boasted advancement. It lowers us in the estimation of the world The opposition is simply a reproach to our religion, our education, nay, our very common sense and decency

We learn that the draft of a Bill relating to Gangaputras, Poojaris and other professional men, who make pilgrims at Benares, Muttra, Allahabad, Fyzabad and other places, is in circulation These men will be compelled to register themselves in the Collector's office and will be given badges In no case will they be allowed to go on the railway platforms

A hitch has occurred in the arrangements for the reception of the Foreign Ministers at Peking The Tsungli Yamen, to whom the matter was entrusted, recommended that the ministers be received in a hall outside the Forbidden City, where the audience of 1873 was held, and where the envoys of tributary states are received The Ministers naturally refuse to be received on such conditions

The Burdwan Criminal Court was the scene of a sensational case of elopement the other day. The girl is only eleven years old, and the man a servant of the family who stated before the Court that they had been in love for nearly a year, and that the girl had come away with him I her own will They were arrested, and the abductor has received two years' rigorous imprisonment

The Calcutta High Court's opinion on the Age of Consent Bill, says the *Pioneer*, embodies, it is understood, a suggestion that investigation in all cases under the Bill should be by officers sufficiently high in authority, to prevent any mischievous results arising from the working of the measure This is one of the few suggestions that have been made which will require the careful consideration of the Government.

The *Punjab Patriot* is of opinion that the Age of Consent Bill certainly looks like the rock on which the Bengali Congress will split, and although it is quite probable that the Bengalis would be able to reconcile their differences in the matter when the excitement of the occasion is over, there can be no doubt now that the sympathy of English Radicals and indiscreet admirers of the Bengali's political propaganda among Europeans gentlemen here has been irretrievably lost

The *Deccan Times* states that penance of an extraordinary nature is being performed daily by a *fakir* in Secunderabad. He endeavours to stimulate the religious fervour of either Hindus or Mahomedans by suspending himself over a slow fire by his legs from the bough of a tree from 4 till 6 every evening, while he chants monotonous prayers He is described as young, robust, and saintly in appearance, and is believed to be on a pilgrimage through India.

The British Postmaster-General has stated that there is not the slightest prospect of the scheme of universal penny postage being adopted The 2½d post to the colonies only just pays itself exclusive of the Mail packet subsidies, which are so much less. If the penny colonial post were granted it would not only involve a considerable present sacrifice, but there would also be the certainty of a largely increasing loss as the bulk of the Mails increased

The Amir's Governor at Jellalabad has circulated a written proclamation forbidding the sale of grain to any foreigner, and the Governor of Dhakka has been ordered to keep a close watch that none goes out of the country to India. Posts have also been established at the different ferries to stop the export The reason of this action is the high price ruling for grain at Peshawar, which would tempt Afghan dealers to send their stocks there for sale, thus raising the price in Afghanistan

It having been decided that the next meeting of the Congress shall take place at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces, Mr A O Hume, General Secretary, is now in that city making arrangements A large local Committee has been formed Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of twenty four thousand persons of whom from three to four thousand will be from more or less distant parts of India and the rest from the Central Provinces The number of delegates will not be restricted to any particular number

" In India," observes the *Journal of Education*, alluding to the " cramming" evil, " we must be specially vigilant to uproot the evil which has taken so strong a hold on the people An American author has written —" Excess in memorising produces a permanent effect in the character of the pupil, giving him a tendency to follow routine and to confirm to custom, rendering him obedient to authority, and in extreme cases, superstitious of precedent and utterly lacking in originality " What do we now see in India ?

A Russian paper, referring to the failure of Captain Grombtchefsky's scientific and exploring expedition on the borders of Afghanistan, states that it was due to the way in which the Anglo Indian authorities watched and impeded his movements by stirring up the natives, Afghans and others, against him. It is also mentioned that the Indian Treasury has some 1 o protectorate over Kundjut and its many inhabitants by an annual subsidy of Rs 15,000 English officers are said to be energetically exploring the Pamir region between the Indo Afghan and Russian boundaries and putting every possible obstacle in the way of Russian reconnaissances

The Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act is published in the *Gazette of India* The definition of factory is modified by the substitution of 50 for 20 as the number of persons employed, 14 is fixed as the age below which persons shall be deemed children, except in factories where the shift system is in force The stoppage of work between 12 and 2 o'clock is recommended, and it is also recommended that every Sunday should be a holiday, except in certain cases Any one may be employed on Sunday who has had, or will have, a complete day's rest during the three days preceding or succeeding that day It is not proposed that the Bill should take effect till the beginning of next year.

With reference to the statement that some Burmese women were tied to trees while their husbands were being relieved of taxes, the Deputy Commissioner of Pyinmana says he has had no information of it In a letter to the *Rangoon Times*, wherein the report of the alleged outrage appeared, he says :—" Do you think it consistent with your responsibilities and duties as *Censor morum* to publish, without previous careful enquiry, a lot of vague unsubstantiated gossip, as in the paragraph referred to, and by groundless insinuations to throw discredit on the administration of a District of which you can know little or nothing " Our contemporary retorts — " We know a good deal more about the administration of the District than Mr. Porter appears to think "

Local and Provincial.

The Census Superintendent —Mr. Stuart the Census Superintendent of Madras, has arrived in Bangalore, and commenced the work of tabulation

Prosecution —We learn that three of the officials that are under suspension in connection with the Shimoga bribery case, have been ordered to be prosecuted criminally —M H.

A resignation —Mr J W Hayes Senior has resigned his seat on the Municipal Board of the Civil and Military Station and in a short time there will be an election for the vacant place.

COLONEL CAMPBELL—It is mentioned in well informed circles that Col Campbell Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, will be the future Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District—M H

EQUIP—This famous medical man has arrived in Bangalore, and will open his campaign this evening on the Parade Ground Civil and Military Station Many are waiting to be cured by him, and we hear that people have come from the country to receive assistance from him

THE PUBLIC HEALTH—The public health at Bangalore cannot be said to be good just now There is a good deal of fever in the place, and small pox is prevalent in some parts Probably the town is not in a worse condition in this respect than in former years during this month.

THE WEATHER—Last Wednesday night there was a change in the weather, and we had a smart shower of rain, which lasted for more than half an hour Since then it has been cloudy in color, but it is to be feared it will soon be as hot as ever The rain we had on Wednesday laid the dust nicely

THE MAHARAJAH—The Maharajah and suite passed through Bangalore on Friday last on their way to Mysore, which was reached the same evening A stay of three days was made at Mysore His Highness enjoyed himself thoroughly during his visit to Bombay In a short time he will go to Ootacamund

LARGE THEFT—A correspondent in Sorabe informs that an extensive theft was committed in a temple at the village of Mondur Yedatoray Taluk The idol at the temple together with articles of jewelry amounting to Rs 1,300 were stolen It is said that some of the stolen property has been found in the house of a goldsmith—M H

AMRAT MAHAL KAVAL—In sanctioning the transfer of a certain Amrat Mahal Kaval in the Chamarajanagar Taluq to the Revenue Department, Government direct that in future when the Amrat Mahal Department does not require any Kaval they should resign it to the Revenue Department and not in favour of any particular individual—M H

THE MAHARAJAH'S VISIT TO ENGLAND—The Maharajah of Mysore will, it is believed by an English paper, be accompanied on his visit to England in the summer by his Dewan, "as well as by a distinguished private friend, Sir Ramaswamy Mudeliar C I E—'the Madras Peabody,' as he has been styled—and a numerous suite It is probable that the editor of the *Hindu*, an advanced social and political reformer, will also form one of his Highness's party"

PURCHASE FOR THE GOVERNMENT—On a reference made by the Deputy Commissioner Kolar District Government observe that the Taluq Amildar is competent to bid on behalf of Government up to the full amount of the arrears, if he is satisfied that the amount and the bids offered by others is unduly low, but the discretion vested in the Amildar must be exercised with caution as the object of the Revenue Rules is merely the collection of revenue and not annexation of private property to Government—M H

General Summary.

THE CENSUS—Enhancement rules have just been issued to Census Authorities in regard to their salaries, hours of attendance and conduct of work

HOLIDAYS IN COURTS—The Presidency Magistrates Courts at Egmore and Black Town, and the Small Cause Court close for the full Easter vacation from the 26 to the 31st ultimo inclusive

THE THIRD JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT—Mr T V Ponnusawmy Pillay, the Third Judge of the Small Cause Court will avail himself of one month's privilege leave from the 1st proximo

A DISASTROUS WREEK—The ship *Bay of Panama*, bound from Calcutta to Dundee, has been wrecked off Coverack Twenty of those on board, including the Captain and his wife and all the officers, were drowned

RAJAH SIR MADAVA ROW—We are glad to learn that Sir Madava Row whose condition was so serious on Wednesday morning as to necessitate the summoning of several Doctors for professional assistance, has greatly improved in health, and we hope he is in a fair road to recovery.

THE EX SUB JUDGE OF COCONADA—Manavallah the Ex-Sub Judge of Coconada, who was convicted of bribery and sentenced to imprisonment, was to-day brought to Madras by the *Sir Secundra* for incarceration in one of the Central Jails in the South, most probably that of Trichinopoly

DEWAN BAHADUR R RAGOONATHA ROW—This popular gentleman, who has attained his sixty first year, celebrated his *Shastiperthi* ceremony last Saturday There was a large gathering of his friends and well wishers, at his residence, in Mylapore, on the occasion, and Brahmins of various sects were fed for several days after

THE NEXT CONVOCATION—It is learned that His Excellency the Governor will not attend the Convocation of the Madras University on Thursday next, as he intends leaving this for Ooty that very evening by the ordinary Mail train after the meeting of the Legislative Council which is already announced in the *Fort St George Gazette* Dr D Duncan, the Principal of the Presidency College, will deliver the address

THE CONJEEVERAM TREASURY DEFALCATIONS—A correspondent writes —Chakkravarthi Iyengar the accused in the Conjeeveram Treasury Defalcation case, has been convicted under four different counts, viz, criminal breach of trust by a public servant, fraudulently altering a public record and fabricating false evidence and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to an aggregate punishment of eighteen months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1,000, in default another 18 months imprisonment the other charges against the accused were withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor There is likelihood of the prisoner appealing

A HYDERABAD CORRESPONDENT reports that "some time ago in a case which was being tried in one of the Residency Courts, Mr Rudra, barrister at law, passed some severe strictures on the manner in which justice was dispensed in the Nizam's courts of law The City High Court took up the matter, and called on Mr Rudra for an explanation, after hearing which the full Bench have ordered Mr Rudra's name to be struck off the roll of Pleaders' Nevertheless Mr Rudra was quite right in asserting that there is much in the administration of justice at Hyderabad that requires amendment More than one instance has occurred recently of palpable failure of justice, nothing short of a grave reflection on the Nizam's Government The case of the murder of a Christian woman, on which we commented, was a very flagrant example —*Indian Daily News*

THE AGE BILL AND THE NATIVE PRINCES—The whole of the Local Governments have now reported upon the Age of Consent Bill, and it is almost needless to say that they generally express the approval of the measure As regards modifications, it is understood that District Magistrates alone will be empowered to enquire into cases arising under the Act The course that the Government is taking has just received notable support from two strong expressions of opinion forwarded by the Maharajas of Joypore and Travancore in favour of the measure The latter is the ruler of the most thoroughly Brahminised territory in India while the Maharaja of Joypore, we understand, is so much impressed with the necessity of checking infant marriages that he has fixed the marriageable age within his State at eighteen years for youth and fifteen for girls.—*The Pioneer*

THE GOVERNOR'S FIRST TOUR—The following is the itinerary of H E the Governor's first tour in this Presidency He will be accompanied by Mr J D Rees C S I, and Captain the Hon'ble Everard Baring H E will leave the Egmore Station at 6 30 A M on Monday the 16th instant, reaching Atchirapakam the same day After a short halt there he will proceed to Windowash and thence to Cuddapah, which will be reached on the 17th Leaving this the same day Arni will be reached on the following day, and after a short halt, His Excellency will proceed to Katpadi, arriving at that place on the 19th Leaving the same day H E will arrive at Madras the next morning In the evening he proceeds again to Katpadi and thence to Salem, where a halt will be made till the 23rd inst Leaving Salem on the 25th Coimbatore will be reached the same day and a halt will be made there for a day Leaving Coimbatore on the 30th the Governor and party will proceed to Ootacamund *via Mettapolliam*

THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS—The following awards have been made by the Syndicate—The Sri Godai Vari Sanskrit prize, to R Krishnamachari, who obtained the highest marks in Sanskrit at the recent B A degree examination; the Christian College Medal, to V. R. Venkatesvara Aiyar, the Arni Gold Medal in Branch II A, to K V. Sivarama Aiyar, and the Medal, in Branch II B, to Krishna Pandalai the Miller Gold Medal to T S Narayana Aiyar, the Ramasawmy Moodelliar Medal and the Northwick prize, to P. Ethirajulu Naidu, the Rama Rau Gold Medal, to V R Ponnuraja Aiyar, the Norton prize in Political Economy at the recent M A. degree examination to S Purnapragna Rau, the Petti Muniswamy Chetty gold medal to Rajaraja Varma, who passed the M A examination in Branch VI (Sanskrit), the Carmichael prize and the James prize to J C Fernandez, B A, B L, for having passed the recent M L degree examination, and the Hobart prize to George Perkins who passed the second L M S degree examination held in July 1890

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes —"Three or four days ago, a Baboo left his wife in a second class compartment in the Dum-Dum Cantonment Railway station to buy some cigars At this time half a dozen European soldiers entered that compartment Perhaps the Baboo was a reformer, or he would not have left his wife alone in the Railway car at the Dum Dum Cantonment station, and the lady was also a little advanced, for she had her shoes on, and not the usual veil of the Hindu lady proper But the sight of the soldiers gave the poor lady a fright and she crouched in a corner of the compartment The soldiers there upon approached her, uncovered her face, and began to molest her in various ways The lady all but swooned away In the meantime her husband came and as he tried to enter the compartment, a couple of soldiers blocked the way There were no officials to protect the lady The husband however saw a European lady in the next compartment whom he appealed to for protection. She promptly came to his rescue and remonstrated with the soldiers but they were a match not to listen to her With great difficulty however she at last persuaded them to go on A crowd had meanwhile gathered, and the poor lady took the opportunity of entering another compartment The authorities ought to enquire into the matter, and try to find out the soldiers who offended this gross outrage to an unprotected lady

Extracts.

BISMARCK AND EMPEROR WILLIAM

Great interest has been excited in Germany and throughout Europe by the evidences which have been of late rather rapidly accumulating that the relations between the Emperor and Prince Bismark were coming to a crisis. The German papers have been full of gossip, more or less authentic, and the French journals have vied with each other in printing sensational rumours from what may be termed the seat of war In addition to his somewhat frank and rough criticisms in conversations with deputations or with interviewers the Prince is accused of availing himself of the two journals, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and the *Munich Allgemeine Zeitung* to attack the Government on various points of its policy, and also of an intention to publish certain important documents of a confidential nature in support of his views This action and attitude of the retired statesman has undoubtedly excited some alarm in the highest quarters in Berlin, and a lively resentment on the part of the Emperor We have endeavoured to select and arrange a series of extracts which will give a fair idea of the situation and how it arose

THE EMPEROR DINES WITH GENERAL CAPRIVI

On Friday last the correspondent of the *Standard* wrote —It is highly characteristic of the present political situation here that hardly a year ago the Emperor dined in the Grand Hall of the Chancellor's Palace in the Wilhelmstrasse with Prince Bismarck and a party which excluded all the then so called anti Imperialists To-night he dined with General Caprivi, and members of all parties were present, with the sole exception of the Social Democrats The Emperor looked extremely well, and was in the best of spirits. His Majesty talked freely while the dinner was in progress, and drank to the three Presidents of the Reichstag and to Dr Windthorst. After dinner the party went to the adjacent rooms, where coffee, cigars, and liqueurs were served Only a few of the guests sat down, the majority gathering round the Emperor Conversation became very animated, but no real politics were discussed, though the Emperor is said to have made a very bitter remark on the present Press campaign Many social topics were touched upon, and the Emperor proved to be closely versed in the details of all of them He expressed high satisfaction at the fact that, this year, manifestations have been prevented by the quick and timely co operation of the authorities and of private persons His Majesty afterwards discussed the Workmen's Protection Bill with other members He expressed his appreciation of the assiduous and elaborate work of the Bills committee, and the hope that the Reichstag will quickly and satisfactorily pass the Bill At this dinner the Emperor is said to have spoken very strongly of Prince Bismarck's conduct. It was stated that at an extraordinary session of the Royal State Council held on the 14th the Emperor unexpectedly appeared and took part in the deliberations but this has since been denied It was however understood that matters of serious moment were discussed in regard to the attitude of Prince Bismarck and his effects on the foreign relations of the Empire

A letter received in Amsterdam from Berlin (Feb 17) says,—

"There is a belief in Government and political circles that a storm is in the air Prince Bismarck is strongly suspected of organising a Parliamentary party in opposition to the Court and Government He has succeeded in winning over to his side the *Munchener Allgemeine Zeitung*, and he already controls the *Hamburger Nachrichten* so that the ex Chancellor has at his command two organs of the Press of some importance The present political situation is somewhat favourable to the formation of such a *Fronde* as the Prince believed to have in view The voluntary retirement of General Lewinsky from his important command, and the resignation of other persons high in office in different parts of the country, point to the existence of some discontent in certain circles Moreover, an influential section of the great Conservative party, upon which the Government leans for its main support is profoundly suspicious of the policy of the Emperor's Ministers His Majesty's local government reforms and the rumoured introduction of a clause in the new Commercial Treaty with Austria reducing the corn duties are regarded by the great land owners with considerable apprehension, which the articles in the Hamburg paper have sedulously fanned

"How far Prince Bismarck could count upon the support of the Conservatives, if he were to enter upon an open contest with General Caprivi, it is difficult to say, but if the present Chancellor were to be overthrown through the Parliamentary action of his predecessor in office, government without the Prince would be almost an impossibility

"There is, however, a factor in the German political world which is superior to all Parliamentary combinations The Emperor is determined that Bismarck shall not return to power Hitherto the Sovereign has ignored the *Fronde*, though he has not hesitated to openly express the opinion that the ex Chancellor is a self-seeking politician But it is believed that his Majesty has now resolved to take some decisive action At the recent Parliamentary dinner at General Caprivi's the Emperor condemned in no measured terms the proceedings of Prince Bismarck, and the political world is awaiting with keen interest the development of events"

FRENCH REPORTS

The *Gaulois* (Feb 17) published a letter from Berlin announcing that the work which Prince Bismarck intends to publish will contain revelations of secret negotiations which preceded the Berlin Congress, and will deal with the recent combinations of the Triple Alliance showing how Turkey, Greece, and England have been duped during the last two years These revelations, adds the correspondent, are contained in private letters, thus rendering it impossible for the Imperial

Chancellery to take proceedings against the Prince

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says :—*Figaro* says that Prince Bismarck, in view of the threatened prosecution, has sent to London four large cases of important documents.

The *Die Neuveine Siecle* (Feb 17) published a telegram from Berlin announcing that the Emperor and General von Caprivi had resolved to take steps against Prince Bismarck as soon as the publication of the ex-Chancellor's documents begins The correspondent added that the series of resignations is far from complete, and that the retirement of General von Rauch, Grand Equerry to the Emperor, was already spoken of

The *Temps*, commenting on the rumoured Bismarck prosecution, asks —" Are we going to see the Arnim case renewed on a gigantic scale without this time being able to repeat the *Pro Nihilo* of such melancholy irony which the unfortunate victim of a then all powerful anger had inscribed over the gateway of his defence? Are William II. and Prince Bismarck going to fight within the lists? Will the already almost legendary history of the foundation of the German Empire have as its unexpected epilogue a prosecution for high treason raised by the heir of William I against the statesman whose offer of resignation the old Emperor repelled with an energetic 'Never!'"

THE BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY

The *Pioneer* —At the opening ceremony of the line on the 3rd instant, at Chakhadarpur, Lord Lansdowne, in proposing the toast of the day, made, amongst others, the following interesting remarks —

Mr Hoare, Mr Grierey, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel that I am to some extent in a false position upon the present occasion, for I can claim no connection with the inception of the great project of which we are celebrating the completion, and which was, as you know undertaken and sanctioned long before I came to India I am, however, probably not the first high official who has found himself similarly situated, for I suppose it generally happens that the Viceroy, or Governor, or Public Works Member mainly responsible for the initiation of an important public work has left the country too soon to see it completed, and so it comes to pass that not they, but their successors come in for the congratulations I cannot expect to escape this fate, and as some one else will no doubt be complimented for the construction of the railways which the Government of India has ordered, or will usher, into existence during my term of office, and which will be completed after that term has come to an end, there can be no harm in my accepting the felicitations which you have offered to me upon the opening of this line (Cheers) In the great railway system by which these results have been achieved, the Bengal-Nagpur line will certainly fill a most important place (Cheers) Half a dozen years ago a person, looking at the Railway Map of India, would, I think, certainly have been struck by the fact that, although a pretty liberal provision had already been made for the railway traffic of the extreme north, as well as the extreme south, of the country, there remained, on either side of the great arteries by which Bombay was connected with the North-West Provinces two huge parallelograms, lying respectively to the north-west and south-east, in which lines of railway were, to use a familiar bull, "conspicuous by their absence." The dearth of railways in the one case was to be easily explained by the fact in the centre of the parallelogram lay the great deserts of Rajputana, the terrors of which were quite sufficient to deter for a time the boldest railway adventurer In the case, however of other parallelogram, which may be roughly described as bounded by the basin of the Godavari River, the Great Indian Peninsular and East Indian Railways on three sides, and by the Bay of Bengal on the fourth, no such reasons existed A great part of the country is not only thickly, but densely, inhabited It includes, moreover, some of the most fertile districts in the whole Peninsula, districts of which it is the boast that their power of producing grain can always be depended upon, and which might fairly be described as the granary of eastern India, and, gentlemen, upon the other hand, amongst the districts included within the parallelogram are, I am sorry to say, *others* which had earned for themselves an unenviable notoriety owing to the fact that within them had occurred some of the most terrible of those periodical famines which have hitherto been regarded as recurrent calamities in this country If the same person will now take into his hands the map showing the Indian railways in existence, or under construction, he will see that this great unoccupied space is traversed, or is about to be traversed, by two railway arteries of first rate importance One of them is the line which has been formally opened to day (Cheers) The other, I need not say is the great East Coast Railway, running from Bezwada to Cuttack, and which will, there can be little doubt, be eventually carried through to Calcutta—an extension in which we can feel no doubt, after what has been said by the Chairman, that the Bengal Nagpur Company is intimately interested. (Cheers) Of the Bengal Nagpur line, I think we may safely say that no sounder project ever received encouragement at the hands of the Government of India (Hear, hear, and cheers) This opinion has been held by a long succession of Indian Statesmen ever since the time when Sir R Temple, and after him Sir George Campbell, as Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, first mooted the idea of carrying a railway from Nagpur into the heart of them (Hear hear) I am glad to say that this view has been persistently held by a series of Indian Governments Indeed those who are familiar with the history of the project are aware that, although the construction of the line was commenced not more than four years ago, the Government of India had for many years pressed the project upon the Secretary of State Nor, if we are to assume that the construction of railways by the agency of Companies is over to receive the kind of encouragement which has been accorded to this Company, is it easy to conceive a case in which stronger arguments were forthcoming than those which the Governor-General and his Council were from time to time able to bring forward in support of this scheme (Hear, hear) Railway lines have been, at one time or another, advocated on account of the protection which they would afford against famine, on account of their commercial prospects, or on account of their strategical advantages, but I doubt whether any project was ever put forward which could be justified from so many points of view as this (Cheers) That it will be valuable as a protection against famine scarcely needs demonstration It was, as you are of course aware, originally recommended as a famine line, and for this reason support of by the House of Commons Committee I believe it is now an ascertained fact that in no one year does India over fail to produce enough food to supply the requirements of its population The mortality occasioned by recurrent famines has been due, not to the fact that there was no food for the people, but to the fact that the food was in one place and the people in another, and that there was no means of bringing them speedily together In the one of the districts served by the Bengal-Nagpur line we have until now been confronted with the melancholy and humiliating spectacle of acute suffering from scarcity in one portion of those districts, and a superabundant supply of food stuffs in another portion, coupled with a deficiency of communications which rendered it impossible to supply the poverty of one area out of the affluence of the other A complete failure of the harvest is, I believe, an unknown occurrence in the wheat-producing region of Chattisgarh, the fertility of which is except perhaps in the valley of the Red River, without a parallel in the world it has been called the granary of India, and it is a granary which has this peculiarity, that it is always full even when *other granaries are empty, but in bygone* years the surplus produce of Chattisgarh has been wasted or destroyed because there was no means of bringing it to market, while thousands of acres of productive land have remained uncultivated, or imperfectly cultivated, simply because their yield would only have swelled an already useless and unprofitable surplus Should it be the will of Providence that any part of Eastern India should be again visited with failure of her staple crops, we may rest assured that this line, which will bring the great food reserves of the Central Provinces within reach of Behar and Upper Bengal, will certainly go far to mitigate the sufferings of the people, and to relieve the strain which would be placed upon the resources of the Government. (Hear, hear) Of the commercial prospects of the line, I would rather leave others to speak, but in face of the fact that it traverses districts not only exceptionally productive of ordinary trades staples, but possessing extensive mineral districts in which coal, iron and lime are found in *close proximity, and also a large area* of forest hitherto almost undeveloped, there can, I think be no doubt that its commercial prospects are, to say the least of them, promising, and that the Company is justified in taking a very sanguine view of the future of the line. I say nothing of those other enterprises, one of which we had the pleasure of visiting this morning, and which are connected with the production of another metal. (Laughter and cheers) Some many of our friends have a stake in gold mining *enterprises that I will not run the risk of* disturbing the share market by referring further to this subject, (laughter), but I feel no doubt that, if the historians and archæologists are ever able to locate with precision the position of Tom Tiddler's ground, that well-known mineral estate will prove to have been within a convenient distance of the Bengal Nagpur Railway (Laughter and cheers) To the ordinary traveller, whether he desires merely to move with ease and comfort over this part of India, or whether he desires to travel rapidly from east to west, and to save, as he will, some 120 miles between Calcutta and Bombay, the new route offers the greatest attractions (Cheers) I earnestly hope that the financial results will be satisfactory to all concerned I am by no means disinterested when I express this hope The *Government of India and the Shareholders* of the Company are in the position of partners in the enterprise, and I do not see why both partners should not find it to their advantage, (hear, hear), and this leads me to make another observation I expressed at the commencement of my observations a hope that my presence here would be regarded as an intimation of the interest which the Government of India takes in the expansion of the railway system of this country. I shall not be sorry if it suggests another conclusion also It has been not unfrequently stated that the Government of India is animated by a rooted antipathy to the employment of the agency of companies for the construction of railways, and I have heard it said that we desire to keep such construction entirely in our own hands, and that in furtherance of this policy we are always ready to find pretexts for excluding what is spoken of as "private enterprise" Let me take this opportunity of saying emphatically that no misconception could be greater The work, administrative and executive which is already thrown on the shoulders of the Government of India is of such colossal proportions that you may depend upon it that we shall be only too glad if some of it is taken off our hands by the intervention of Companies. (Hear hear) If, as is *unfortunately the case we have not unfrequently* been obliged to regard proposals laid before us in the name of private enterprise with a critical eye, it has been for the reason that they have been accompanied by conditions as clearly antagonistic to the so whose interests are committed to our charge that it was absolutely impossible for us to accept them In some cases the offers made to us have involved the proposals that we should virtually assume the whole of the responsibility for any loss which the bargain might entail in the event of its proving a disastrous one, In others we have been asked to alienate vast areas of land without any sufficient equivalent for thus parting with the national estate In others again we have been pressed to concede monopolies of timber or minerals without really knowing what we were going to part with, in yet other cases we have found private enterprise seeking to construct a section from great railway, the section selected being, I need not say, the easiest and most profitable, with the certainty that Government would have eventually to undertake the completion of the more difficult and unremunerative sections Or again, we have been invited to assist in the construction of projects competitive with lines already in existence, and certain, if completed to deprive those of a portion of their income Pray to not understand me as suggesting that the promoters of Railway Companies are seeking to take undue advantage of the Government of India They are merely endeavouring as all men of business should, to make the best bargain they can for their clients, and so long as India has to suffer as we do at present, from a fluctuating exchange, it is useless to disguise from ourselves the risk and uncertainty which attach to every Indian speculation, or to expect that those who are engaged in them will not endeavour, by direct or indirect means, to guard themselves against the losses to which the vagaries of the rupee at present render them liable These are, however, matters which it is impossible to deal with in the course of an after-breakfast speech, and all that I need add upon the subject is that we are not only ready, but anxious to encourage private enterprise by affording it every facility in our power, and, within reasonable limits, by assuming a fair share of the risks and responsibilities of the undertaking (Cheers) I may be permitted to express the pleasure which it gives me to see here Mr Samuel Hoare, the Chairman of the London Board of Directors, who has come to India on purpose to be present upon the occasion, and who will, I hope for many years continue to take an interest in this enterprise and its possible development I have hear it said that a former Commissioner of Chota Nagpur announced his intention of having nothing to say to the building of bridges, or making of roads or the construction of rest-houses, because the result of such improvement would be to encourage what he spoke of as "the enterprising European" to visit the country and to pry into its concerns Well gentlemen, we may regard Mr Hoare as an excellent specimen of the enterprising European (cheers), and we may be permitted to say that we are all of us delighted to find gentlemen of his position visiting India and acquiring for themselves the kind of insight into its affairs which is obtained by those who undertake such a task as that which he has taken in hand (Cheers) Ten years have passed since his Firm first entered into negotiations with the Secretary of State, and there can be no doubt that the successful issue of the negotiation was largely due to his energy, and in a special degree to that of Mr Robert Miller, to whose watchfulness for all that concerned the interests of the Company I am able to bear personal testimony (Cheers) I must also be allowed to offer my congratulations to Mr Wynne, who has held the onerous position of Chief Engineer and Agent to the Company (loud and prolonged cheers) Gentlemen, your choice was an excellent one than any words which are likely to fall from my lips I will only say that he is the representative of a class for which I have the highest respect and admiration—I mean the Railway Engineers of India (Cheers) The completion of over 800 miles of railway, traversing a difficult country and necessitating the construction of several important bridges and tunnels within a term of four years, is an achievement of which Mr Wynne and his little staff of engineers, several of whom I am glad to see here upon this occasion, may well be proud (Cheers) The work of an Indian Railway Engineer is more often than not carried on amid dangers, difficulties and privations of which the public has little idea The task is performed out of sight, and consequently out of mind I will not say that it is a thankless one, but I will say that it receives less than the thanks which are due to it It is only on rare occasions that, after the difficulties have been overcome and the dangers surmounted, those to whom the credit is due are allowed to receive a public acknowledgement of their services This is such an occasion, and I am glad to avail myself of it in order to offer my thanks and congratulations to Mr Wynne, whose name I beg to couple with the toast (Cheers) As I have said a word with reference to some of those who are present with us, I must be allowed to refer to the regret which *I feel, and which I am sure is shared by my* honors, at the absence of Sir Charles Crosthwaite the Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council It would, I feel sure, have given him the greatest pleasure to be with us to day, and we must all of us deplore the fact that the unremitting labours in another sphere which he has lately gone through have rendered it imperatively necessary for him to rest for a while from the fatigues of official life. I trust that he will return to us fully restored, and I feel sure that no Minister is more likely to take a keen and intelligent interest on the question of Railway development than he (Hear, hear) During his absence, the Public Works Department is fortunate in being in the charge of my old friend, Colonel Pemberton, who, I am glad to say has been able to accompany me to-day, and whose intimate knowledge of the business of the office has enabled him to enter at once, and without difficulty, upon the discharge of his important duties (Cheers) And now, gentlemen, I will ask you to fill your glasses and drink success to the Bengal Nagpur Railway, coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Wynne

The toast was drunk with loud and prolonged cheers

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

MEMO OF PROPOSITIONS.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held on Monday the 23rd March 1891, at 8 A M, at the City Municipal Office, Fort

I Cash Account Current and Mortuary Return for the Month of February 91

II Disposal of the following sealed tenders for the official year 1891—92

1 For Lighting the City of Bangalore.
2 For the right of collecting fees in the Vegetable Market
3. For the right of collecting fees in the sheep Slaughter House
4 For the right of collecting fees on Stone Wadder Carts on the Fort Glacis
5 For the right of collecting Cocoanut produce

III Adoption of Revised Estimates of Receipts and Disbursements of Municipal Funds for the year 1891—92

Deferred Propositions

IV Adoption of auditor's Report for the half year ending 31st March 1891.

V Papers relating to the construction of a contagious ward in St Martha's Hospital

VI Extract from Proceedings of the District Fund Board Meeting held on the 24th January 1891 regarding the incidence of the charges of the different Medical Institutions in the Bangalore City

VII Correspondence regarding the expenditure incurred on account of clothing and bedding supplied to the Maternity Hospital

VIII Re-appropriation of the Budget grant under Municipal Public Works for the current official year

IX Col Hickmans' memorandum dated 7th Instant intimating that he does not require the portion of the bed of Sampigi Tank for Polo purposes and correspondence connected therewith

K P PUTTANNA CHETTY,
For PRESIDENT,
City Municipal Commission

BANGALORE, 16th *March* 1891

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 15th March—A Manifesto has been issued by Mr Parnell to the Irish in America, in which he asks them to support the delegates who have been sent to the United States, and to assist them in quelling the mutinous feeling among the Party

London, 16th March—Messrs O Connor, O'Kelly, Redmond and Harrison, the Parnellite delegates, have arrived at New York

Washington, 13th March—The Treasury to day bought 303,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 99 39 to 99 50

Allahabad, 14th March—The postage between India and the Colonies and all countries comprised in the Universal Postal Union has been reduced to 2½ annas from the 1st April

The postage to and from the French and Portuguese possessions in India has been reduced to the Indian inland rates.

Two annas per half ounce will be charged for letters to and from Persia

The postage between Aden and India has been reduced to the inland postage rates in force in British India for the time being

London, 17th March—The House of Lords has passed the Bill enabling certain high officials in India to come home on special occasions without vacating their appointments.

London, 18th March—Mr. Gladstone addressed a great meeting at Hastings yesterday, and in the speech which he made he said he had no fault to find with Lord Salisbury's foreign policy He, however, sharply criticised the financial policy of the Government. Mr Gladstone then said he would adhere to the Home Rule programme of 1886

London, 17th March—Latter accounts from Chili of the battel between the Government troops and the insurgents state that the insurgents behaved in a most savage manner, and butchered the Commander and the officers of the Government forces, who fell wounded The insurgents lost considerably in killed and wounded

16th March—The escape of Gissoth, the dacoit, from Meerut Jail, has caused the wholesale arrest of constables connected therewith. The country has been scoured, but no trace of the dacoit has been found

London, 18th March—It is believed that notwithstanding the exertions made by the boats of the Channel Squadron to save those on board the *Utopia*, upwards of 200 have perished.

Later accounts regarding the foundering of the *Utopia* state that she sank five minutes after colliding with H M S. *Rodney* The losses are not yet known positively, but it is feared that at least five hundred were drowned Three hundred, so far, are known to have been saved

19th March—Owing to the furious gale and darkness which prevailed at the time of the collision between H M S *Rodney* and the *Utopia* the rescue boats from the Channel Squadron were unable to approach the *Utopia*, and could only save those who were washed off Several of the rescuers were drowned The total loss amounts to five hundred and seventy six lives.

Washington, 18th March—The Director of the American Mint has prohibited the export of one million dollars of gold bars, which were ready for shipment to Europe.

London, 19th March—Mr Maurice Healy has undertaken to resign his seat for Cork, in response to Mr. Parnell's challenge, to measure the strength of the two Parties It is presumed that Mr. Parnell will resign also.

London, 20th March—In the House of Lords, Lord Knutsford presented a Bill for

reviving the lapsed power of an Act of George III, *empowering the British Naval* Commanders along the Newfoundland Coast to enforce the execution of Treaties *to which Great Britain had pledged herself* His Lordship explained that the Colony had refused to recognise the *modus vivendi* *or to arbitrate unless France* withdraws from the shore question The novelty of the Bill, he said, consists in the Government *applying for powers in an autonomous colony*

Lord Salisbury urged that the Bill was *necessary to prevent dangerous* collisions between the Colonists and the French The Bill was then read for the first time

Washington, 18th March.—The Treasury today purchased 412,000 ounces of silver at 98 90 to 99

New York, 20th March.—The American Treasury will hereafter exercise the same discrimination as the European countries, and will not facilitate the export of fine gold bars

Washington, 20th March.—The Treasury to day purchased 250,000 ounces of silver *at 99 12 to 99 19*

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 23 1891

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION

THE Census, so far as its results have been made public has shown a great increase during the past ten years, and what, it will be asked, is to be done with the surplus population India is essentially an agricultural country, but all the available land is being rapidly taken up, and soon all will be cultivated Then the increasing rural population will have to look round for something to do, and a beginning should be made before the evil becomes unmanageable, which it is sure to be, should nothing be done The people in the towns are also increasing and multiplying, and some thing must also be done for them The peace the British Government has brought about has been the cause of the increase of the people, and it is the duty of the same Government to show the people how to live now they have been brought into the world Till lately the population of this land was comparatively small, the people were able to live on the land, and for the most part live in comfort Tenants were in demand, not land, and if a ryot left one part of the country he could find what he required in another part. Matters are quite changed now, land sufficient cannot be found in some districts, and it is rapidly being taken up every where At the same time, as we have said, the population is on the increase A remedy must be tried and soon, or the distress, will before many years are past be overwhelming, the Government will not be able to cope with it In what direction must he look for help, it must be asked, and the reply is in that of manufactures Here the hope of the country has Hitherto India has been only a producing country, it will have to make up its own raw material if it is to prevent its inhabitants falling into the direst distress Factories must be reared in all parts of the country, and in them people must be employed, and the fear that people will die of starvation will be sure to die away

But in order that the people may be able to take advantage of these manufactures when they are established, a preparation must be begun and this will have to be in the direction of technical education Without this the people may go blundering on for years, and the good accomplished will be slow We do not desire the Government to establish manufactures, but simply to establish schools where the young can learn what ought to be done In these institutions the principles of the different arts could be taught rather than the arts *themselves, and the youths who passed* through them might go forth and learn the details of the work they might turn their *attention to. They would be taught* the uses of machinery: how to take a machine to pieces and put it together again, they would learn how it was constructed, and how it differed from other pieces In other words a general idea of what a young man could accomplish should be shown him, and having learnt this he might go forth and soon become conversant with any manufacture that might present itself to his notice These schools would not send him out fully trained, perhaps to fight the battle, but they would give him sufficient training to make him feel that he could make a mark in business, and he would go forth and try to make it

It is very marvellous that the people of this country do not make an attempt to make many more things, than they do We find nearly every article brought from England, even the commonest articles of use Most of the umbrellas used in this country come from England, the crockery comes from the same country, much of the *clothing worn by the people is manufactured* at Manchester or some other place in Lancashire, and the list of the things that *we have had to import would be too long to* mention This ought not to be Every article that could be made in this country should not be brought from England There is a double loss in doing this Money has to be sent to pay for the goods thus *sent, while the people who ought to have* performed the work are deprived of it The country becomes poorer the drain on it is very great, and a great portion of this might be prevented if the people were put in the way of working for themselves of making those articles they require Till manufactures have been established we shall hear a great deal about the poverty of the country, and of a large section of the population being on the verge of starvation We have plenty of graduates and undergraduates, there are schools and colleges and though these are all very good in their way, they do not go far enough. Those who pass the different examinations have the greatest difficulty in obtaining employment Let Technical schools be established, and this difficulty would vanish

WHAT OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN

THE "*Evening Mail*," in its issue of Thursday last, wants to know why the services of Miss Ayachee Ammal have not been secured for the Mysore Government She has passed the L M S test, and obtained two Gold Medals for proficiency in Midwifery For some years, while she was a student in the Medical College, she held a Scholarship from the Mysore Government, and it would have only been right that she should have been employed by the same Government But we are told that she has secured a post in the Victoria Gosha Hospital, Madras, and thus her services are lost to Mysore The Maternity requires a lady Doctor, and Miss Ayachee would have been the right person, because her knowledge of Midwifery is so great It is very strange, therefore, that she should not have been engaged for this institution, but such is the case The *Evening Mail* hints that because the Senior Surgeon, and the late Dr Arokeam Pillay did not get on well together, the sister of the latter, the young lady in question, has not been asked to become a servant of the Mysore Government We trust this was not the reason, for it would be a most unworthy one Miss Ayachee is a native of this province, and why, it will be asked, were her services not utilised by the State? There is, we believe, only one Lady Doctor in Mysore, and there is room for many, and the Government may be said to have some claim to the lady of whom we are speaking

Two Important Bills Passed

The Supreme Legislative Council sat on Thursday the 20th Instant from 11 A M till 6 P M Both the Age of Consent and Factory Bills were passed A few Europeans and 150 Natives were present, who watched the proceedings with interest All Members were in attendance except Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, who was absent on account of illness

The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble, in a very lengthy speech about the Age of Consent Bill, went over the ground again, and showed how slight is the foundation, whether of fact or of reason, on which the opposition to the Bill was based, and what little justification there was for the outcry raised He quoted the opinions of eminent medical men in India and Reports from Commissioners, Collectors, and other officials, and also the Law Reports showing how widely the evil existed He dealt at great length with the arguments of religious interference and inability

The Hon'ble Rajah Pratap Singh of Bhingah and the Hon'ble Messrs Evans Bhss, Nulkar and Hutchins delivered lengthy addresses in support of the measure Sir George Chesney said the Lieutenant Governor also added their support

The Viceroy delivered an elaborate address, dealing with the position of Government and the vital necessity for legislation and reviewing the opposition raised to the Bill

The Factories Bill was next taken up

The Hon'ble Messrs Nugent and Bhss spoke at length in support of the opposition to passing the Bill without reference to Local Governments and commercial bodies on the ground that the Bill as *amended was practically a new measure*

THE BUDGET STATEMENT

The Government of India's Financial Statement must be regarded as a very satisfactory one

The accounts closed with a surplus of Rx 2,912,963 In the Revised Estimate for 1890 91 the revenue is estimated at Rx 86,313,500, and expenditure at Rx 82,526,400, yielding a surplus of Rx 2,787,100 The larger part of this is due to a rise in the rate of exchange The net revenue from Opium is expected to be Rx 218,200 less than the estimate The net Railway revenue, apart from exchange on sterling payments, is slightly better than the Budget Estimate Most other revenues *show an improvement*

In the estimates for 1891 92 the revenue is estimated at Rx 86,625,300, and the expenditure at Rx 84,939,700, *showing* a surplus of Rx 1,685,600 The Famine Grant is restored to the original amount of Rx *1,000,000, of which* Rx 1,040,000 is Famine Relief and Insurance, and Rx 257,000 represents the loss on Indian Midland, and Bengal Nagpore Railways, *constructed as* a protection against famine, The estimate of the net Opium revenue is Rx 5,318,700 being Rx 661,000 less than the revised estimate of 1890 91 Exchange is taken at 1s 3½d There is an improvement of Rx 16,300, as compared with the estimate of 1890 91, in the net charge for upper Burma

It is stated under reserve that the Secretary of State proposes in 1891 92 to sell £10,000,000 of Council Bills, and to raise a loan of £2,600,000 for the discharge of the 4½ per cent debentures and advances to Railway Companies

The estimate for 1891 92 provide Rx 3,500,000 for capital expenditure not charged to revenue, also Rx 1,008,300 for loans for local purposes It is not expected that it will be necessary to raise the loans in India

The satisfactory result is mainly due to the large surplus of the last two years, and provisions in those years for the reduction of the debt Out of the Famine Relief Insurance Grant Rx 1,040 000 is assigned for the construction of Protective Railways and Canals in 1891 92

Future prospects apart from exchange and military expenditure, are considered by Sir David Barbour to be decidedly encouraging

Occasional Notes.

MR A O HUME left Bombay, for England on Saturday last

THE sum of Rs 170 appears to be all that has been so far collected in Madras towards the Bradlaugh Memorial Fund!

The sanction of the Government of India will in future be necessary for Government pensioners accepting pensionary employment in Native States.

FROM Odessa a new Russian expedition to Abyssinia is to start under the leadership of M Moschkoff, who is a physician as well as a Russian official The object has been kept secret

COUNT Herbert Bismarck strongly disapproves of his father's attitude towards the Emperor William, and is returning to Germany is, for several reasons, on hearing so he has left the country on a visit to Egypt

It is Stated that the Czar and his family will, during the coming summer, undertake a journey to Central Asia extending the visit to Turkestan, the Trans Caspian province, and the khanates of Khiva and Bokhara

THE Madras Arbitration Court will be opened by Rajah Sir Savalay Ramaswamy Mudeliar, Kt, C I E, at 3 30 P M on Monday next, the 23rd instant at Castle Kernan, South Beach, Madras

THE late Mr Bradlaugh has it it said, left a considerable amount of literary material, *which will be edited and published* by his daughter and Mr J M Robertson, a secularist writer and journalist originally *hailing from an evening paper in Edinburgh*

AN extraordinary purchase was made at Christie's a few months ago An "old master" beginning with d was knocked down for £7 It was promptly resold for £80, and again for £700 and it has now been acquired for £2,000 by a Continental gallery and turns out to be a magnificent Terburg

THE children of the Prussian Royal Family are christened with water from the Jordan Dr Dryander, the chaplain, who lately christened the young Prince Joachim, has stated that christenings in the Royal House are always performed with water from the Jordan, a quantity of which is kept in the Castle

One of the signs of the times is, the *Pioneer thinks, the bitterness with which* the orthodox Hindus in Bengal now speak of the Congress and its works Their argument is that the trouble *arising in* connection with the Age of Consent Bill is solely due to the reformers, political and social, *who have disturbed the old order of* things

A SERGEANT, a lance corporal, and a private of the balloon detachment of a Berlin regiment had a very dangerous journey lately They went up at noon, intending to go to Hamburg, but at a height of 7,000 feet they got into a terrific hurricane, at a temperature of 11 deg. below zero (Centigrade,) and were driven to Thuringia, where they landed

It was recently stated that a petition against the Scoble Bill had been submitted to the Government of India by a number of graduates of the Calcutta University A counter petition in favour of the measure, signed by some 250 graduates, has been forwarded to the same Government. It is some satisfaction to find that education has not been without some enlightening effect

THE call to the unperverted University men, says *Reis and Rayyet*, has not gone for nothing *The joint remonstrance of* Professor Bhattacharjee, Dr Ghose and Mr Bose has already borne fruit The Graduates are awaking to a sense of their disgrace from the wild palaver against the Consent Bill held in their name by a few irresponsible men with the slightest tincture of the University element.

THE marriage of His Highness the young Maharajah of Gwalior was celebrated with great *tamasha*, but every thing connected with the ceremony did not end smoothly. The large *mandapa*, which had been erected for the purpose, caught fire and was burnt

down along with all the costly materials of which it was made and was in it at the time. During the confusion twelve Dikshito Brahmans were killed by being strangled and trampled under.

Two clergymen of the Greek Church in Temesvar, Hungary, recently drove out in a small sledge with a coachman and two horses. On their return they were pursued by a large pack of wolves, and though the coachman drove the terrified horses at a mad pace, the wolves succeeded in mounting the sledge from behind, and in dragging off, and killing, the priests. The coachman and horses escaped.

From Nawagi comes the news that the Amir has entrusted his youngest son to the daughter of the Khan of Nawagi, Sardar Khan. As a present to the young girl bride the Amir is said to have sent jewelry and clothes worth Rs. 40,000, and to her father a costly khilat, consisting of a horse, a shawl and a chogha. This is supposed to be a politic move on the part of the Amir to get a footing in the disputed territory now threatened by Dost Khan.

A blind man who was recently robbed in one of the streets of St. Louis has identified the thief by means of his voice. A number of persons were brought forward and each in turn said "Good morning" to the blind man, who promptly identified his assailants as soon as the latter spoke. Nor is there any doubt as to the blind man's correctness in the matter, for the man, thus identified by him, shortly after confessed to the theft with which he was charged.

The *World* writes:—"The state of the Emperor William's health is giving most serious apprehension in Court circles in Berlin. There is reason to fear that the painful ear malady from which the Emperor suffers is threatening to become serious. At a recent military banquet the usual speeches were dispensed with in consequence of the Emperor having been advised by physicians to avoid speaking as much as possible, in consequence of an affection of the throat."

The nomination of Sardar Muhammad Aziz Khan, Deputy Judge of Dera Ismail Khan, to succeed Colonel Ardath Khan as British Agent with the Amir, has given satisfaction to the British Indian community in Cabul. It is expected, however, that the Foreign Office will see to it that the British Agent with the Amir is sent to meet the British Agent with more effective authority for the protection of British subjects in Afghanistan, and the maintenance of his own independence and freedom of action.

The alignment of the Nilgiri Railway line, as we have already announced, has been completed and inspected by the Consulting Engineer to Government. The length of the line from Mettupollium to Coonoor will be 17 miles, which is 3 miles shorter than the present ghaut road. The gradient will average 1 in 15. Traction will be probably on the rack and pinion system. Detailed estimates are now being worked out and will be completed in another fortnight. Two years is the time estimated to be necessary to complete the line.

Lady Dufferin, says the *Daily News*, amply justifies the precedence given to her in the *Nineteenth Century* for March, where her article on "The Women of India" has the first place. Much that is gloomy has been written on this subject of late. Lady Dufferin's lively and interesting picture is therefore all the more agreeable by contrast. She says she has attempted, in fact she has entirely succeeded, in putting a few light touches into a picture usually obscured by the darkest shadows. She gives, in fact, a succession of pictures of happy women's life in India.

Mr. Chamberlain is of opinion that the difficulties of the Irish Party and consequently of the Gladstonians, have robbed Home Rule of what slight chance of success it ever had. If Mr. Gladstone were to get a majority to-morrow he would find himself opposed by Mr. Parnell as well as by the Unionists, and if he went the whole length which would satisfy Mr. Parnell, then he would have to face further secessions among his own followers. Either way he must be in a minority, and Mr. Chamberlain tells the Radical Party that they will be disappointed of place and power just as long as they keep the millstone of Home Rule round their necks.

A Bengal correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"A plantain tree bearing thirty bunches of plantain is a rare sight, but it is to be seen in the garden of one Gowri Chandra Vishwas in the village of Shalkin, Thana Kalighunj, in the subdivision of Nildanga in Lower Bengal. Curiously enough only one bunch of plantains is yielded by a plantain tree." We trust that the local authorities will take pains to secure the scientific propagation of the species of this remarkable tree, which will probably remain some, if not all, of its abnormal fecundity in its offspring. It is from "sprouts" of this kind that many of our most valuable varieties of plants and fruit specimens have been established.

A case of an impudent outrage on a young married Hindu girl, named Vasanta Kumari Dasi, aged about 14 years, committed by a young man, named Emam Bakir, of Howrah, is pending before the local Deputy Magistrate. Some few days back, the girl proceeded to her father's from with his meals. On her way back, the accused, who happens to be a neighbour, came up to her, and accusing her of stealing some vegetables, forcibly dragged her to a ditch close by and knocking her down outraged her modesty. In a few minutes, a cultivator accidentally arrived on the scene, and on discovering the girl's unfortunate position, rescued her, while the accused ran away. On the day following, the Police arrested him under custody.

Local and Provincial.

The Census of 1891.—The following is the secrets and population of the whole of the Madras Presidency:—

	Houses	*Males*	*Females*	*Total.*
	6,706,465	17,024,379	11,008,827	35,633,206

The Resident.—The British Resident, who a short time ago went to Mysore, returned to Bangalore on Wednesday last.

The Assistant Resident.—Captain Newmarch, Assistant Resident, will leave in a few days for England, when Captain Ravenshaw, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, will take his place.

Colonel Lindsay.—The Subordinates of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company intend presenting this gentleman with a testimonial before he leaves for England, which he will do in a short time.

The Weather.—The weather is growing hot again after the shower of rain we had about ten days ago. But the mornings and evenings are generally cool and pleasant. This is not much to complain of at present.

The Mysore Gold Mining Company has declared a balance dividend for the year 1890 of 6s per share, tax free, payable on the 10th instant. This dividend will make the sum distributed out of the profits of 1890 15s per share, or 75 per cent upon the capital of the Company.

Arrivals.—Among the Officers who returned from Mysore after the Birthday festivities were the three Judges of the Chief Court, Messrs Chentsal Rao, Sabhapaty Moodliar, the Excise Commissioner, Comptroller, the Census Superintendent, Legislative Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Education Secretary.

Breach of Trust.—It was reported some time ago that Narappa, late Head Munshi of the Hole Narsipur Munsiff's Court, was convicted and sentenced by the District Magistrate of Hassan to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs 250. But the Chief Court on revision finding the sentence too lenient, enhanced the same to 6 months' simple imprisonment.

During the taking of the late census of Bangalore, it was discovered that a Mahomedan woman, about 110 years old, halt, hearty and in good condition, and in no way suffering from infirmity of the limbs, was a resident on St. John's Hill. She was about 10 at the siege of Seringapatam by the British in 1791, and has vivid recollections of that event.

Sequah.—Sequah has been "speaking" to large crowds on the *Maidan* opposite the Scotch kirk every evening during the past week. He commences by making a short speech, then he extracts teeth, after this he calls on some body crippled with Rheumatism to come on his car, and he healed. In every case he has been successful, and many have come in from the villages to be cured by him. After this he sells his medicines, and he finds plenty of customers. He will remain in the place for about a month. Many took upon his appearance as a show, and go to the *maidan* to enjoy the *tamasha*.

The F. A. Examination of the Future.—A contemporary understands that in future there will be no Logic as a subject of study, nor the history of Rome and Greece, but the paper on Grammar, structure, and idioms of the English language will be more thorough and extensive. In Mathematics, Euclid's XIth book has been struck off and instead of two papers in Algebra, Trigonometry and Geometry, there will be only one. Physiography, also, has been introduced as an alternative subject to Physiology. Thus the student is favoured with a choice, and if he should he will pursue his bent and completely master those subjects for which he has an aptitude.

According to a telegram to the *Bangalore Spectator*, Miss Van Tassel's balloon ascent in the Mysore Pleasure Palace in the presence of the Maharajah and the Royal Family and all the Europeans in the Station, took place on the 18th at 6 30 p.m. "When she had ascended about 100 yards, the balloon burst or split in two. This caused the greatest excitement. Miss Van Tassel leaped from the balloon, and her parachute acted instantly, though it fell rapidly, landing the aeronaut about 150 yards distant from the place of ascent, within the palace grounds. Except a shaking Miss Van Tassel experienced no harm; but she narrowly escaped being dashed against a building. The Maharajah and Dr. Benson were the first to assist the lady."

The Birthday Rejoicings.—Sunday last was a *gala* day at the Town of Mysore. The 28th anniversary of the birthday of His Highness Maharaja Chama Rajendra Wodeyar was performed with the usual *eclat*. The morning Durbar was held and the ceremonies attendant upon the *Vardhanti* were duly performed. In the evening His Highness proceeded to review the troops who accompanied the procession and drew themselves in a line at the compound of the Lower Residency. The procession was well ordered and the sight very imposing. Important merchants at Doddapetta presented garlands and *bouquets* to His Highness who graciously accepted them. At nightfall the route of His Highness and the principal buildings were illuminated, and Mr. Mahomed Ali had erected a pandal near the arch leading to the Lower Residency and Doddapeta, and the principal buildings were ablaze with a flood of light. His Highness returned to the Palace at about 9 p.m. The Palace astrologers appear to have been at fault about the day on which the *Vardhanti* was to be performed. Saturday the 14th inst. was mentioned in their Panchangam as the auspicious day, and all Offices and Courts were closed. But a day or two previous to the day, a consultation was held and Sunday was fixed as the lucky day. Their fault, however, did not tend to abate the rejoicings.

General Summary.

Death of a Graduate.—Mr. V. Sarangapany Iyengar, B.A., B.L., aged 22, died this morning, (18th inst.) apparently from an attack of colic, at the residence of his father the Hon Mr V. Bashyam Iyengar. The deceased graduated B.A. in 1886 when he took the Arts Medal for Physical Science. Later on he obtained the B.L. degree, standing 2nd in the Presidency. He thus apprenticed himself to his father, meanwhile prosecuting his studies for the M.A. degree in Chemistry. Having served his apprenticeship, he gave notice, two months ago, of his intention to apply to the High Court for enrolment as a Vakil. His remains were cremated at Mylapore.—*Mail.*

Sad Death in the Tanjore Palace.—We are extremely sorry to record this week the highly premature death of H. H. Prince Sambhoo Singh Rajah Saheb, the adopted son of Rajah Sakkaram Saheb, son-in-law to H. H. the late Rajah Siraji of the Tanjore Dynasty, at the early of 22. This sad event took place in the Prince's quarters in the Palace at 1-20 a.m. on Wednesday, the 4th instant. The deceased was suffering from fever and fits for the last 7 or 8 days, to which he succumbed after all. He leaves behind him a young widow twelve years old, belonging to the Dhar Mahratta House. The body was as usual carried to the Rajah Ghat in funeral procession with all the marks of oriental royalty.—*S. S.*

A Curious Governmental Act.—We learn from our Bellary correspondent that Komony Nagaboramaiah, late Town Sub-Magistrate of Bellary, who on a charge of bribery, was convicted by the Sessions Court of Bellary in original, and whose conviction was upheld in the High Court by their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker, has now appealed to the Government, and that the Government have directed the District Magistrate of Bellary to take further evidence in the case and submit the same to the Government. This, if true, says our correspondent, is unprecedented, and so far as he knows unsupported by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and it is all the more surprising that the Government should have thought fit to take this extraordinary step in the case in question. We trust however that the responsible advisers of the new Governor will do everything to enable His Excellency to arrive at a sound decision in the matter.—*H.*

Saraswati Vilas, or the Hindu Theological Primary Girls' School.—An elementary girls' school under this title, was established by Brahmarri R. Sivasankara Pandiyaji, B.A., P.T.S., on Tuesday, the 16th instant in memory of his eldest daughter, Saraswati Bayi, who died on the 13th instant. Caste-Hindu girls who are really poor and deserving will be admitted into this school as free students. Daughters of well-to do people will have to pay moderate monthly fees from 2 annas upwards. Hindu moral and religious instruction on a strictly national and non-sectarian basis, will be given side by side with secular education. Mr. Pandiyaji has set apart the sum of Rs. 500 as a useless fund for this institution, which is now supported entirely by him. Mr Bhashkanker Bhat is in charge of the Gujarati and the Telugu Departments, and a Tamil Department will be soon added. The school is in the tower story of the Hindu Theological High School, Madras.—*Mail.*

Display of Phenomena.—Gavashamba Yogeswar of Benares has arrived in Tanjore and is displaying to large multitudes of spectators a number of what theosophists call *phenomena*. In the evening of the 7th instant he performed the following remarkable feats before some of our leading learned townsmen including Dr. Nader, District Surgeon and Mr. V. V. Patanker, L.M.S., our Assistant Surgeon.

1. He introduced the small ends of a rope ¼ inch in diameter at its ends and ⅜ in its middle up his nostrils and brought them out through the mouth drawing the cord to and fro freely.

2. He swallowed wholesale a fairly coarse cloth of 21 feet by 30 inches and brought it out again.

3. He dislocated his wrist ankle and hip almost entirely checking the circulation and thus restored the parts to their normal positions and conditions.

4. He showed various feats by working his intestines and other abdominal viscera at his will.

The gentlemen present have certified to the effect that these feats were performed to their entire satisfaction and that they are worthy of the careful attention of all physiologists.—*S. S.*

Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill.—The opponents to the Age Bill had on the 16th instant, another field day at Calcutta having arranged a mass meeting at the Kalighat shrine to offer prayers to the goddess Kali, imploring her intercession against the passing of the proposed measure. The service lasted for the whole day, and it is estimated that over fifty thousand people visited the shrine during the day. Many valuable offerings were made to the goddess and thousands of goats were sacrificed. Refreshments were supplied free to all who cared to partake of them. A noteworthy incident occurred where the sacrifices were offered. A devotee washed up and placing his head on the block offered himself for sacri

tion. Of course the executioner stayed his hand, and the devotee eventually got up declaring that he was willing to shed his blood for the sake of his religion, but the law would not permit the sacrifice. In the evening there was a *sankirtan procession, in the course of* which, a party of a theatrical troup joining, the company chanted the following prayer, for the protection of religion, in great distress :—" Mother, the source of all good, horrified we have come to thee. This is why we raise this cry, oh! mother, queen of the universe! We are about to be undone, mother, by the words of some out-caste intending to do an act of kindness The Government is *destroying our religion ; our hearts shudder* through fear. Oh beloved goddess! save us *from this great danger into which we have* fallen We, sons of Hindu families, who *have hitherto forgotten thee now cry to thee* for help. As your children, take us under thy protection, and protect the modesty of our maidens Thou who saved people from shame ; kings make their subjects happy. This law will oppress the poor and helpless. To run as the cruel law is to be passed. Oh mother of the universe, who also is there but thee to protect our precious religion ; stop this law, mother, and let us be happy ; make our condition clear to the Government and put an end to all this confusion and disorder Oh mother Kali! we have come to you frightened out of our wits ; we cry aloud to thee oh mother! This Bill is a punishment without offence, oh Tarini, let not such a Bill be passed, oh mother, pardon us and let the Government know our feelings, and thwart the evil of the reformers who are only hypocrites." *Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette.*

Extracts.

A BOON TO MYSORE PLANTERS.

The *Mail*.—Many are the letters which have been published in these columns from planters complaining of the intolerable position in which they are oftentimes placed by defaulting coolly contractors, against whom it is impossible to take legal proceedings That the grievance is a real one nobody can have any doubt ; and the question has often been asked what should to be done to remedy it Legislation would set matters right, but where Native States are concerned, as in the present *case, the Government of India is chary of* undertaking any legislation that it can possibly avoid Act XIII of 1859 might doubtless be extended to contracts to labour in a Native State and to render breaches of contracts entered into in foreign territory extraditable ; but it is generally felt amongst the planters concerned that there is very little hope of this ever being done Accordingly some other method had to be sought for securing the fulfilment of labour contracts, and that of the optional registration of coolly maistries was devised Two years ago an application from the Mysore planters appears to have been made to the Madras Government to sanction the introduction of this system in those portions of the Presidency where coolies are recruited, but it was rejected as the Government "considered that the scheme involved an *interference which was beyond its* provinces" Meanwhile both the North and South Planters' Associations of Mysore moved the Maharajah's Government in the same *sense, and in May last that Government sanc*tioned the introduction of the system Rules were drawn up, and a *Notification containing* them was published At the same time Deputy Commissioners were requested to instruct their Amildars to give due effect to the rules, and to satisfy themselves by occasional inspection of the prescribed registers that the scheme had been worked in an intelligent and satisfactory manner It was directed that any maistry who might desire to receive an advance of money for any work which he might contract to perform, or to get performed by other workmen or labourers, might apply to the Amildar of the taluk in which he usually resides, to grant him a certificate, countersigned by the Patel of the applicant's village showing, amongst other particulars, his occupation, his landed property, if any, and his description, giving his apparent age, his height and any other particulars likely to aid in identifying him. The planters naturally find it to their advantage to give advances only to maistries who hold such certificates, and whose whereabouts are therefore presumably more readily ascertainable. *After the Mysore* Government had granted the boon the North Mysore Planters' Association again petitioned the Madras Government to sanction the introduction of the same system in South Canara, which District is to a very large extent benefited by the planting industry in North Mysore and North Coorg, and supplies a large proportion of the coolly labour employed on the estates in those Districts. This time, with the example of the Mysore Government before it, the Madras Government could hardly refuse the petition, which has accordingly been granted The moral of this scene to be that a British Indian Government can sometimes be taught a lesson of generous policy by the Government of a Native State

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The *Mail*.—The thirty-fourth Annual Convocation of the University of Madras for the purpose of conferring degrees was held in the Senate House yesterday afternoon at 4-10 p m The members of the Senate began to assemble in the Robing Room at about 4, and soon afterwards His Excellency the Governor, the Chancellor of the University, arrived from Government House, accompanied by Captain Holmes, a D C, and escorted by the whole of the Body Guard, in full uniform, under the command of Captain Korsch, who rode by the side of His Excellency's carriage The Gov*ernor entered by the western entrance and* ascended the stairs of the Robing Room, at *the top of which he was met by Sir Arthur* Collins, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. W. H Wilson, the Registrar, and the other members of the Senate The Fellows having taken their seats in the Robing Room, the Registrar presented the Reports of the Examiners, etc., and the short preliminaries usual on such occasions were gone through, after which the Chancellor led the way down the staircase, preceded by the Registrar and followed by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows The procession moved up the Hall to the *dais* on the southern end, which was covered with red baize. His Excellency wore a black velvet robe with edging of gold lace and academic cap to match, the Vice-Chancellor, a purple silk robe with silver lace edging and academic cap to match The other Fellows wore the robes of their respective degrees The body of the hall was crowded with candidates and their friends, while the side seats were occupied by visitors. All *rose as the procession advanced* up the hall, while the Governor's Band, stationed in the *gallery, played the National Anthem. His* Excellency took his seat in a large gilt chair in *front of which were tables bearing the* diplomas of the candidates, medals to be awarded to certain of them, etc. The Vice-Chancellor took the chair to the left and Dr Wilson, the one to the right of the Chancellor while the Fellows seated themselves around and behind the Chancellor

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, the Chancellor said —" This Convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer degrees upon the candidates, who in the examination recently held for that purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the candidates stand forward" The candidates then rose, while the Chancellor put them certain questions. The questions being duly answered, the Chancellor asked that the candidates be presented ; whereupon the following candidates were presented to the Chancellor and received their diplomas from his hands :—One M. L candidate (Mr. J C. Fernandez) was presented by Mr H G Wedderburn ; 39 H L candidates were also presented by Mr Wedderburn one M. B and C M candidate (Miss Ellen B D Abrew) was presented by Dr Brockman, and received her degree *amid loud applause* ; 18 L. M. and S. candidates (amongst them two young ladies, Miss Florence G *Wells* and Miss Ayachi Ammal) were presented by Dr. Branfoot ; 2 B.C.E candidates by Major Smart ; 3 L T candidates by Mr. H B Gegg ; 5 M A candidates by Dr Bourne, and Dr. Miller, and 241 B A candidates by the Hon Mr. H. S Stokes, the Rev Dr Miller, Dr. Bourne, Rev. Father Bowell, Mr C. Michie, Dr. Duncan, Mr. J Adam, Dr. Henderson, Mr. Ranganadha Mudeliar and Mr Sreenivasa Iyer. Among the latter were the Misses Phebe Florence and Jessie Parsons—the first Art's Graduates of the Madras University—who were presented by Dr Duncan and Rajah M Udayavarma, 2nd Prince of Travancore, who was presented by the Hon Mr Stokes. Those received their degrees amid continued loud and deafening applause from the audience. Dr Wilson, the Registrar, next proclaimed the degrees conferred by reading the *record* of the degrees

THE AGE OF CONSENT

The Times of India.—Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter's note dissenting from the report of the *Select Committee on the Age of Consent Bill* is full of so many contradictions and inconsistencies *that Sir Andrew Scoble ought to find* it very easy to demolish the arguments which he urges *against the proposed legislation* He begins by disputing the existence of the evil "to a culpable extent in Bengal," which the Bill seeks to suppress, and yet, as he proceeds to argue, he admits that "the pernicious custom" of bringing the children together under twelve years of age still continues Then follows the following significant admission "The greater evil from which the females of the communities in which the custom of early marriage prevails is premature maternity. Among other consequences it throws upon young girls of 13 and 14 years of age the burden of maternity which they are physically, mentally, and morally quite unfit *to take upon themselves* The result is that it takes them a long time to recover from the *shock which their constitution receives by early* childbearing . The further is very injurious" These admissions serve to completely dispose of one of the principal objections to the Bill, viz., that it seeks to suppress a practice which is more imaginary than real No doubt Sir Romesh, forgetting his own admissions, says in another part of his note that "the unanimous testimony of Indian practising physicians in Calcutta of all schools is that during their practice not a single case of bodily injury to a *married* girl came to their knowledge." But Sir Romesh seems to be in ignorance of the testimony of fifty lady doctors practising in India, appended to the Women's Memorial sent to her Majesty some months ago on this very question In matter of this *kind, the Legislature would be justified in* attaching more weight to the opinions of the *lady doctors than to those of physicians, who* cannot have as many opportunities as the former have of finding out the sufferings of helpless girls.

Sir Romesh then goes on to say that the proposed law is an inadequate remedy for the evil, because it only seeks to protect child-wives under 12 years of age, and leaves those over that age at the mercy of the pernicious custom. If Sir Romesh is earnest in this contention, we should have expected him not to oppose the Bill, but rather to propose the extension of the age of consent from 10 to 14 But his hostile attitude towards the Bill is of so inexplicable character that we cannot help suspecting that he makes use of the argument simply for the purpose of getting rid somehow of the measure, and that if the Bill had extended the age limit to 14, he would have opposed it on the *same ground* A second argument urged by Sir Romesh to prove that the Bill, when it passes into law will be a dead-letter is that, as the custom, or, as he calls it, "the vice," of premature consummation "has grown up, notwithstanding that the Hindoo *Shastras* denounce it in strong terms as sinful," no law will be able to check it when even the strict interdiction of the *Shastras* has proved powerless A few facts from the history of our criminal laws would have sufficed to convince Sir Romesh of the futility of this argument, if he had taken care to bear them in mind in writing his dissenting note. Dacoity, professional robbery, dacoity, female infanticide, the practice of suttee *dharna*, and other criminal practices had grown into long established usages in spite of the Hindoo *Shastras* before the Legislature passed laws to suppress them, and yet those laws have *answered their end by ending out* the practices completely. The argument used by Sir Romesh about the growth of the pernicious custom in spite of the *Shastras*, moreover goes to prove that the *Shastras* have ceased to be the force that the opponents of the Bill contend they are, and that that is just the reason why the Legislature should step in to check vicious customs. The argument also affords justification for the Bill, because the Legislature by means of the proposed law is simply trying to give effect to the injunctions of the *Shastras* and recalling the Hindoos to the ways prescribed by their religious books, of what Sir Romesh says about the *Shastras* is correct Sir Romesh then proceeds to argue that the age of consent law will be a dead-letter because "the offence when committed, could be established by the evidence of the wife only, and she would rather suffer silently than come forward" But no law says that such an offence can be established *only by the evidence of the wife* Her evidence may be, indeed, most material, but *other evidence is also admissible. Besides, why* should it be assumed that in every case the *outraged child wife will refuse to give evidence* as to the commission of the offence by her husband? The law may not be able for some time to reach a large number of cases, but is that a valid reason why the Legislature should do nothing and go on tolerating a pernicious custom, which is of a criminal character? If the act is a crime, there is no principle of civilized jurisprudence or of enlightened government that we know of, which says that, because it is difficult to detect the crime, therefore the law should take no notice of it but allow it to be committed with impunity. Sir Romesh ought to know that when it was proposed to put down the crime of *thuggee*, it was said that the law would find it hard to root it out on account of the difficulty of getting *evidence against those who committed it, as* they worked secretly in a common brotherhood and pledged themselves not to betray one another's secrets. But eventually the law has succeeded in reaching the offenders, and has thus justified itself by the results The evil, which the Age of Consent Bill seeks to suppress is likewise bound to disappear, and all that the law is now called upon to do is to prepare the way for its disappearance by declaring that it is a crime which, when detected, will be dealt with as such by the Courts

Having urged on these pure assumptions, Sir Romesh follows them up with another He says —" Were it possible for us to ascertain the wishes of the very persons for whose benefit the Bill is introduced, I feel sure that they would be the best to demand its withdrawal" It is difficult to fix serious with an argument of this kind, for an ex Judge of the High Court like Sir Romesh, ought to know that, even assuming, though we think it is most unlikely that the opinion of children-wives would be adverse to the Bill, a child-wife is regarded by the law as a minor incapable of judging what is for her benefit A still more astounding argument urged by Sir Romesh is that "the proposed measure has met with the strongest opposition from the people for whose benefit it is intended" But the law is not so much for the benefit of the people who are opposing it as for the benefit of the girls whom they wish to *have with impunity as victims to a pernicious* custom The opposition comes mostly from *people who fear that they will be regarded as* offenders under the law, and it is not surprising *that they should take such determined* attitude of hostility towards a measure intended *for the protection of children-wives whose interests* in their eyes are only subordinate to those of their husbands Such objections to the Bill seem to us to be trivial Sir Romesh Mitter makes much of the opposition which the Bill has encountered, and tries to make a point of it by observing that "the effects of legislation are scrutinised when it is opposed to the opinion of those on whom it has to be enforced." Hear, again, he disregards the plain facts of past history The law which abolished *suttee* was also opposed to the opinion of those on whom it was forced, and yet those is, we feel sure, hardly a single native gentleman Sir Romesh Mitter included, who will venture to deny that Lord William Bentinck's measure has been of immense good to the country The *fear in which Sir Romesh indulges of people* having recourse to subterfuges, falsehoods, and even to forgeries" for the purpose of screening offenders under the proposed law from prosecution is more imaginary than real, and that is an objection which may be urged equally against every provision of the Penal Code But we feel sure Sir Romesh, with all his fears about the encouragement which the proposed law will give to false swearing, is not prepared to say that the Penal Code should cease to be the law of the country because under many of its provisions false charges are brought and witnesses perjure themselves It is rather surprising that, while Sir Romesh is so very anxious that such crimes as perjury and forgery should not increase, he does not trouble himself with the responsibility that equally rests upon the State of putting down and not *encouraging such an inhuman crime* as that involved in the custom which Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill proposed to suppress. In fact, Sir Romesh's note, with all the pains he appears to have taken in it to urge everything that could possibly be said against the Bill, has completely failed of its purpose, and its admissions make the case for the measure even stronger than the Viceroy's and Sir Andrew Scoble's speeches at the first reading.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 22nd March.—The *Times*, in discussing Sir David Barbour's Financial Statement says it is satisfactory on the whole, though not entirely dispelling the cloud which brings over the future of Indian finance. The article favours Sir David's proposal for a gold standard in India, which it says would possibly be a final cure for the evils now felt.

The Queen gave a private audience to Rahimtulla Ahmad yesterday, when Her Majesty said she was glad to hear of the warm devotion of the Mussulmans to the British throne. She would always be happy to promote their happiness and prosperity.

Allahabad, 21st March.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an Officer to be Director of the Records of the Government of India. Professor Forrest has been appointed to the post with headquarters at Calcutta.

Allahabad, 23rd March.—The *Pioneer* learns that the Government of India has sent home an astounding report on the effect on the British Army in India of the abolition of the Contagious Diseases Act.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 24th March.—The question of the annexation of Newfoundland to the United States is under general discussion here, and it is expected that if it were submitted to a popular vote, it would be adopted by a majority of seven-eighths.

Allahabad, 25th March.—The *Pioneer* considers that the linking of the Indian and Chinese telegraph systems need not be delayed much longer. Attention has been turned to the Lashio route, from Mandalay to Kadon ferry, on the Salween. A railway will probably be built from Mandalay to Lashio in a few years. There would be no difficulty in laying the telegraph line in advance.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 30 1891.

A CRUSADE AGAINST OPIUM.

There is a movement on foot to put down the trade in opium whether it is used in this country, or sent to China. All must acknowledge that this movement is *good, and all must, to a certain extent,* sympathise with those who are leading the crusade against the vice. The use of opium, unless taken in very small quantities is an evil. It must in time cause injuries whether eaten or smoked. It is believed by many doctors that if taken in moderation it will do more harm than tobacco, and far less than indulgence in drink. We shall not here enter into the question, but we shall hereafter mention certain cases in which the use of opium is beneficial. The enemies of the drug are right in saying that the smoking and eating of opium are very prevalent in India, but they seem to imply that the Government is at fault in this respect. The people did not touch the "forbidden fruit" till the British rule took the cultivation of the poppy in hand, and regulated the traffic. A memorial is now being circulated and signed in this place, which appears to view the matter in this light. From time immemorial opium and other drugs have been used by the people of this land, and used very extensively. In former years they grew the poppy in their fields or gardens, and manufactured the drug at their pleasure. There was no restriction on the growth of the plant in Mysore till the rendition when the Imperial Government persuaded that of His Highness to give up the cultivation. At the present time it is an offence to manufacture opium, so the poppy is not grown, the British Government having the sole monopoly. The people found it cheaper to produce their own opium than buy it, so that in all probability there is far less use in the present day than formerly. The people have now to pay money for it, in days gone by they had only to make it themselves. The drug is now purer and, consequently, not so deleterious to the system. So the idea that the Government encourages the use of opium will not hold water. The system rather discourages the vice than otherwise. If the Government were to give up all connection with the traffic it would be open to any one to grow the poppy, manufacture the opium, and use as much of it as they liked. Surely the memorialists would not accomplish much if they only succeeded in bringing this about. The growth of the plant might be prohibited, but if the sale of opium was stopped it would be cultivated in spite of all precautions, and the Government would have to maintain an army of watchers to see that the people did not transgress the law, and the cost of paying them would be enormous. In every village men would have to be employed to see that the poppy was not grown, and in this way there would be a system of espionage established throughout India. Surely the Memorialists would not like to see this brought about. The people would have the drug somehow; of this we may be sure, and though the Government might stop its use to a small extent, it could not do so altogether; perhaps only to a very inappreciable extent. But if the people could not obtain opium they could get other drugs that might be used in its place. There is Ganja, for instance, that they could turn to, and there are plenty of plants that possess narcotic properties, and these could easily be turned to use. Then the Memorialists tell us that opium ought not to be sent to China. We are given to understand that if the people of the Celestial Empire had not the drug sent to them they would not dream of procuring it. The answer to this is that the poppy is now largely cultivated by the Chinese, and hence the falling off in the trade from this country. It is possible that in time the home made production will take the place of the Indian article, and for this the authorities must be prepared. In the last financial Statement we find that the falling off in the sale of the drug was Rs. 218,200, not a small sum by any means. But should the trade be destroyed it will take years to accomplish, and perhaps, in the interval something may turn up to keep the finances square. But the Memorialists forget or have never heard that in many parts of China the people are compelled to use opium. There is no choice in the matter. The land is so marshy, fever rages so much, that the drug has to be resorted to to stave off disease, or assuage its pain after it has been contracted. The same thing happens in Burmah, and even in the fenny parts of *Lincolnshire* and *Cambridge*. There the people use opium as regularly as those who live in the swamps of China or Burmah, and they find they cannot do without it. Probably a good number of those who purchase the drug in China live in the very districts where they are compelled to use it. The Memorialists should bear this in mind, and then they might perhaps change their views on the subject. We may look at the matter in another light—that of revenue. From the statement referred to we find that opium is set down for the next year at Rs. 53,18,700; and this is the net income. We would ask the Memorialists where they would be able to

procure this sum? It is not a small amount; on the contrary it is very large, and as matters now stand it would be next to impossible to replace it should the trade be lost. Taxes could not be put upon the people, for they are now taxed to the utmost; they are weighed down by their burdens, and if more were put on them an outbreak, or something like it, might be the result. The onus lies on the Memorialists to show how the loss would be made good. To act right a purely sentimental wrong they might plunge the land into dire disturbances and great misery. Besides, as we have shown, they would not stop the use of opium; the people would get it some how or other so that while the Government suffered the eaters and smokers of the drug would not be improved in the least. The people must first be taught that the use of opium, if indulged in to a large extent, is a great evil, a vice of the first magnitude, and till they know they will go on using the drug, and no prohibition of the Government will stop them. The old saying holds true that men cannot be made good by Acts of Parliament.

Occasional Notes

The total population of Upper and Lower Burma is 7,507,063, as against 5,901,660 ten years ago.

The Maharajah of Mysore has sent a liberal donation to the Funds of the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association.

General Annenkoff is urging upon the Government the construction of a railway from Dushak to Sarakhs, on the Afghan frontier.

Reports from Cabul state that the Amir, though practically recovered from his attack of gout, is still far from being in strong health.

The population of Colombo, as shown by the recent Census, is 127,978, (72,856 males and 55,122 females), and increase of 15,910, or 13½ per cent. as compared with 1881.

Two wealthy Mahomedans have applied to Government for a grant of land in Rangoon on which to build a school. The reclamation of the land will cost half a lakh, and the building over a lakh.

Kashmir will soon be incorporated with the Indian postal union. This will be a great boon to the people, and will not in the least decrease the income of the State from the Postal Department.

Sir Andrew Scoble leaves for England by the extra steamer of the 7th April. For the evening previous to his departure he has accepted an invitation to a party which is to be given in his honour by Mr K N and the Misses Kabraji.

The Commission on technical education, appointed by the Government of the North-West Provinces, arrived in Calcutta on Sunday. They visited the School of Arts, the Presidency College and the Civil Engineering College at Sibpore.

It is proposed to found a school for the study of the Vedas at Puri, famous for its shrine of "Juggannath," and a Hindu *yogi*, who has mooted the idea, is in Calcutta collecting subscriptions to carry the idea into practice.

The Czarewitch arrived at Java on the 7th instant. He proceeded to the Governor-General's Palace at Batavia. The Imperial party went on a hunting excursion, in which they shot four tigers, thirty seven hog, and one deer. Two tiger cats were caught alive.

Mr. Marsh, tutor to the young Maharajah of Jeypur, shortly proceeds on leave, his place being taken by Mr Privett of the Police Department, who has resided for a long time in the Vizagapatam hill tracts and knows every mile of the Maharajah's territories. What are his qualifications as a tutor?

Dufferin has went to Allahabad this week, Lord Lansdowne will unveil a portrait of Sir Alfred Lyall in the Muir College, a place where it will stand very fittingly as a memorial of the deep interest the late Lieutenant-Governor took in the educational progress of the United Provinces.

From the reply which Lord Wenlock made to the Address of the Coimbatore Devastanam Committee it appears that the Select Committee of the Legislative Council to enquire into the management of temples in the Presidency, which was appointed some years ago, will be pressed to expedite their Report as soon as possible.

The preliminary Census returns for the Central Provinces, with the exception of one District and one Feudatory State, are —British territory, 10,725,000; and Feudatory States, 2,050,000. During the past ten years there has been an increase of 9 per cent in British territory and about 20 per cent in native territory.

The Madras Government having approved of the suggestion of Mr Hill, its Press Superintendent, that all Government publications should be published and sold at the Government Press, it is now asserted that the branch of the Lawrence Asylum Press at Ootacamund, will, from the next official year, be known as a Government press, and worked as such.

The employment of women in Government offices in England is progressing. The Post Office led the way, and now the War Office is following suit. A few weeks ago there were seventeen women clerks in that Department, now there are twenty, and it is proposed to bring the number up to forty. As yet the female clerks are only employed in typewriting.

We (the *Morning Post*) learn that Government has under its serious consideration the advisability of assuming the offensive against the opposition to the Age of Consent Bill by prosecuting one of the native journals for certain utterances on the subject of the Bill. The case has been referred to the Advocate-General for opinion, but we consider that any such action would be ill advised. It would simply make "martyrs" of men whose obscurity is otherwise assured.

The *Bangabasi* says that a subscription list has been circulated among the pure Hindus of Calcutta and the Mohamedans to pay the cost of sending delegates to England to represent the grievances of the Hindus in Parliament as regards the Age of Consent Bill. In the course of a couple of days upwards of one thousand rupees were realised. Another authority says that the mission is to be entrusted to the charge of Mr N N Ghose.

A Vernacular paper reports the *shraddh* ceremony of a rich landholder of Rajshahi, and says that no less than thirty thousand Brahmins were fed daily, in addition to a number of Sudras and beggars which could not be counted. Sixteen jars of pure silver, and many silver plates were given away to Brahmin pandits over and above their usual fees. Among the gifts bestowed were an elephant, a goat and a fat bull.

A blind girl, Miss Aston, aged 16, has matriculated at the Melbourne University. She has been blind from infancy, but is uncommonly bright and intelligent as well as pretty. Among other subjects, she passed in French, Latin, arithmetic and algebra and is an excellent musician. She was accompanied by an assistant teacher from the School for the Blind—where she was educated for eight years—who translated her answers for her.

The strained relations between the German Emperor and Prince Bismarck have reached an acute stage. The Paris *Figaro* states that the Emperor has decided to bring Prince Bismarck, not before the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, but before a court martial, to which Prince Bismarck, holding rank in the Army, is amenable. He will be summoned on his honour to say whether he is the author of certain articles attacking the Government.

The *Statesman* hears that a petition has been presented to the Viceroy from a large number of priests in Lhassa, besides several other influential Thibetans, protesting against the establishment of any trade mart on the frontier. Acting under Chinese influence, the Lhassa authorities, it is reported, have appealed to Pekin for protection against the invasion of the "foreign devils," which, they say, is invariably initiated under the pretext of trading.

Cattle disease is now very prevalent at St Thomas' Mount and its vicinity. Murrain, rinderpest, and anthrax having broken out among the cattle. The revenue officials are endeavouring to exterminate the disease by the segregation of cattle, &c. It is feared that unless special precautionary measures are adopted, diseases among the people will also spread, consequent upon the consumption of the diseased cattle by scavengers and other members of the lower classes.

Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart., has forwarded Rs 5,000 to the trustees of the Bombay Parsee charity funds, in honour of the ceremony of investing three of his *grand-children with the sacred emblems of* Zoroastrianism, with a request that the capital may be kept intact, and the interest accruing thereon be devoted for purposes similar to that above referred to in cases of children of poor parents. Sir Dinshaw's second son has also placed the same amount in the hands of the said Trustees, with a similar request.

The examinations at the Dehra Dun Forest School, to be held this month, will be conducted for the first time under the supervision of the Board of Control, instead of, as heretofore, under the local command of the Inspector General of Forests. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the expansion and improvement of its educational staff, which will be strengthened by an agricultural chemist from Europe. The whole scope of the school will now be more cosmopolitan in character, so as to attract all classes in India.

At the meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras the other day Mr John Adam and Dr Duncan paid a touching tribute to the memory of the late General MacDonald. It was unanimously resolved —"That the Senate places on record its regret at the death of General MacDonald, and its recognition of the services rendered by him to education in this Presidency. Also that the Registrar be requested to communicate the sympathy of the Senate with the members of his family in their bereavement."

A Brahmin writes to the *Indian Spectator* giving a few results of the controversy of the Age of Consent Bill. He says —"It has taught thousands of Hindus what *garbhadhan* ceremony means. It was not known, because not practised. It has brought into ridicule the one-sided culture of India. For back India's political advancement by half a century. Proved the plasticity and the wonderful adaptability of our Shastras and Shastrins. It has taught Hindus that a girl does not grow into a woman at ten. Strange as it may sound, this fact was not known to a vast majority of my countrymen." Nothing could be more absurd and mischievous than this.

A Calcutta paper explains Sir Romesh Chunder's illness —"He is in a delicate state of health, and it was for this he had to resign his high post. He could not attend the meeting of the Select Committee, because he apprehended some shock to his system from the opposition that he expected from Sir Andrew Scoble. He was assured that Sir Andrew Scoble had committed to memory a good many Sanskrit *Slokas* from Sanskrit works. The idea of Sir Andrew Scoble uttering Sanskrit *Slokas*, one after the other in rapid succession, in his European accent, gave him such a fright that he, after mature consideration, declined to face the spectacle."

Mr Rudra, Barrister-at-law, says *Rise and Raynet*, has made a name for himself wherever he has been. He can never advocate a cause without getting into hot water with the Judges. At Mysore, he had to apologise to the Judges. Now we find his name struck off the rolls of advocates by a full Bench of the Nizam's city High Court, for passing, while pleading in one of the Presidency Courts, some severe strictures on the manner in which justice was dispensed in the Nizam's courts of law. The following is the order of suspension of Mr Rudra from practice in the Hyderabad Courts by the Prime Minister:—"Being a Barrister of H H's High Court of Judicature, Mr Rudra, in a Court of Justice, made offensive remarks regarding the Judges of the High Court, respect for whom it was incumbent on him as duty to promote. A conference of the Full Bench, on the administrative side called upon him for an explanation of this conduct. After considering his reply, it was unanimously resolved as follows. Mr Rudra's explanation is unsatisfactory. The license granted to him, to practise in the Court of His Highness should as a punishment be revoked. The permission therefore which had been accorded to Mr Rudra to practise in the Courts of His Highness is, by way of punishment, hereby rescinded."

Local and Provincial

The Maharajah.—His Highness the Maharajah left for Ootacamund on Friday last, 27th instant, where, it is believed he will remain for about two months.

Cholera in Kolar.—We are sorry to have to state that this terrible disease is still present at the Gold mines, though not quite so fatal as it was a week ago.

The Chief Secretary.—We learn that during the absence of Mr. I Ananda Rao at Madras for some time to come, Mr Mackaskaya will look after the duties of the Chief secretary.—M. H.

The Weather.—The weather is very temperate just now, the heat during the day being very oppressive. Still as compared with other places we have not much to complain of. It is much hotter in Madras.

Export of Tamarind to England.—This fruit having been found to be very useful in the dressing of cotton goods by English and American dyers, large quantities of it are sent to Madras for export to England and America.—D. P.

Municipality Civil and Military Station.—Mr J. W. Hayes and Mr Melvin Smith having resigned their seats on the Board, notices have been issued to the effect that those who wish to be elected must send in their names before the 14th of next month.

Birthday.—The anniversary of the Birthday of the first Princess Jaya Lakshmammanni was performed on Saturday last. The usual openings with the visit to the second temples at the fort took place. Two balloons were let into the sky which looked like meteors shooting slowly through the firmament.—M. H.

The Kadur-Mysore Gold Mines.—The Kadur Mysore Gold mines is a new undertaking with a capital of £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each, which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the Government leases of two blocks of ground stated to contain gold, situated in the Mysore territory, India.—*Overland Mail, 6th March.*

The Chief Judge.—Our esteemed Chief Judge Mr P. R. A. Thumboo Chettiar visited the Civil and Criminal Courts at the station on the 16th instant. Some of the Magistrates had not yet come to Court. His honor remarked it and note especially the absence of the cause list directed to be hung up outside the Court house for the information of parties and their advocates.—M. H.

A narrow escape.—We learn that last week, a cheetah was found hiding near a hay rick at Chenigal, Yedatore Taluk. Two young men who went for straw to the rick saw it. The beast attacked one of the two men when the other set upon it and sustained injuries on his arm. An alarm was raised and four or five of the villagers coming up killed the brute by sheer beating with clubs.—M. H.

SIQUAD.—This gentleman continues to draw large crowds every evening on the Parade ground. His car, drawn by four horses, takes its station at six o'clock first he draws tooth, and then calls for a rheumatism subject to come up and he cured. He has not yet failed in one instance, and there is always a man ready to be operated upon. He finishes up by selling his medicines, and he must dispose of thousands of bottles every evening. If he remains here much longer, we fancy, there will not be patients enough for him to operate on.

General Summary.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has been applied to for the appointment of a qualified European Veterinary Surgeon to fill the post of Vice-Principal of the College of Agriculture, Madras.

THE DEWANSHIP OF TRAVANCORE.—Mr. S. Shunga Sastri, being the Senior Dewan Peshkar, and having several times acted as Dewan, has, it appears every chance of succeeding Mr. T. Rama Rao, should he retire.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.—In the Punjab University Examination now being held there are altogether 1,175 candidates, of whom 737 are Hindus, 310 Mahomedans, 104 Sikhs, and 24 Christians. The proportion of Hindus and the minority of Sikhs is noticeable.

RATES FOR TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE.—The revised rates for telegrams to Europe, came into force from the 1st instant and are 1st portion, per word Rs. 2-13 and letter Rs. 2-13 per word and letter. Turkey Rs. 2-9 per word. Press telegrams to the United Kingdom are Sixteen Annas to Rs. per word.

THE LAW COLLEGE.—The Secretary of State for India recently appointed a Principal for the Law College at Madras and he will start immediately for India to take up his appointment. Mr. Grieg, who is well, thereby removes one of the obstacles to the Law Classes being opened after the Midsummer holidays. If the new High Court buildings be ready in the meantime, the Law College will be located in the present Court House.

KALAHASTI ZEMINDARI.—The local Government has directed the Collector of North Arcot to place at the disposal of the Dewan of the Kalahasti Zemindari, a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 for urgent irrigation works in that zemindari, and has resolved to appoint the additional Deputy Tahsildar for the talukas of Wandiwash, Punamalai and Arcot, in order to relieve the tahsildars of their magisterial work and to enable them to move about freely.

MALAYALAM EXAMINERS.—A meeting of about fifty Malyali graduates resident in Madras was held on Saturday, the 21st instant at 7-30 P.M. at Pudupet Mahal, Mount Road, for the purpose of considering the present system of appointing Malayalam Examiners to the Madras University. Mr. G. Paramasiwarao Pulay, B.A., presided. It was resolved that the Malyalam Examiners generally appointed by the University, were not the most competent men available, and with a view to take the necessary steps for remedying the evil a Committee of five graduates was appointed. The meeting dispersed at about 7-30 P.M.

THE LATE MR. S. SITHARAMA CHARTY.—A correspondent writes:—It is with feelings of profound regret that I have to record the death of this venerable Pundit on the evening of Friday last, at his residence in Muthialpet, Black Town. The deceased was the senior Telugu Pundit in the late Government Normal School (now Teachers College) and retired on pension only about four or five years ago. He was a remarkable Telugu scholar of great research and erudition, and in him the Telugu people may be said to have lost a great thinker. He published among other minor books and annotations a very elaborate Telugu Dictionary known as *Nighantu Ratnakaram*, under the auspices of the Madras School Book Society, which put him down a honorarium of Rs. 5,000. This Dictionary is written on the model of Webster's Comprehensive English Dictionary. It is said to have occupied the author's close and anxious attention for over 20 years of his life. He was of great help to the Director of Public Instruction in passing the proofs of the many Telugu works published annually by his Department. A part from his great works, the series of *Sadhu vakyas* or short and pithy sayings on morality and religion for the edification of the Hindu youth, are beautiful in themselves, and shows the simplicity of the author's mind. He lately published a Telugu Grammar, which is now prescribed a Text for B. A. Examination in that language. He had a decent income, and lived a very happy and contented life."

Extracts.

THE MADRAS ARBITRATION COURT

The Mail.—A meeting was held yesterday evening at Castle Kernan, South Beach, the residence of Mr. S. Bilgiri Iyengar, Attorney-at-Law, for the purpose of establishing an Arbitration Court in the City of Madras. A large number of influential and wealthy native gentlemen, both Hindu and Mahomedan, were present and the room was occupied by Rajah Sir Savalay Krishnaswamy Mudaliar, K.C.I.E.

Mr. Bilgiri Iyengar commenced the proceedings by reading a pamphlet on the proposed Arbitration Court setting forth the necessity of such an institution, and the advantages it would confer on the public. Dewan Bahadur Ragoonatha Rao, in addressing the meeting said that the proposal must commend itself to those present, because it was not for the purpose of drawing money, but for stopping the drain of it from the pockets of litigants. It was for certain reasons not the interests of the successful lawyers who had made the proposal, but they had consulted not their personal interests but the interests of the public. Hitherto, they had been experimented upon by the Courts of Law for so long a length of time that they all knew that the greatest misfortune that could happen to any one of them was to go to those Courts of Law. He need not place, before them instances, because he believed that every one of them had had some opportunity of learning the truth of his remark. In the some instances it would be waste of time to tell them that the proposal was a very good one, and, provided the general public would patronise it, it would prove a living and useful institution whereby the good of the public would be secured. He did not think that even Government would be sorry to lose its stamp revenue, because Government know that litigation was going on to such an extent that if it was possible to put a stop to it in any legal manner it would do so. But it found this impossible. Therefore, if any institution was brought into existence whereby litigation would be reduced, the rulers of the land would be delighted. A few self-interested people might suffer, but even they would, he thought, not grudge the existence of this institution. He therefore recommended the measure to their favourable consideration, and as Mr. Bilgiri Iyengar had said, if they would only contribute their mite towards the creation and maintenance of this institution they would be conferring a great boon, not only upon themselves but on the country to which they belonged.

After the meeting had been addressed in Hindustani and Telugu by other speakers that Dewan rose and said that it gave him great pleasure to preside on the occasion of the opening of the Arbitration Court, which his friend, Mr. Bilgiri Iyengar, had had in contemplation for some years past. They were all aware that Arbitration Courts, called a Panchayet, were in vogue as among them, but they had become extinct, and they had now recourse to the Courts of Law, where they spent an immense amount of money, which would not be the case if they settled their disputes by arbitration. The advantages that would result from a well constituted organisation would be manifold. But they would pardon him when he said that the institution would prove beneficial only if it was well managed. He had himself been engaged as an arbitrator in settling disputes, and he could assure them that it took up a deal of time. But the good resulting from such arbitration highly compensated one for such loss of time. Dewan Bahadur Ragoonatha Row would bear him out in his statement, for since the time he had retired from the public service his work was daily increasing in this direction. When people came to understand that the Arbitration Court now opened was work done right and just principles, the Court would find more work than it could possibly get through. Poona had an institution of this kind which was working very well. With these few words and with the permission of the gentlemen present, he would declare the Arbitration Court open. (Applause.)

After some further business the proceedings terminated.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL PASSED

At a meeting of the Viceregal Council held on Thursday (19th) at the Marble Hall, His Excellency the President then closed the debate in the following speech:—

I might almost leave the case where it has been left by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. As, however, strong personal appeals have been again and again made to me, either to cause the Bill to be abandoned altogether, or to postpone its further consideration, I will say a few words to explain why it is that the Government of India cannot adopt either of those courses. It can, at any rate, scarcely be contended that during the months which have passed since this Bill was introduced into Council its provisions have not been adequately discussed. From that day until the present it has been criticised and examined with extraordinary ingenuity, and an amount of research and erudition has been brought to bear upon its consideration so great, that we are justified in believing that little remains to be said either for or against our proposal. I cannot therefore bring myself to share the opinions of those who would have us postpone the passing of the Bill in order to give time for further discussion—time which would be used for the purpose of still further unsettling the public mind, and misrepresenting the scope and intention of the measure.

The opposition which it has encountered has proceeded from three quarters. There is in the first place, the general suspicion which has been occasioned in the public mind from the fact that the Government of India has determined to legislate upon a subject which, although it does not immediately affect the marriage law of any section of the community, has an indirect bearing upon the social usages of one of those sections. To the mere ignorant portion of the public an appeal has been made upon the ground that its religion is threatened by the action of the Government of India, and this statement has probably been enough to cause uneasiness to many who are entirely unaware of the real scope of the Bill, who do not read the discussions which take place in Council or even those which are to be found in the columns of the newspapers, and who are ready, upon the mere affirmation of the framers of hostile Resolutions of the conveners of public meetings, summoned under the circumstances so well described by the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, to testify their alarm and their conviction that their spiritual welfare is seriously threatened. Of the opposition which we have encountered from this quarter, all that I have to say is that I hope and believe that it will be of a transient character, and that the Hindu community, and even the most unenlightened section of it, will in time find out that its religion is not in danger by what we are about to do. Although we cannot blame the credulous listeners who are led to believe assertions of this kind, made on apparently good authority, we have, I think, a right to complain of those who are reckless enough to disseminate such statements and, upon so slender a pretext, to fan the embers of a dangerous agitation. I earnestly trust that even those who are so ready to support the Government on occasions will, at any rate, have the honesty to see that its objects and effects are not exaggerated or misrepresented, and that if the Government is attacked, it is not attacked for doing what it has neither done nor intends to do.

"The main value of the opposition which the Bill has met has, however, originated not so much in sources of this kind as in the belief, apparently entertained by many devout Hindus, that the new law will involve a direct interference with a specific religious observance. We are told that the Hindu religion requires the consummation of marriage immediately upon the attainment of puberty by the wife, that puberty is not unfrequently attained prior to the age of twelve, that if in such cases the marriage is consummated, the person who so consummates it will find himself an offender against the Penal Code, owing to the performance of an act which his religion requires him not to leave unperformed. Such interference on the part of the British Government is, we are told, in direct opposition to the terms of the Queen's Proclamation, and this argument has been largely, and I must say most unscrupulously, used for the purpose of discrediting the Bill and impeaching a breach of faith to the Government which has introduced it. Now, with regard to this contention, let me say at once that no Government of India has yet admitted, and that no Government of India will I hope ever be found to admit, that the Queen's Proclamation, to which the appeal is made, is capable of any such interpretation as that which has been placed upon it by those who used this argument. If that interpretation is to cover the case now under discussion, we must read the Queen's Proclamation as a contract that, whenever the requirements of public morality, or of the public welfare, moral or material, are found to be in conflict with the alleged requirements of any of the various religions prevailing in the country, religion is to prevail and consideration affecting public health, public morality and the general comfort and convenience of the Queen's subjects are to become of no account. The contention is on the face of it a preposterous one. Such a contract would have been absolutely retrograde and out of place in the great charter issued in 1858 by one of the most humane and enlightened sovereigns who have ever ruled over the nations of the earth.

"I will venture to say that, in the eyes of every reasonable man or woman, the pledges contained in the Queen's Proclamation must be read with a twofold reservation, upon which the Government has always acted and which was not specified in the letter of the contract, simply because it had always been acted upon and was *patently obvious and* well understood. The first of those reservations is this, that in all cases where demands preferred in the name of religion would lead to practices inconsistent with individual safety and the public peace, and condemned by every system of law and morality in the world, it is religion, and not morality, which must give way. It has already been pointed out that this reservation has been invariably insisted upon, and examples have been adduced in which, from time to time, the Government of India has intervened in order to prohibit certain acts, which unquestionably had the sanction of religion, upon the ground that those acts were opposed to the general interests of society. The precedents afforded by our legislation against infanticide, against the immolation of widows, and against the immunities enjoyed by Brahmins, have been appropriately cited as illustrations of the argument. Every one of these enactments were, if we are to accept the narrow interpretation of the Queen's Proclamation, acts of interference with the religious belief or worship of the Queen's subjects from which those in authority under the Queen were charged to abstain on pain of her highest displeasure. Sir Andrew Scoble has very properly referred those who rely upon the construction of the Proclamation, and who hold that it entirely debars the Government of India from legislating in respect to any matters affecting the religions of the people of India, to the provisions of the Act under which our business is at this moment being conducted—I mean the Indian Councils Act of 1861, which is the statutory embodiment, in precise terms, of the general principles set forth in the Royal Proclamation. Now that Act, far from absolutely precluding the Government of India from dealing with matters affecting religion expressly contemplates the possibility of such legislation becoming necessary, although it safeguards it from irresponsible initiation. The words of the 19th section show as clearly as possible that subject to proper precautions legislation such as that which is taking place was contemplated by her Majesty's advisers who were responsible both for the Proclamation and for the Act from which I have just quoted. But I will quote, as embodying what I believe to have been invariably recognised as the principle applicable to such cases, the terms of the Judgment of the Privy Council when the abolition of the practice of *Sati* came before them upon appeal. The Council recommended that the petition should be dismissed for four reasons of which the third ran as follows:—'Because the Regulation, (that is the Regulation forbidding *Sati*) cannot properly be regarded as a departure from the just and established principles of religious toleration, on the observance of which the stability of the British Government in India mainly depends, and because the rite is not prohibited as a religious act, but as a flagrant offence against society. The framers of the judgment proceed to say that it admits of question whether the rite is sanctioned by the religious institutes of the Hindus; by many of the most learned Hindus of the present day it is regarded as absolutely sinful;' and it is added in the fourth reason that it was the duty of Govern

most so prohibit a practice which so powerfully tended to deprive the national feeling and character, and which taught perverted religion to predominate over the best feelings of the heart' The rite was therefore pronounced illegal, and its observance prohibited.

"The words which I have quoted appear to me to be singularly opposite in the present instance, where we are dealing with what may most appropriately be described as 'a flagrant offence against society,' and the reservation is one which should, in my opinion, be made in reference to all cases in which the sanctions of morality and those of religion are in direct conflict I would, moreover, ask whether such a reservation is not especially necessary when the religion with which we have to deal is the *Hindu religion* I trust that neither here nor elsewhere shall I allow myself to say a word which might sound in the ears of the Hindu subjects of her Majesty disrespectful towards the faith which they profess It is a faith of which some of the tenets are worthy of a place amongst the articles of the noblest and purest creeds professed by the most civilised nations of the earth But there is probably no religion more cumbered by superimposed traditions, more hampered by *accretions of doubtful value*, more perplexing to its votaries, owing to its fluctuating and elastic character It is a religion which is so extensive with the life—social, political and domestic—of those who profess it Every act, every incident of the daily life of a Hindu, has its religious aspect I believe I am right in saying that the *Sastras* lay down that whatever a man does should be done with a religious object Let us give all credit to a religion which obtains so strong a *hold upon those who profess it*, and which so entirely pervades their existence But the very fact that we are concerned with such a religion renders it doubly necessary for those who are responsible for the Government of the country to be cautious how they allow themselves to admit that religion must be allowed to block the way whenever it can be shown that a religious sanction of some kind or of another can be discovered for the practice which it is sought to control or to forbid To say that everything which such a religion enjoins must be recognised as an insuperable barrier, to be on no account traversed by the course of legislation, would mean the complete and fatal paralysis of the law as a reforming agency The question then which we have to decide is whether we are to postpone, or to abandon, a useful measure of reform, demanded in the interests of humanity, calculated to effect a material improvement in the Hindu race, and supported by a majority of the Hindu *community, mainly upon the ground* that it is objected to by a minority of that community upon the strength of a religious canon of doubtful authority—a religious canon which rests upon sanctions so slight that its transgression can be atoned for by the payment of a nominal fine

"What I have said seems to lead inevitably to the second of the two reservations of which I spoke a moment ago It is this, that in all cases where there is a conflict between the interests of morality and those of religion, the Legislature is bound to distinguish, if it can, between essentials and non-essentials, between the great fundamental principles of the religion concerned and the subsidiary beliefs and accretionary dogmas which have accidentally grown up around them In the case of the Hindu religion such a discrimination is especially needful, and one of the first questions which we have to ask ourselves is, assuming that the practice with which our proposed legislation will interfere is a practice supported by religious sanctions, whether those sanctions are of first-rate importance and absolutely obligatory, or whether they are of minor importance and binding only in a slight degree

"Now, I venture to affirm that the discussion which has taken place has established beyond controversy that the particular religious observance which we are asked to respect is, in the first place, a local observance, and one far from being universally recognised by those who profess the Hindu faith, It is a practice which is, in the main peculiar to the Province of Bengal, and which is followed only in a portion of that Province, and only by certain classes within that portion It will not be contended that devout Hindoos is not to be found outside this restricted area, but the Hindus of other parts of India do not *share the* alarm with which this Bill is regarded in Bengal In the next place, it is admitted that the religious sanctions by which the practice is supported are of the weakest kind The elaborate statement recently published by Dr Bhandarkar of the Deccan College at Poona, *who is admitted to be one of the highest* existant authorities upon questions of Hindu religious law, makes it perfectly clear that the precepts upon which the practice in question rests may be regarded as permissive only. It is conceded on all hands that under certain circumstances, the consummation of the marriage may lawfully be postponed, and that even where it is not lawfully postponed, the omission of the necessary acts is an offence which may be expiated by the slenderest and most insignificant penalties It was stated a few days ago by Mr Javerdal Ummeshankar Yajnik, in the eloquent speech delivered by him at the meeting recently held at Bombay, that it might be said without exaggeration of the eighteen millions of the Hindu population to whom he was referring, that the bulk of them not only did not perform the *Garbadhan* ceremony, but even the name of it is not known to them Look again at the evidence which we have received from his Highness the Maharajah of *Jeypore with regard to the manner in which* these questions are regarded by the Chiefs and Sardars of Rajputana, who are well described in Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mookerjee's admirable letter as 'rigid and orthodox Hindus and far from likely to break the laws of their religion without compunction Look also at the outspoken utterances of such men as our hon'ble colleague Mr Nullar, as Mr Telang, as his Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, as His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram as Mr Justice Muttusawmi Aiyar of Madras and, even in Bengal, of such men as his Highness the Maharajah of Bettiah, His Highness the Maharajah of Darbhunga, or in Calcutta itself, as Rajah Durga Churn Law, lately our colleague in the Legislative Council, as Babu P C Mozumdar, whose note on the subject deserves the most attentive study, and as Dr Rash Behari Ghose, the eminent pleader, who has stated that, within his knowledge, the *Garbadhan* ceremony is admittedly not observed in many respectable Hindu families and is not unfrequently more honoured in the breach than in the observance. I cannot, in the face of the evidence of such men as these, accept without a protest the statement of our hon'ble colleague Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, whose absence from the Council I deeply regret, that we are 'forcing this reform upon an unwilling people' To them, and to many more who have raised their voices in support of the measure, I desire to offer a public acknowledgment of the service which they have rendered, I feel convinced that the time is not far off when their fellow citizens, with an exception, will recognise *that such men as these, rather than* they who have so noisily and so thoughtlessly repeated the patriotic cry 'our religion is in danger', are the true leaders of public opinion in this country

"I will, however not further pursue this branch of the subject, which has been fully dealt with by previous speakers If we can say not only that the observance under discussion is far from being regarded by the majority of those who profess the Hindu religion as essential, but also that its practice is repugnant to common sense, abhorrent to modern civilisation, debasing to those who adopt it, and detrimental to the physical and moral welfare of the race, we may I think, consider that we have placed it completely outside the category of those religious customs and observances on behalf of which the Queen's Proclamation may be invoked, and which are deserving of recognition and protection at the hands of the responsible law givers of British India

"I will now pass for a moment to the third great objection which has been raised against the measure. It is the objection of fear, upon the anticipation that it will lead to vexatious action by the police, to prosecutions instituted from vindictive motives, and to criminal investigations into *family matters of the most* domestic and private character Of this objection I will say that, whatever may be our opinions with regard to some of the arguments which have been brought forward against the Bill, there can be no doubt as to the perfect sincerity with which this argument has been urged upon us. The apprehension, considering the conditions under which a great part of the population of this country lead their lives, is a perfectly natural one. we should, if we were *situated as they are, probably entertain* a similar apprehension ourselves I would, however in the first place, entreat the public to be cautious how in this or in any other case it allows itself to be too much influenced by arguments founded upon the possibility that a new law is likely to be abused in this manner If the *Government of India had been deterred from legislating whenever it would* be told that its legislation would place in the hands of the police or of private persons a weapon which they might use in an improper manner, many of our most useful enactments would never have found their way into the Code Now, as *far as bona fide* prosecutions are concerned, the assumption that there will be frequent prosecutions under the new section is obviously based on the anticipation that the law will be frequently broken I am sanguine enough to believe that this expectation will not be fulfilled It is an expectation upon which the frequently expressed belief that the new law will be a dead letter is a somewhat remarkable commentary Our proposals, moreover, already command a very large measure of public support, and I do not doubt that in the end Native opinion, which has always called by supporting the law in cases of this kind, will aid by supporting it in this instance also When once it has become established that that which is, I believe, already regarded by a majority of the people of this country as a moral offence and which our hon'ble colleague Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter himself organises as a vice and as a personal question is also an offence which will, render those who commit or those who abet it, *liable to penal consequences*, the offence will, I venture to think, become one of rare occurrence I may observe in passing that it was mainly in deference to the apprehensions of which I have spoken that we found ourselves unable to accept the well meant proposal that we should insert in the Bill, as *an alternative for the limit of age* which we have adopted, the attainment of puberty by the girl This proposal, which seemed to us open to objection upon other grounds, was certainly open to criticism, for the reason that an adoption might have led to investigations far more inquisitorial, and far more repugnant to family sentiment, than any which are likely to take place under the Bill as it stands

"It is, however, contended that the tendency of the Bill will be to encourage proceedings which are not instituted *bona fide* but from malicious motives, and in order to bring disgrace upon the family of the accused, and a moving picture has been drawn of the anguish and humiliation which such proceedings will occasion of the usage to which an innocent woman might be exposed before the question of fact could be satisfactorily disposed of, and of the public scandal which would be created at things which usually *subjudice tribunals* are allowed to be openly discussed in a public Court of Justice. The argument is one which I can assure the Council of the Government of India has most anxiously considered We have, I think, shown our sense of the necessity of guarding against these risks by making the offence a non cognisable one, and thereby increasing the difficulties in the way of vexatious prosecutions. We have also agreed to add to the measure a clause preventing all but District Magistrates from dealing with cases in which husband and wife are concerned, and precluding any police officer below the rank of an inspector from making or taking part in the investigation when one has been directed by the Magistrate

"But it may be urged that these precautions will be of no avail It will be *said, the 'reputation of our families* and the sanctity of our homes will still remain at the mercy of a dismissed servant or an offended neighbour I cannot bring myself to share these gloomy anticipations, or to believe that false charges of this kind will be as common as we are asked to believe. The person who makes them will, in the first place, render himself liable to the most severe punishment The very fact that the offence is to be punished by a heavy penalty increases, as the hon'ble member in charge of the Home Department has well pointed out, that to which the person falsely charging such an offence exposes himself We should moreover, remember that the false witness will have not only the law to reckon with If the charge which he makes is odious, how odious will he be who invents such a charge and how tremendous will be the penalty which he will pay by attracting to himself the indignation of the whole community to which he belongs It is however not only to considerations of this kind that we must look for a safeguard against the danger We have to remember that the person who seeks to prefer a charge of this sort must make out a *prima facie* case, sufficient to a Magistrate of the highest position and respectability—a Magistrate who under existing procedure is satisfied, and bound to take into account the character of the person by whom the charge is preferred. Is it likely under such circumstances that a trumped up accusation will have the desired effect? Is it not much more likely that it will recoil upon the head of him, *who makes it?*

"I do not however wish to press this argument too far, and I will assume that in spite of every precaution there will be cases—I do not for a moment believe that they will be common—in which such charges will be preferred from malice or from *other improper motives. Assuming this to* be the case, all that I would ask the opponents of this Bill to do is to open in their minds what I might call a debtor and creditor account for and against this measure. Let them set upon one side the risks to which I have just referred and which I believe to be substantially small, and let them set upon the other side the certainty that the measure will remove a standing reproach from the Hindu community, and that it will afford to their wives and daughters a protection of which, after the ghastly disclosures which have taken place during the discussion of this measure, —disclosures of which but for their horror more would certainly have been heard,—we cannot for a moment doubt that they stand sorely in need Which way ought the balance to incline? Will not those whose feeling and feelings of true patriotism reply—'We are content to run this risk, we are content to expose ourselves to the annoyance which may in a way the spite of a private enemy or a corrupt informer may occasion to us and to our families for the sake of the good which this change in the law will bring to our sons from whom it will remove a cruel temptation to our daughters, whom it will rescue from the worst of outrages and to the whole Hindu people, whom it will free from a disgraceful reproach'

"I have already explained the reasons for which we have been made to accept the suggestion, which has recommended itself, that we should abandon our intention to raise the age of consent in India at once with the whole question of the marriage law by an addition of marriages contracted with a wife under the age of twelve A *change of the law in this direction* is one which will, I trust, ultimately be demanded by the Hindu community itself if it is not one which, under existing circumstances, we are prepared to impose upon that community So long as we adhere to our present proposal, we may I believe, in an unexceptionable form, a New departure is involved in the enactment of this law which we recommend. The existing law, of which the Indian Penal Code fixes the age at which intercourse with a woman, whether with her consent or without her consent, is an offence against the law No complaint is made of this enactment, nor is it likely that any one will be found bold enough to propose that the protection which is already afforded to these young children should be withdrawn from them The necessity of making something admitted, the only question which the Council has to decide is whether the proposed change that limit at the proper point We contend that the point at which we propose to fix it accords, in all events, more closely with the physiological facts than any other We have been asked to adopt a higher limit, but we desire to keep on the safe side We justify our proposal on the ground that the British Law would fail to provide adequately for the safety of the children of this country if, while it protects them from all other kinds of illicit, it failed to protect them from a particular form of illicit more revolting, and infinitely more disastrous in its effects, as well as in its results, than any other form of illicit intercourse to which they are liable

"I have only one word to add I hope has been expressed that when this Bill has become law the Government of India will closely watch its operation, with the object of ascertaining whether further safeguards are necessary to be taken to prevent its abuse I gladly give the assurance for which we are asked We shall cause the working of the measure to be watched with the utmost attention, and we shall be prepared if the safeguards which we have already accepted should prove insufficient, to strengthen and add to them.'

The motion that the Bill be taken into *consideration being* then carried, the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble moved that the Bill as amended be passed

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Washington 27th March—The Treasury to day purchased 110,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98 10 to 98 25

Poona 29th March—A meeting of about 5,000 native inhabitants was held this evening to memorialise Parliament against the Age of Consent Act. The Memorial stays that Parliament will advise Her Majesty to disallow the Act, which violates the religious and moral sentiments and customs of millions of Her Indian subjects A Committee was appointed to hold meetings in various parts of the country to promote the agitation A subscription list was opened to meet the expenses The proceedings were conducted in the vernacular

Allahabad, 29th March—One good result of the passing of the new Consent Act is that the members of the most learned Brahman caste here, called the Rickwal, resolved yesterday that no girl be married below the age of twelve

Calcutta, 30th March—Rumours are abroad to-day to the effect that the Chief Commissioner of Assam, while on tour, encountered a hostile force at Manipur He was taken prisoner, and his escort of over 300 rifles, after firing all their ammunition, fled No official confirmation of the statement has yet been announced here

31st March—The reports regarding the engagement between the Manipuris and the escort of the Chief Commissioner of Assam have been officially confirmed here The gravest fears are entertained for the safety of Mr Quinton and his party The two Goorkhas who escaped and found their way to Kohima, in the Naga Hills 90 miles distant from the scene of the fight, report that on the 24th instant the party was attacked by Manipuris and outnumbered After fighting the whole day the escort fled, saving themselves under Mr Quinton's orders The telegraph wires have been cut, and there is no communication except through Burma It is believed that Mrs Quinton, with a son and daughter, are also with the party.

Later—Further details regarding the trouble at Manipur have been received It seems that Mr Quinton arrived at Manipur on the 22nd inst. and ordered a Darbar, at which he Commander of the Manipur forces was to be arrested The escort belonged to the 42nd and 44th Goorkhas Each man had 70 rounds of ammunition Captain Cowley with 200 more Goorkhas was due on the 27th instant, and Captain Grant with 80 men was also advancing on Manipur from Tamme

Simla, 30th March—The following are details of the catastrophe at Manipur. Mr Quinton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, reached Manipur on the 22nd instant, the object of the visit being to settle a dispute between the late Maharajah and the insurgents who deposed him. The party consisted of Mr Quinton, Mr Cousins, the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Gordon and Mr Woods, Assistant Commissioners, Mr Grimwood, Political Agent and Mrs Grimwood, and Mr Melville, of the Telegraph Department. The military escort consisted of 470 men of a Goorkha Regiment under command of Colonel Skene, and with it were Captain Butcher, Lieutenants Lugard, Chatterton, Simpson and Brackenbury, Captain Boileau and Surgeon Calvert. The Chief Commissioner, on his arrival, was well received and a Darbar was called for the night of the 23rd instant The camp was attacked, and fighting continued all night and all the next day, when the ammunition of our troops failed The troops then dispersed One Naik and one sepoy only reached Kohima. The fate of the others is uncertain Lieutenant Cowley, with 200 men and Captain Grant with 80 men were advancing to Manipur, and their fate also is considered doubtful The Manipuris were assisted by numbers of Kukis Four regiments and one Mountain Battery have been ordered up at once from Bengal, namely, the 13th Bengal Infantry, the 1-2 Goorkhas, the 36th Sikhs, the 3rd Bengal Infantry, and No 8 Bengal Mountain Battery

The Viceroy has abandoned his tour and reaches Simla to-morrow General Chesney Military Member of Council, has been summoned to meet His Excellency immediately.

London, 1st April—The revenue returns of Great Britain for the financial year just closed, which have been published to-day indicate a surplus of £1,300,000, above the estimate

Turin, 31st March—A meeting of the members of the Bonaparte family has been held here, at which it was decided that Prince Victor should be recognised as the head of the family, Prince Louis agreeing.

Simla, 1st April—The preliminary Census totals give Bombay 806,000, Madras 449,000, Calcutta Municipal area and Port 674,000 and including suburbs Howrah and Bally 969,000 At the last Census the total of the same area was 847,000 The Calcutta Municipal area shows an increase of 92,000, Howrah and Bally an increase of 24,000

Simla, 2nd April—The Deputy Commissioner of Kohima wires that the effect of destroying Mao has been most excellent. The Manipuri Thanaas right up to Khurony have been abandoned, and all the Manipur Naga villagers near have come in with presents The Khonoma Nagas have volunteered to go to Manipur as spies to ascertain the condition of the captured officers.

Two hundred men of the Oxfordshire Regiment join General Graham at Tamum, who will propably reach Manipur on the 17th instant.

Captain Boileau wires from Lakhimpur on April 1st—"The political negotiations having failed, the Subraj's Palace was attacked at dawn on the 24th ultimo. We lost Captain Brackenbury killed, one Subedar and twenty Sepoys wounded The inner palace was fortified with four guns The attacking force was withdrawn at 4 P. M The guns were then placed within 150 yards of the Residency, which was shelled from 5 to 8 P M, when a truce was made, and the Commissioner and others were treacherously made prisoners. The Manipuris opened fire on the Residency at midnight The compound then became untenable, and it was decided that evacuation was inevitable This was carried out at 2 A M, on the 25th ultimo Our men, as they marched across the hills met with opposition at every Thana till they met Captain Cowley's detachment at 10 A M, on the 26th ultimo

THE CASUALTIES.

The 42nd Goorkha Regiment's casualties are—Colonel C. M'D Skene, prisoner, Lieutenant E J. Lugard D S O, slightly wounded, 11 sepoys wounded, 97 men missing 100 of the Goorkhas are at Lakhimpur

The 43rd Goorkha Regiment's casualties are—Captain W. H Simpson, prisoner, 2 native officers and 67 men (including all the Langthobal Detachment) and two sepoys killed

The 44th Goorkha Regiment's casualties are—Captain L. W Brackenbury, killed, one Subedar, two Havildars and 10 sepoys, killed, 9 sepoys wounded; 62 missing.

At Lakhimpur are Captains G H Butcher, and J B. Chatterton, Lieutenant Lugard, Messrs Woods and Gordon, Dr. Calvert, and Mrs. Grimwood.

THE OFFICIAL VERSION

The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar telegraphs the following news throughout Assam, which is said to be correct —"On the 24th instant political negotiations having failed, the Chief Commissioner decided that the capture of Sabraj should be made in the Palace Colonel Skene got 250 men into the Palace, where were four guns in position and 6,000 men A serious engagement ensued, in which Captain Brackenbury and 21 sepoys were wounded The Manipur s then attacked the Residency, and our troops were withdrawn from the Palace The Residency was held till 8 P. M, when an armistice was arranged, and the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Skene, and Messrs Grimwood and Cossins and a bugler went half way to the Palace to meet the Maharajah, when they were pushed within the gate of the post, the bugler only escaping The party in the Residency waited till midnight, when suddenly the guns began playing on the Residency A shell struck the stables killing all the horses, and another shell dismantled the Residency buildings At 2 A M the officers and men evacuated the Residency, being short of ammunition, Captain Brackenbury dying just before from his severe wounds.

Mr Melville, of the Telegraphs, left Manipur for Kohima on the 23rd instant A short way out he was captured and taken to the Palace and imprisoned

Mr Gordon, in a second message, says —"I met Cowley on the 20th instant, and asked the assembled military officers if they could attempt the rescue of the Chief Commissioner They agreed that it was impossible owing to want of ammunition and food.'

THE CAUSES OF THE DISASTER

The causes of the disaster are (1) the Maharajah's using the big guns, (2) the Chief's escort having only forty rounds of ammunition per man and no surplus food, (3) and the Manipur forces being too numerous and well armed

MORE OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Allahabad, 1st April—The following telegram has been sent to all Deputy Commissioners of Assam —"To enable you to refute any incorrect or alarmist rumours, you are informed that the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Skene, Messrs Grimwood, Cossins, Simpson, & Melville have been treacherously seized and detained at Manipur There is no reason to doubt the safety of the captives Only two British Officers remain unaccounted for Our loss is believed to be not large There is absolutely no cause for anxiety on the present information Communicate this to Sub divisional Officers"

A later telegram says that all the European officers are now accounted for, except Lieutenant Brackenbury of the 44th Gurkhas, killed

THE FIRST REPRISALS

Calcutta, 3rd April—The latest details show that the attack on the Chief Commissioner at Manipur was carefully pre arranged Over 6,000 men opposed his small force with 4 guns, with which the Residency and the Treasury were shelled Messrs Lugard and Cubert are also reported wounded Kohima is being rapidly reinforced, and the Manipur stockades at Mao have been taken after a smart brush, without casualties. This prompt action has caused a sense of security in British territory The Military Police have taken up a strong position two miles from the Manipur frontier, which is being fortified The Nagas of the Manipur State are already submitting The destruction of Mao has had a most excellent effect No definite news has yet been received of the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Skene, and the other prisoners

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Calcutta 4th April—Fifty men and some officers of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Pioneer Company have volunteered for service on the frontier The matter has been referred to Government with a strong recommendation

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Bombay 4th April—Sir Andrew Scoble, the retiring Legal Member of the Supreme Council, arrived here yesterday He leaves for England in the *Rome* on Tuesday

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 6 1891

A NEEDED REFORM

Our contemporary of the *Evening Mail* in his issue of the 31st of last month brought to light a gross case of oppression, which, if true, ought to induce the authorities to punish the wrong doers very severely A ryot was tried by an Amildar and sentenced to a month's imprisonment for taking the tamarind off his own tree? We are told that he bought a certain property, on this property stood a tree, the fruit of which was claimed by a discharged Shanbogue This man took away the produce the first year, but the next the purchaser put in an appearance and took the fruit himself The dismissed shanbogue pushed off to the Amildar, and after a great amount of illegality had down goes through, the purchaser of the property together with his father and brother, was sent to prison for a month It turns out that if the tree does not belong to the ryot it is the property of Government, and the shanbogue who took the produce the first year is liable to be prosecuted The ryot now in Jail, took the tamarind in good faith, he believed it belonged to him, and on this ground alone, if on no other, he ought to have been set at liberty The case is one that calls for the immediate attention of the Inspector General of Police, and also of the Government of Mysore Should the facts be as our contemporary has stated them the Amildar ought to be dismissed the service He is not fit to be trusted with power of any kind and should be sent away

But this case has a far wider significance than at first appears It points out clearly that an official who has magisterial powers should have nothing to do with police affairs The duties belonging to the two should be quite separate, and when a case comes up before a magistrate he should know nothing about it. He should hear the evidence and decide accordingly But when an Amildar or a Tahasildar is head of the Police in the district of which he has charge he, becomes prejudiced in favour of or against a person brought before him to be tried, and the punishment he inflicts not may not be according to the offence committed When he has examined into a case in the capacity of a Police officer, and has made up his mind that man is guilty, he will, almost to a certainty, convict that man should he be brought before him to be tried The magistrate will uphold the opinion he came to as a Policeman It is well known that when the Police make up their minds with regard to a person committing a crime they cannot be made to change their opinion If they take up a man that is guilty in their estimation though he may be as innocent of any participation in the offence as a child unborn, they keep to their opinion Much harm may not be done when the person to be tried is brought before a magistrate who has had nothing to do with the case as a Police officer, but when the magistrate and the head of the Police are one and the same person, it may easily be imagined what harm is likely to occur The people will lose all confidence in the way justice is administered, complaints will abound, and there will be general dissatisfaction The Government place a great temptation in the way of an official by allowing him to be the head of the Police, and also try cases that he has already investigated It is almost impossible for him not to be prejudicial against the person whom he is trying, he will not choose that his labour should all be thrown away Besides, if he as a magistrate upsets the work he performed as a Police man he would be charged with inconsistency, and the people would criticise his proceeding, and might not have a very flattering opinion of him The Indian National Congress is doing its best to have the Judicial Department separated from the Revenue But in Mysore the matter is worse still, for, Police and magisterial duties have to be performed by one and the same person and in too many cases, performed badly The people of the province should set their faces against the present order of things, and demand that a change shall be brought about

DEATH OF SIR T MADAVA ROW

One of the greatest Statesmen of India has passed away We deeply regret to announce to our readers that Raja Sir T. Madhava Row breathed his last on the morning of the 4th instant We cannot do better than publish the following account of this renowned Statesman taken from the *Madras Mail* of Saturday last —

It is our painful duty to have to record the death this morning at 11 o'clock, of Rajah Sir T Madava Row K C S I, at the age of 63 Owing to the late hour at which we received the information of his death we are unable to do more than give an outline of his distinguished career Sir Tanjore Madava Row was born at Coombaconum, in the Tanjore District, in 1828 He was the son of R Ranga Row, a former Dewan of Travancore, and nephew of R Veera Row who had also occupied the same important office Sir Madava Row was a Brahmin, as his name indicates, and was a Mahratta In 1841 he commenced his education in the High School of the Madras University where he was considered one of the most intelligent pupils under Mr E P Powell, C S I In 1846 he obtained a diploma from the University as a scholar of the highest class with the ring of a proficient of the First Class Not long afterwards he was a mark of rare distinction, so he felt to temporarily fill the post held by Mr Powell himself, viz that of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University In 1847 Sir Madava Row entered the Accountant General's Office Madras and continued therein until the 30th April 1849 He was about to be promoted to a situation of much higher rank and emolument when he was preferred to the appointment of preceptor to the sons of the Maharajah of Travancore He fulfilled his duties in that capacity with such ability credit and success, that in July, 1853, he was advanced to the important post of Dewan Peshkar Two years later the Maharajah wrote to Sir Madava Row in very appreciative terms, referring to the unsullied zeal with which he undertook and succeeded in improving his (the Maharajah's) nephews and to the zeal, interest and integrity manifested by him in his capacity of a public servant, and to the skill with which he conducted the affairs that immediately concerned himself as Dewan Peshkar The Maharajah concluded by saying that these services were too valuable to pass unnoticed or unrewarded Other gentlemen too including Lord Harris, the Governor of Madras, inforced in most laudatory terms to the good work that Sir Madava Row had done

Besides improving the condition of two Districts of which he held independent charge, Sir Madava Row signalised his administration by putting a stop to the frauds practised in the transport of salt from Nagercoil to Travancore Mr J B Norton publicly spoke of him as "a splendid example of what a native may do in the native Indian Administration" In 1858 Sir Madava Row became Dewan, and at once inaugurated those great reforms which have established his claims as an able and successful administrator He greatly reduced the general scale of Travancore by reducing the high rates of export and import duties, and by further remitting other fiscal restrictions He also completely revised the prevailing system of administering civil and criminal justice He laid down a better plan of popular education, he improved the provision for the medical wants of the people and he projected a liberal scale of public works with a scheme of communications such as was unknown out of British India Though his plans greatly increased the expenditure of the State, its annual income still showed a clear margin of surplus On the 30th April, 1860, Dewan Madava Row was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India After a long service of fourteen years Sir Madava Row in May 1872, resigned the office of Dewan of Travancore, on a pension of Rs 500 per mensem, secured to him by the Rajah of that State In the Parliamentary Blue Book on the Moral and Material Progress of India for 1871 72, the following testimony is borne to Rajah Sir Madava Row's services —

The State of Travancore in the extreme south of the Peninsula with its revenue of half a million, is one of the best governed parts of India And the wholesome administration is admirably directed Sir T Madava Row, K C, S I, who has now resigned the office of Dewan of Travancore, was an able statesman and the present prosperity of the State is due in a great measure to his judgment and integrity

Lord Napier of Merchiston and Ettrick, in March, 1872, when temporarily filling the Viceroyalty, offered a seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council to Sir Madava Row, who, notwithstanding the pressing request of the Acting Governor of Madras, Sir A J Arbuthnot, was obliged to decline it for private reasons Shortly after, Maharajah Holkar of Indore invited Sir Madava Row to become the Prime Minister of the Indore State In February 1878, he entered on this office on the condition that he would stay in Indore for three years only Not long after his arrival at Indore, Lord Northbrook proposed to Sir Madava Row to proceed to England to give evidence in matters of finance before the Finance Committee of the House of Commons But he could not be spared from Indore Before the expiry of the second year of his engagement with the Maharajah of Indore, but with the consent of Maharajah Holkar the Government of India, in April 1875, appointed Sir Madava Row to be Prime Minister of the Baroda State In Baroda his services were as successful as they were at Travancore In scarcely more than four years Sir Madava Row, who took charge of an empty treasury was able to deposit to the credit of the Baroda State the sum of eighty lakhs of rupees in the Public Treasury at Bombay

Sir Madava Row has always been held in the highest estimation by every high public functionary who has had any opportunity of watching his career S Charles Trevelyan, K C B, when Governor of Madras, said "I hope that, with the co operation of the Rajah and the Resident, Madava Row will work out great benefits to (Travancore) and thus confer new honour on the Hindu nation" Mr P N Maltby Resident in Travancore, wrote as follows —

The Dewan Madava Row is a very remarkable man I have never yet met with native of India who has obtained such complete mastery over our language or such intimate knowledge and appreciation of the modes of English thought in matters of political economy and Government I may add, that nothing has made me more thoroughly proud of the effects which English influence and English laws have produced in the Native mind than my intercourse with the Dewan Madava Row and Shungoony Menon

Lord Napier Governor of Madras addressed Sir Madava Row on the occasion of his investiture with the Order of the Star of India in the following terms —

Sir Madava Row Your government and the people of Madras are happy to welcome you back to spend what may be called the foundation of your fortune and position which have been so conspicuously and so fully on another scene of work of Royal favour which you have this day received at the hands of that the attorney and dignity of Our Queen Empress in token of her esteem for the service Her Majesty has been pleased to confer on Her Majesty's behalf the service rendered to the Princes and people of India by one of the Indian Princes Your Excellency administration, as related in the duty to itself and to her representative in this Empire Continue to serve the Maharajah with honesty and wisdom fulfilling the calling and intention of his Highness faithfully to his people The mission and your services This is not the final and transitory sign but Remember that the spirit and sign of Indian Minister serving a good Indian Sovereign is one which may have a lasting influence on the policy of England and on the future of Native Governments

And Professor Fawcett said in the House of Commons, observed that Sir Madhava Row administered Travancore with so much skill as justly to entitle him to be considered the Turgot of India He found Travancore, when he went there in 1859, in the lowest stage of degradation He has left it a model State This is the kind of man for whom we have no proper opening—at a time when our resources are declared to be inadequate, and when, if the opium revenue failed us, we should not know where to turn for the amount required" Besides his eminent scholastic attainments, which led to his appointment as a Fellow both of the Madras and Bombay Universities, Sir Madava Row was a thorough master of the English language in which he wrote with great facility He received the title of "Rajah" on the 1st January, 1877, on the assumption of the title "Empress of India" by the Queen In him India has lost one of her most notable Statesmen

THE BRADLAUGH MEMORIAL.

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that nothing has yet been done to perpetuate this memory of the late Mr Bradlaugh It will be remembered with what enthusiasm he was received in Bombay in December 1889, what crowds collected to see him land, how thousands listened to the speech he made, how he was the observed by observers He went back to England, and after working gratuitously for this country during the remainder of his life, he died, and it was naturally expected the people of India would do all in their power to honour his memory But this they have not done In respect of the land has any amount of money worth mentioning been collected Madras has only got together the wretched sum of *Rs. 180, with the result* that Mr Bradley Norton, who promised to give Rs 500 has withdrawn his offer, and says he will have nothing more to do with the movement This is to be regretted as Mr Norton is a strong friend of the Natives, he has championed their cause for years past, and was ready to do the sum for years to come But so long as apathy and deadness will be sure to disgust him, and he will not work with that spirit he did before Mr Norton made a communication to a Madras paper to the effect that the place they were willing to avail themselves of the services of Mr Bradlaugh when living, but that they will not have him now that he is dead It is to be feared this holding back of money on the part of the people will produce a bad effect upon the friends of India at home The matter will take the form with ingratitude that we will say that if they help them they will receive no thanks As soon as they have done all they could they will be forgotten It is not worth while to do honour to the departed if the people would only honour themselves and hang in money The matter ought to have been taken in hand earlier but the old saying holds good in this case—"better late than never" Why should not the people of Bangalore take the lead in this matter? They would do themselves honour by so doing It their act an example to the rest of India and others will not follow the fault will not rest with the inhabitants of this place, but with others Let the honoured name of Bradlaugh be honoured in completed fact, and let that place be Bangalore

Occasional Notes

Sir Martin Durand Foreign Secretary, has arrived at Simla He is now completely restored in health

The rumour that was current in Trivandrum that the Dewan, Mr Rama Row C I I, was about to retire, is declared to be untrue

Maharajah Holkar is reported to have made a grant of a lakh of rupees for the instruction of his Mahomedan subjects, side by side with Hindus

The total population of the Feudatory Indian States, according to the Census taken on the night of the 27th February, amounted to 253,053, as compared with 279 095 at the former Census, taken on the 31st December 1887

The following is an estimate of the world's population in 1890 —Europe 380 200 000, Asia, 800,000 000 Africa, 127,000 000, Australasia, 4 730 000 North America, 89 250,000 South America, 36,420,000 Total 1,187,600 000

The Census returns of Bengal have now been completed The total population is 71,003,457, or an increase of 4,413 904 since the last Census The population of Calcutta including the suburbs is 671,011 with a density of 21,772 per square mile

Truth thinks that it is quite on the cards that Lord Salisbury will have to appoint another Viceroy of India in the autumn, "as Lord Lansdowne's health has not been satisfactory during the last few months, and it may become prudent for him to return to Europe at the end of the Simla season"

A very fine *portrait of Mr Bradlaugh*, printed in twelve colours specially for India, is being prepared by one of the first firms of lithographers in London In it Indian admirers will see him not with the smooth, almost boyish features of his earlier days, but as he was when in India in 1889, and as he was during the last year of his life.

An arm chair covered with richly brocaded plush is now on view in the window of a fashionable upholsterer at Bayswater Beneath the seat is concealed a musical box, which commences to play immediately one sits down The chair has been made specially for an Indian prince who turns the scale at twenty four stone!

Rom Kumar Shaw, late a student of a school in Calcutta committed suicide in Calcutta a few days ago About a year ago, he left off prosecuting his studies, and ever since he suffered from melancholia He remarked to his relatives that as he was an "uneducated fool," life was not worth living He then went and hanged himself in the outside of his house

Several deaths have occurred in north west in Assam from want of water At the Ashbaston Gibbeds three men died in one day from thirst Another prospecting party is missing, and it is suspected they are lost, as on the road several bodies were discovered of travellers who had evidently perished through the drought A human skeleton was found in the bush near Rangapu, and is believed to be that of a white man

An important point of Hindu Law was decided last week at the Bombay High Court by a full Bench, consisting of Sir Charles Sargent Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Telang, and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy It was held by the Full Bench Mr Justice Telang dissenting, that a member of an undivided Hindu family could not sue his uncles for a partition of the joint property during the lifetime of his father

The oldest man in the world lives in the Republic of San Salvador—so says the *Troy Bulletin* Michael Solis is of Indian descent, and claims to be 180 years old, his statement being supported by all the aged inhabitants of Bogota, who declare that they know him as a centenarian when they were little children Solis has always lived very carefully, eating only once a day, and then taking cold food of the most nourishing description He fists twice a month for a whole day, and drinks quantities of water

Mr Chatterjee, the nervous, should feel flattered at the attempts that have recently been made by the boys of Lahore city to send up imitations of his dazzling exploit On Tuesday last a huge paper balloon with a miniature aeronaut sitting in the car was seen rising and going in the direction of the Railway station The natives concluded it to be a real balloon ascent, and a crowd of them followed it about It was not till the *balloon came down* that it was discovered that it was constructed only of paper and the aeronaut was a mere cloth doll with a long tail pinned to its back bearing the name of Chatterjee in bold English characters

One thing has raised a laugh in the *Indian Social Reformer* "As we sat in the Senate House on the Convocation day, not one single Hindu or Mahomedan lady graced the occasion with her presence There was only a very small sprinkling of our native Christian sisters We boast of Western culture, and so long as we continue to be in the region of talk, we boast too of our willingness to treat our women as our equals but the evidence of this coast is absent We do not object to our women pressing themselves through promiscuous crowds on occasions of festivals in our temples Why should we not then give our mothers, wives, and sisters an idea of what the Convocation is like"

The Age of Consent Bill will have as one result the creation of a considerable Hindu Association which is about to be established with the following objects imparting Hindu education to Hindu children, publishing books setting forth the tenets of Hinduism, and laying down what is genuine Hindu manners and customs, cultivating the Sanskrit language and literature, encouraging Brahmins versed in Sanskrit *lore, and providing them with the means* of teaching Sanskrit to the largest number of pupils they can secure, opening a Hindu Town Hall in Calcutta for the discussion of subjects relating to Hindu religion and Hindu sociology, collecting books regarding the Hindu religion in all Indian languages. A small number of orthodox Rajahs are said to be the promoters of the Association

Local and Provincial.

Opening of Office —All the offices under the Mysore Government, as those in the station re opened for work on Wednesday last after the Easter holidays All are said at work now.

The Weather —The weather continues very hot, and there are no signs of rain about The vegetation looks burnt up and dry The water holds out pretty well, so that there is no fear of a famine in this respect

The S M Railway—Great complaints are made about the irregularity of the trains of this line They often come in an hour late, some times more than an hour There is something wrong in this direction, and the authorities ought to look into the matter, and rectify what is wrong

Sequah —Sequah will move to the Pettah next Saturday, and will give the people here a chance of witnessing his wonderful cures *In the meantime he will hold his* meetings every evening on the Parade ground in the Civil and Military Station, and there cure a patient every day

The Commander in Chief —Sir James Dormer, the Commander-in Chief of the Madras Army arrived in Bangalore on Tuesday last, and after holding a parade of all the troops in garrison on Wednesday *morning*, and inspecting the barracks and other military institutions, left for Ootacamund on Thursday night His arrival and departure were private

The Residency —The following notification appears in the *Gazette of India* —"Capt L S Newmarch, Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted furlough for one year, under article 349 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 20th March 1891, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough" "Captain C W Ravenshaw, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, is appointed to officiate Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to *the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with* effect from the date of assuming Charge." Captain Ravenshaw has arrived in Bangalore

Middle School Examination—The following list of candidates who passed the middle school examination of 1890 in special subjects from technical schools or classes under Act 3 B and 3 B of the Notification of 1883, shows a total of the successful ones under their respective branches of study —Phonography, 1st class 3, 2nd 6, Agriculture, 1st class 16, 2nd 22, 3rd 13, Drawing, 1st class 5, 3rd 19, 3rd 14, Modelling, 3rd class 1 Wood engraving, 1st class 4, 2nd 1, 3rd class 3, Tailoring, 1st class 5, Blacksmith's work, 1st class 7, Industrial Needle work, 1st class 3, 2nd 6, Lace making, 1st class 8, 2nd 1, 3rd 2, Weaving, 1st class 8, 2nd 3, Rattan work, 1st class 3, Indian embroidery, 1st class 4, Mensuration, 1st class 19, 2nd 6, 3rd 7, Building materials and construction, 2nd class 4, 3rd 8, Plan drawing and estimate, 1

General Summary.

University of Madras —The Senate will meet on next Thursday at 5 p m to resume the Discussion in Committee of the Reports of the Committee of the Senate relating to Matriculation and First Arts examinations —C

A Madras Sepoy Runs Amuck.—Another dreadful Sepoy tragedy has just occurred in the 22nd Madras Native Infantry Regiment Private Vardarajalou yesterday shot Subadar Cholamish first of all in the shoulder and subsequently in the left breast He then shot himself —C P

Bicycles —Government has ruled that for the future all sheriffs in its permanent employ, whether they draw Rs. 15 or under per mensem, shall be eligible for passage in the superior class a concession which was previously granted to men of this class who drew Rs. 15 and above

A Human Being Existing on Grass and Straw —On Monday last, a Brahmin lad apparently of the age of 20 years, was seen seated in one of the Harbour sheds on the Beach munching straw On being asked to account for himself, he said he was a native of Benares, and that he had existed for the last three years on straw and grass, and was begging his way to Madura.—M S.

Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.—The *Statesman* learns on excellent authority that the Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter has determined to resign almost immediately his seat as a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council In the event of a vacancy occurring, it is rumoured that the Hon'ble Mr Rashbehary Ghose, now a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, will be invited to fill the vacant office —C.

The Jheer of Trivellore —The Civil Suit instituted against the Jheer of Trivellore by some of the disciples of the Ahobalam Matt, is now at last being proceeded with in the Chingleput District Court, Messrs Krishnachendra Rao Sahib and Sadagopa Chariar, *Vakils of the High Court, appearing for the Jheer, and Mr Ramaswamy Aiyar representing* the plaintiffs The suit is against the present Jheer, seeking a charge from an Jheership on the ground of alleged mismanagement and of his being unworthy to hold the office by reason of his alleged immoral conduct and to secure the appointment of some other qualified person to fill the post of Jheer

The Coimbatore Convicted Case —It will be remembered that some time ago the Rev Mr Bird, a European Clergyman converted a Brahmin boy at Coimbatore For disregarding the order of the District Munsiff to produce the said boy, the Reverend gentleman was committed to jail for six months, and the case having gone on appeal before the District Judge, the latter ordered that he would confirm the Munsiff's order if Mr Bird did not produce the boy in Coimbatore by the 2nd of April Yesterday, Mr Willie Grant, on behalf of Mr Bird, made an application before the first bench of the High Court in the above case The Chief Justice ordered the removal of the application after obeying the orders of the Lower Court, and added that it was possible that Mr Irvine, the District Judge, may reduce the sentence if he produces the boy before the Court on the 2nd April as ordered. —M S.

Hindu Dharma-Mandali —The recent discussion has opened the eyes of the orthodox community to the necessity of organising itself In Calcutta steps are being taken to establish an Association called the *Hindu Dharma-Mandali* with a two-fold object (1) to promote the study of the *Shastras*, and (2) to defend Hindu religion in times of danger The *Mandali* will make arrangements for the education of our boys on the lines indicated by the *Shastras*, promote the knowledge of the *Shastras*, encourage Sanskrit learning, help and encourage the *Shastras* and *Adhyapakas* to unselfishly devote themselves to their proper functions; erect a temple in Calcutta for meetings of the Association and exposition of the *Shastras*, collect MSS of religious works There will be a fund for the carrying out of these objects contributions to which are solicited The annual subscription for members will be rupees three Let us see how much of this fervour is permanent and abiding and how much is due to the accidental excitement caused by the Bill An Association of this kind, if established and worked on broad principles and in the full recognition of changed times and circumstances and progressive tendencies, will certainly do much good —*Mahratta*.

The Consent Case —The "Consent Dilemma" was put on the boards of the Star Theatre on Saturday, the 21st instant, and as one would naturally expect, the play, consequent to the present agitation attracted a large audience, both male and female, and the spacious theatre was filled to suffocation. It is not out of place to mention that not only were Hindus present, but numbers of Mahomedans came in as the hour advanced The main object of the play was to point out that the Government was led into a mistake, with the best motive, by the interpretation of a few pseudo reformers passing for Hindus, but who are virtually beyond the pale of Hinduism, and that the pandits who gave their opinions in favour of the Bill were tempted to do so on payment of certain gratifications. The educative effect of the Bill, now a law, about which much has been discussed in the press and upon which the framer of the Bill laid a great stress, was represented as disastrous, and *it will compel the people to guard against* the grasp of the law, to change the hour

copies of their daughters, as will be seen from the plays of Ram Lall, Radha Kissore, and the *police constable*. The play was throughout loyal and orderly, and there was nothing in it obscene and productive of any ill feeling in the minds of the people towards the Government. The author deserves much credit for his tact, wisdom, and moderation in producing such a work, which in these days of agitation might have been productive of a bad feeling. The piece was cordially welcomed by the Hindus.—(*From a Correspondent*)—I. D. N.

Extracts.

A MAD PROPOSAL.

The *Hindu*.—The mad men that seriously thought that the Viceroy and his Councillors might be intimidated into abandoning the measure by a Mahapooja to Kali are not likely to see the ridiculous nature of the proposal to send a deputation to England to agitate *for the repeal of the Age of Consent Act*. It is stated that a subscription list has been circulated among the pure (?) Hindus of Calcutta and the motion to pay the cost of sending delegates to England to represent the grievances of the Hindus as regards the Age of Consent Bill. It is also stated that the mission is to be entrusted to the charge of Mr. N N Ghose, Barrister-at-law, Editor of the *Indian Nation*. The Poona reactionaries may join the movement, as also a few others in other places. We hope that this astoundingly foolish attempt will never be carried out. Those that originated the idea must know that it is the pressure from England that caused the Government of India to move in the matter. The large and influential Committee which Mr. Malabari formed in London pressed the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State pressed the Government in India to put down by means of the legislature a tremendous wrong done to the women of this country. This Committee includes almost every Englishman who knows India, every philanthropist and man of letters. Mr. Keay attempted to put a question in the House of Commons on behalf of the reactionary party, but before he could finish his question he was interrupted by a number of members who were in favour of legislation. The warmest friends of the Congress and every well-wisher of India are in favour of the measure. Who then will undertake to represent the party of reaction, the party which wants to perpetuate social abuses of the most revolting character? No Englishman of any respectable position will agree to associate himself with such an odious cause. Nothing can be more abominable to an Englishman than the practice of Hatimaitism, and any person, be he an Indian or an Englishman, who appears on an English platform to justify or apologise for a custom which countenances the ravishment of a young girl of ten years will be soon hooted out of it and will find it difficult to escape without bodily injury. How the mission which is being organised in Calcutta will be received, *The Bombay Gazette* gave us some idea a few days ago. What effect English educated Indians clamouring for representative councils and at the same time defending the horrible custom of violating young girls of ten years will have on the English people, the *Morning Post* of January 21st described as follows :—

"A number of men who are erroneously described as orthodox Hindus are clamouring against the proposal to raise the age at which a child may be legally violated from ten to twelve years. It may be fairly assumed that most of these agitators are also desirous of possessing elective representation in the Imperial and Provincial Councils. Now the manner in which these two qualifications will be placed before the British elector may read somewhat as follows :—Here is a set of men who claim to be educated to a sufficiently high standard to be allowed to take part in governing themselves and in the framing of laws for the better control of the Indian Empire. These same men individually and collectively desire to be legally allowed to ravish girls of ten years of age, and bitterly oppose, on religious and social grounds, a proposal by the Government of India to raise the age to twelve years, although medical and humanitarian opinions would prefer the statutory age to be fourteen. Will you support them in their demands? Any candidate for a British constituency who said he would vote in their favour would be kicked off the platform, were his audience even composed of the scum of Whitechapel or the riffraff of Birmingham. Were the Congress to meet in London in 1892 and there were in its ranks those who took part in the present agitation, they would be denied a hearing by the most advanced men in the Radical camp."

Writing on the 25th instant, our contemporary adds as follows to the above remarks :—

"Such were our views long before this bare-legged deputation was thought of. We would advise the prospective members to lay them to heart. If after serious reflection, they still decide to go to England on their unholy mission we would, out of a tender solicitude for the Babu skin, recommend an investment in some sort of flexible steel *dhoti* warranted to withstand the assault of a four and sixpenny Northampton made too, whilst not interfering with the movements of the wearer. Early application for police protection should also be made to the chief constable of each town visited, and, in case of accident, the agent in advance should book a number of beds in the local hospital. The wild adventures of the Bengali who is a "Lieutenant" in some South American army, or the still wilder dreams of Amrita Lal-Roy, who wanted to join O'Donovan Rossa, will be for ever dwarfed by the history of this deputation. Let us hope that they will secure, from the staff of the *Patrika*, a chronicler worthy of their deeds."

These are strong *words*, but indicate the feeling which a proposal of the kind now in contemplation in Calcutta, Poona, and in one or two other places, is likely to provoke in an Englishman's breast.

The *Mahratta*.—The Supreme Legislature has been pleased to pass the 'Criminal-law-reform Bill' into law in hot haste. It is, indeed, to be deeply regretted that Sir Romesh Chunder, the only Member of the Council who thought it his duty to represent the people's side, was absent owing to indisposition. Government would not have gone beyond the limits of fair treatment if they had postponed the further consideration of the Bill till Sir Romesh, the only dissentient, was physically able to have his say. Nor was there in this case, the excuse alleged in the case of the other Bill that was passed on the same day, that as the Lancashire people had been engaged in their own factory legislation, it would be better for Government to hurry on their Bill so as to prevent further pressure. In this case Government had made up its mind to pass the Bill, the English influence was strongly in support of it and the Indian supporters were going to hold monster meetings in its favour. By waiting therefore, for a few days, so as to allow the Hindu orthodoxy to have its say in a formal manner, Government would have strengthened its reputation for generous treatment of hostile opinion. We regret, therefore exceedingly, that the Bill was 'done' at one sitting, and without offering Sir Romesh an opportunity to record his formal protest.

These are vain regrets, however. The Bill has become law, and as soon as it receives the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, which may have been already received by telegraph, it will come into operation. We need not impress upon the people who believe that it sanctions an interference with their religion, the necessity of obeying it like royal citizens. Whatever other faults may be found against our people no body will venture to question their perfectly law-abiding character and their perfect allegiance to the Legislature. This is as it should be. Even in a few cases where a girl-wife attains puberty before twelve, and physically fit for marriage, they must defer the performance of the religious ceremony till she has reached the age of twelve. If they believe, however, that it would be against their religion to do so, constitutional methods of appealing to the Secretary of State for India, and the Imperial House of Commons, are open to them. They may, if they please, send deputations to England, and do every thing else that is perfectly legal. But they must not ever dream of departing from the provisions of the law which the Legislature has been pleased to pass, until they are either repealed or modified. But as we have said above, such warnings are happily superfluous in the case of our people.

The Hon Mover of this Bill, which has now become law, declared that if he were a Hindu, he would prefer to be wrong with Dr Bhandarkar, Mr. Justice Telang, and Dewan Bahadur Raghunathrao than be right with Pandit Parkashadhamani and Mr Trilak. This is a very high compliment to the former batch of gentlemen which they will fully appreciate. But unfortunately for India, the majority of the Hindus are not as enlightened as Sir Andrew Scoble. When that consummation will be reached, there will be, happily, no occasion for reform by law. The Viceroy, also, publicly thanked all the supporters of the Bill throughout the country. This is to say the least, a highly novel procedure. We do not remember the Legislature having ever gone before out of its way to express its obligations to those who may have supported any particular measure introduced by any individual Member. We were up to this time under the delusion, as it now turns out, that the Legislature maintains and is bound to maintain a perfectly impartial position between the opposite views that the people may take of any measure introduced by any Member. But now we are undeceived. Whenever, in future, any measure is introduced, those who are desirous of winning the public applause of the Legislature through its honoured President,—a very laudable desire we need not observe,—may support the measure through thick and thin.

But we are afraid the supporters of the Bill would have been much more pleased, if instead of receiving these verbal thanks they had received substantial thanks in the shape of the adoption of at least one of their two amendments. The scant courtesy with which these self-styled amendments were however treated has caused no great pain not for the people so much, as for those supporters of the measure, though not one of the reforming journals has yet found time to refer to this matter amidst their unstint congratulations. The spirit of modesty and perfect self-effacement which the *Indian Spectator* has exhibited on this occasion is beyond all praise, and is perfectly characteristic. It has the praiseworthy humility to observe that the measure from the inception to its passing into law has been exclusively a Hindu measure, neither the English Committee nor the amiable editor of that journal having to do anything with it worth mention. This is, we repeat, characteristically self-denying. But we may recommend to our reformers that they must not let grass grow under their feet before returning the compliment even with compound interest. It will be fully deserved. No one will charge them with exaggeration if they unanimously and heartily declare that all the credit for having procured such a blessing from an unwilling and immobile Government is wholly and solely due to the efforts of the *Indian Spectator*. They may with perfect justice echo the words of Queen Elizabeth 'God blew and they were scattered', or they might adapt them with a slight alteration, thus 'Our Parsee Father went to England, and the age of consent was raised!'

CENSORSHIP OVER THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Hindu*.—The thoughtless writings of some of the newspapers that opposed the Age Bill have been equalled by the wild and sweeping condemnation of the *Englishman* of Calcutta on the Indian Press. First the extraordinary cry of the Anglo-Indian press should clamour for the suppression of the Indian press is a novel phenomenon. The *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* periodically review their neighbours intemperance and they have oftentimes pressed the Government to take note of the activity, as they are pleased to term it, of the Indian Press. But no statesman worthy of the name has countenanced so drastic a measure since the Gagging Act was repealed. The recent agitation against the Age Bill has furnished an their opportunity for the *Englishman* to renew his old cry, and other organs of Anglo-Indian opinion may follow the lead of our contemporary and write in a similar strain. But we do not think that there is the remotest possibility of the present Government of India moving in a direction so objectionable and unwise. The *Englishman* opens his crusade against the native press thus "Nothing that has happened in Lower Bengal in recent years has so clearly and unmistakably shown that the Native Press—with a few honorable exceptions which only serve to prove the rule—is thoroughly unscrupulous and disloyal." What those events are that prove so conclusively the disloyal and unscrupulous character of the Bengali Press, the *Englishman* does not choose to reveal to the public. On the other hand those who are in the habit of reading Indian papers with greater care and more regularity than the *Englishman*, assert that on the whole a remarkable and appreciable change for the better is perceptible in the tone of the generality of Indian newspapers. And our contemporary is clearly in the wrong in founding so damaging a verdict on the "floods of filthy literature" that have found their way to the columns of the press since the introduction in the Viceroy's Legislative Council of the Age Bill. We have all along regarded the uncompromising attitude of the Bengali journalists in this question as an evidence of the stronghold that the custom of premature consummation has so grievously obtained in Bengal and other provinces in the North. Therefore while disregarding the protest that have been so foolishly made in favour of a pernicious and degrading domestic custom, the knowledge that it prevails to a large extent must exonerate the fault of our noisy opponents. Custom has acquired such a strong ascendancy over men's minds in this unfortunate country that however disturbing it may be it requires a very strong effort to abolish it by penal laws. Do Englishmen in India give up their superstitions, however patently absurd they may be without a hard struggle? If the censorship of the Indian Press is a necessity now, it was no less so in the time of the Ilbert Bill, and if a censor had then been appointed, and if he had been an impartial judge, there could be hardly any room to doubt that several prominent members of the Anglo-Indian Press would have been condemned. Nor could we forget that in the face of the misrepresentations indulged in by the *Englishman* and his cohorts of pimps to bring contempt on the good name of Lord Ripon, all the vehement appeals of the *Patrika* and the mourning gone into by the *National Guardian* sink into insignificance. Lord Lansdowne has been misrepresented in several quarters. But was not Lord Ripon subjected to a similar and guilty? What is misrepresentation according to one's view is the *right interpretation in that of another*. Hence if the charge of misrepresentation were alone sufficient to justify official surveillance over the press, we respect this conspirator, not even the *Englishman* itself, could be safe. For the natural result of such a contention would be that the moment a newspaper opposes the policy or views of the Government it would be guilty of misrepresentation. There is absolutely nothing *disloyal* in the agitation that is being carried on against the Bill in the Press. And to whom? To the opponents look to for support. It is to Parliament and Her Majesty's advisers. That we do not commend the wisdom of their policy or the reasonableness of their arguments, it must now be abundantly clear to our readers. But it is only the bounds of ordinary sincerity to argue as does the *Englishman*. It is to be so who differ from our views, and expressions in the midst of an animated and hard controversy are disloyal and seditious. The conditions of the controversy [illegible] to the point. That the speakers at the *maidan* meeting or in the Papers at Kalighat at Calcutta raved as they liked has nothing at present to do with the press and its duties. Nor is the suggestion of a Bengali paper to boycott Manchester goods, to which the *Englishman* refers, relevant to the present controversy. Manchester goods have enough of influence in their favour—the merit of cheapness and the temptation to use them will be irresistible till a cloth of the same quality is manufactured in India and offered for the same price in Indian markets. As for disrespect to constituted authority, protests against the passing of a law is no more an insult to authority than a complaint against the Police is disobedience to the laws of the land. The controversy in the Age Bill is doomed to die a natural death as soon as the fervour of the agitation cools down and after some money has been thrown away on it. It is bad enough that our political aspirations have received a rude shock by the division in the Indian camp owing to the extreme conservatism in matters social of our compatriots in this and other parts of India. The censorship of the Press if even seriously thought of, would only undo the good work wrought by the Viceroyalty of Lord Lansdowne, and so more plausible proof of the alleged intention of Government to behave in a despotic manner would be required. It is only such a proposal that is wanted to strengthen the hands of the reactionaries. It is too late in Indian politics to think of suppressing the right inherent in every British-born subject of the freedom of speech and writing. We have strong faith in the good sense of the Indian Government. It is the *Englishman* that has lost his balance.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The Situation in Manipur.

Simla, 6th April—No news has been received of Mr Quinton All sorts of rumours still prevail concerning him.

The telegraphic wire is interrupted between Tamma and Kendat

Sir Frederick Roberts has finally abandoned his tour, his presence being required at Simla

FORTIFICATIONS AT THE FRONT

The Kohima authorities have ordered 200 Police to proceed to Khurong, the fourth stage from Kohima, to collect supplies and facilitate the progress of the Expedition Word has started it is to be supported by 200 Goorkhas of the 43rd Regiment at Mao

The Deputy Commissioner reports, on the 4th instant, that the Manipuris are fortifying a position near Sangnai

The General Officer commanding Burma telegraphs that four Companies of the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Rifles, the 2 4th Goorkhas and No 2 Mountain Battery, left Kalemyo for Tammu on the morning of the 4th instant The 12nd Goorkhas, the Pioneer Company of the Calcutta Volunteers, and two guns leave Gosindo on the 7th instant for Silchar. Four guns and the field hospital go the same day to Nigriting It has been ascertained that sufficient transport is available to take all the troops one month's supplies Tents and ammunition are at Nigriting.

Allahabad, 6th April—There is still no news from Manipur so far as the prisoners are concerned The rumours circulated about Mr Quinton and his companions having been killed have not been confirmed. Nothing is known in official circles to justify the belief of such stories

A Kohima correspondent mentions that the Manipuris claim to have killed nine Europeans.

LIEUTENANT GRANT'S POSITION

Lieutenant Grant's fate is still unknown. He and his eighty men are probably still defying the whole Manipur Army, unless their ammunition has quite given out. Captain Presgrave, with 170 men, is marching to his aid from Tammu, and Lieutenant Cole, with 200 men, from Silchar A telegram from Kalemyo states that Lieutenant Grant has occupied Wittuk, six miles from Manipur. The rebels are said to possess two guns and over 500 Soldiers Another party of 700 Manipuris are said to be advancing from the west to oppose the British troops expected from that direction. The Manipuris are reported to be taking up a strong position nine miles from Manipur and fortifying themselves there.

Gauhatti, 5th April—It is now ascertained that the rising of the Manipuris had been previously arranged.

Calcutta, 7th April—Last evening the Pioneer Company of Calcutta Volunteer Rifles left for Manipur. Before starting they passed a medical examination and only one man was rejected. The rest sat down to a dinner at their Head Quarters provided by Colonel Chatterton, Commandant of the Corps. The Articles of War were read and explained, and they were sent off after an address from the Colonel, headed by the band and followed by a large crowd The scene at the station as the train started was novel and interesting

Washington, 8th April—President Harrison has refused sanction to the opening up of negociations with Canada for the establishment of a commercial treaty between the two countries, on the grounds that he sees no prospect of success.

It is believed the President resents the attacks made upon America during the recent Canadian electoral campaign.

Simla, 8th April—News received from Kohima and the neighbourhood is to the effect that there is grave cause to believe that Mr Quinton and those with him at Manipur have been murdered. A messenger from the Rajah is now said to be on his way to Kohima with a message of terms, but news has also been brought in that Mr Quinton and party are dead It is also reported that fresh fighting has taken place near Manipur, and another British officer has fallen If so it will probably prove to be Lieutenant Grant or Captain Presgrave.

Later—There is no doubt whatever now as to the fate of Mr Quinton and the other officers The Jubraj has written to him self to say that all are killed

Calcutta, 9th April—Rumours regarding the massacre of the European prisoners at Manipur are confirmed Mr. Quinton is said to have been put to death by slow torture, his limbs being hacked off one by one The others also had been fearfully tortured ere they died. Messrs. Quinton, Grimwood, Cossins, Melvill, Lieutenant Simpson and Colonel Skene have all been butchered. 13 Sepoys and 14 followers of the 42nd Regiment; 17 Sepoys and followers of the 43rd Regiment, 26 ditto from the 44th Goorkhas; 9 syces and 12 employees of the British agency, 18 ditto of the Chief Commissioner's Establishment including Mr. H D Bonnerjee the head clerk and a signaller; Mr Williams of the Postal Department, and 32 followers besides a Bengali clerk and a signaller of the Postal and Telegraph Department were all released These were released on the 2nd instant after news of the taking of Mao by the Military Police had reached Manipur.

Simla, 8th April—Professor Forrest, Director of Records to the Government of India, goes to Madras to look over the State papers at Fort St George which he found during his visit last year to contain valuable historical materials relating to Lord Clive's campaigns in Bengal

Simla, 9th April—The Jubraj in his letter to the Viceroy telegraphed from Kohima, says that on the 24th March his Palace was attacked and his soldiers killed They fought for their religion as their temples were desecrated. In consequence his people slew Mr. Quinton and the officers with him. The Jubraj admits that large numbers of Goorkhas were killed.

The 13th Bengal Infantry arrived at Shikarighat on the 8th instant, and are expected at Kohima on the 17th instant.

News has been received that the Chiefs of the Manipur Regents have returned to their forts, and the British troops from Cachar have occupied Lalantee Thana or Subna Thana in Manipur. With the exception of the Kanngsai or Zati tribe it is reported that all the Chin tribes will welcome the overthrow of the Manipur Power.

Later—Lieutenant Grant has been attacked by a greater part of the Manipur Army with guns The fighting lasted three hours Grant's party killed the Senapati and two other Chiefs of the Manipuris. The villages in front have warned the authorities that they are ready to receive the British Government directly the troops enter Manipur territory.

Captain Presgrave relieved Lieutenant Grant. The enemy had been firing on Grant's party for some days. Grant's party suffered no casualty. The loss of the enemy is believed to be heavy.

London, 10th April—Mr Johnston, late Resident in Manipur, has written to the Press warning Government against despatching an unduly large punitive expedition and strongly deprecating the annexation of that country.

Simla, 10th April—The Head Clerk to the Resident in Manipur telegraphs on the 8th instant confirming the news of the death of Mr. Quinton and his companions on the 24th ultimo. He states that the Treasury, stores and all the Government buildings and officers' property were looted or burnt. The Rajah released all the captives on the 2nd instant, and sent them off to Kohima and Cachar. Williams, the Telegraph Signaller, is supposed to be amongst them. Postal communication has now been reopened to Manipur, and the Head Clerk and the Manipur Interpreter at the Residency have been detained against their will, the object being that they should assist the Manipur Durbar in its correspondence

LIEUTENANT GRANT'S HEROIC DEFENCE

A full telegram concerning Lieutenant Grant's defence near Taobal, dated the 9th instant from Tammu, runs—"Chinga Thadan reports having reached the capital on the 5th instant He immediately delivered a letter to the present Maharajah, who is supposed to be Regent. The Maharajah returned written replies on the 7th instant, with which Thadan has just arrived at Tammu.

The text of the Maharajah's communication has not yet been made available.

Annexation has been decided upon.

London, 7th April—It is stated that Earl Spencer will probably assume the Leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords in succession to the late Earl Granville

The Times this morning publishes a long letter from the pen of Sir James Caird, in which the writer says that the first duty of Indian statesmen is to gradually secure the increase of food production of the country in proportion to the growth of the population To accomplish this the system of agriculture must be converted from the exhaustive to the restorative He advises a gradual increase in the area of cultivated land and in the produce on land now under cultivation. And in conclusion he urges those in authority to facilitate the conversion of land held on the lease-hold tenure into free holdings.

Washington, 7th April—The Treasury has decided that in future tea shipped to America from European countries must be marked with the name of the country in which it grows

London, 8th April—The Newfoundland Delegates are now on their way to England and are the bearers of a strong protest from the Newfoundland Parliament against the Arbitration Bill

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 13 1891

DEATH OF A MYSORE PRINCE

We regret to record the death at Mysore, on Monday evening last, of the third Prince of Mysore. The Prince was born on the 24th of last July, and he succumbed to that terrible disease, so common to childhood, convulsions The Prince had been attacked while the Maharajah and Maharani were away from Mysore on their return from Bombay But the attack was not so severe on this occasion, and the little sufferer recovered All who live in Mysore, and all who here of the loss they have sustained will deeply sympathise with their Highnesses, the Maharajah and Maharani, on this sad bereavement

THE LATE SIR T MADHAVA ROW.

India, and more especially the educated portion of it has to lament the death of Rajah Sir T. Madhava Row on the morning of the 7th of this month It is needless to say that with him has passed away one of the greatest men this land has produced. He was great in every way, but chiefly in administration He has left a name of which every Indian ought to be proud The late Sir Madhava Row may be said to be the first native of the country who rose to high power since the British took possession of the country, and the position he held was due solely to his ability and sterling worth He held high posts because it was felt he had a right to hold them Sir Madhava Row was a distinguished pupil of the High School, an institution that has now developed into a College, and the training the students underwent was thorough in every respect Though Sir Madhava Row took the highest place, the institution turned out some other first class men They did not learn so much in those days, but what they did learn was real, they comprehended, and what was better, they assimilated it, in other words made it their own The brilliant career he passed through at the High School gave promise of a splendid future, which his after life did not belie Travancore, Indore, Baroda bear testimony to his worth In Travancore he was made tutor to the young Prince, and in that capacity the latter made such progress that after being made a Deputy Peshcar Sir Madhava rose till he was made Dewan of the State, the highest post a subject could hold. This office he held for fourteen years, and before he retired Travancore was known as the "Model State," and, upon the whole, it deserved the title. The improvements the Dewan introduced were many. The administration was in the greatest disorder, the finances fell short of the wants of the state, and dissatisfaction was displayed on every side The servants of Government were not paid regularly, and, of course, they helped themselves to what they could get, and thus there was oppression and wrong everywhere. Fourteen years produced a complete change in the country Order was produced out of disorder, and satisfaction where previously was found just the opposite. Indore was the next state in which Sir Madhava Row's great talents were displayed A strong man was required, and all eyes were turned towards him He put matters straight and then retired He was only three years, but the work he managed to get through in this period was something surprising But in all probability, the last post Sir Madhava Row held was the hardest. After the trial and deportation of Mulhar Row somebody was required to manage the country till the young Prince was old enough to govern He remained in Baroda eight years, and during this period he produced marvels. A contemporary has the following on the subject:—

"Between 1875 and 1883 the administration of Baroda was under the direction of Sir Madhava Row and it was here, we believe, this ripe and talented statesman had the fullest scope for the exercise of all that constructive ability, independence and tact with which he was so largely endowed and which guided him to such success as rarely crowned the career of any other native in the public service since the establishment of British supremacy in this country What amount of good work Sir Madhava Row did at Baroda can be best understood by a comparison of the state of Baroda when he took charge of it with its condition when he retired from it after eight years of work as its Prime Minister Almost every department was re organized public works and education were pushed forward with great vigour, and many knotty disputes between the Gaekwar and his feudatory chiefs which had retarded smooth administration were settled

When he retired from the Dewanship of Baroda the active duties of his life were completed, he retired from public life, and to the end of his career was only a spectator of the busy scenes around him, though he took a keen interest in all that went forward The conservatism he displayed at times angered some of his friends, he would not go fast enough for them, but they should have recollected that he wished to see that every step was the right one before he took it From disposition and training he had a revulsion from anything that looked revolution, and his great strength was in reform In every situation he held he carried out many reforms, and, we fancy, it was he cause he thought some of his friends had entered the region of revolution that he refused to follow them It must be acknowledged that some of the remarks made about him were anything but kind But now that he is gone all will be forgotten, any unkind feelings that might have been *indulged in will be cast away, and only* what is good will be remembered He has left a splendid example for the young to follow, they can imitate his high mindedness, his loftiness of purpose, his determination to perform his duty at any cost A great deal can be learned from the lives of all great men, but that of Sir Madava Row was unique, he was the first Hindu who had risen to a high position on account of the *education imparted to* him by the schools established by the State, he was a product of the learning of the west, and though he had imbibed this learning, although he had drunk deeply at the spring he never forgot he was a Hindu. The education he received did not denationalise or make him think less about the institutions of his country. He did not act as some Indian reformers have done—imitate the dress and customs of the Europeans while they preach to their fellow countrymen that they should adhere to them He was consistent throughout and was a bright example to all, especially to the young We will conclude this notice by giving a short extract from the paper from which we have already quoted —

"His opinions carried great weight with his countrymen as well as the Government. He was the pride and ornament of the class of modern educated Hindus By what he actually did to advance the happiness of the millions of his countrymen in Travancore, Indore and Baroda, as well as by the prestige his achievements lent to the character and capacity of educated natives as a class, he has placed his country under an immense obligation"

THE CENSUS IN MYSORE

We have received from the office of the Census Superintendent, Mysore a statement showing the number of houses and the population at the Census taken in February last, as compared with those of 1871 and 1881. We find from the figures given that though the population has increased during the past ten years by 737,945 it has not come up to that of 1871 It still requires 141,277 Twenty years ago there were 5,055,412 people in the province, ten years back there were 1,436,188, while now there are 4,914,133 Of these 2 469,960 are males, and 2,444,173 females, the percentage being 50 26 and 49 74, the difference between the sexes in Mysore is thus very small indeed We find there has been an increase in every part of the province since 1881 with the exception of Hassan in which there has been a falling off of 21,075 It will be seen from these figures that Mysore has not yet recovered from the terrible famine that fell upon it in 1876,78 but in all probability at the end of another decade we may find, the numbers standing as high, if not higher, than they did in 1871 The strength of the famine may be seen from the loss that it inflicted upon the province, and the time it has taken to recover from it The number of houses in the province in 1871 amounted to 1 012,738 while there are only 887,295, this year, but in 1881, the number had fallen to 733 200 It will thus be seen that the result of the Census is very satisfactory, that increase is to be seen nearly all along the line, and we feel assured that in a short time the population will be as great as it ever was at any former period

Occasional Notes.

No meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council will be held this month

It is reported that Rajah Sir T Madava Row has left property to the aggregate value of 7 lakhs of rupees We think a cypher may be added to it

We are glad to find that the question of providing boarding in the Presidency College is about to be reconsidered by Government

The exceptional cases in which gratuitous relief has been granted in the Chingleput District must be very exceptional indeed, for they only amounted to six persons in all!

The Czarewitch is not to visit Shanghai after all Considerable preparations had been made by the Chinese to receive H I H, and some disappointment is felt at the decision

From yesterday evening's *Gazette* it will be seen that Sir Arthur Collins proceeds on privilege leave for one month in continuation of the recess, which begins on the 11th proximo

On a proposal made by the Madras Government, the Government of India has approved of the title of Highness being in future, as a matter of courtesy, accorded to the Senior Rance for the time being of the Cochin State

The troops on the Manipur Expedition are likely to have a hard time of it, for besides having to contend with a brave enemy they will have to encounter the weather which is now intensely hot while the rains will soon commence in those valleys.

On Monday last a mare while grazing on the bank of the river at Piplia, a village of the Rajkot State, was attacked by two crocodiles and carried off into the river The remains of the mare were found floating on the river two hours after the occurrence

A VERNACULAR organ of the Mahomedans in Bengal reports that one of their preachers who recently went to Hyderabad, has converted to Islam a military official, a Lieutenant, and that the latter has now assumed a Mahommadan name, and is called Abdul Razak

It is reported at Berne that the Swiss Military Department, after having strongly fortified the St. Gothard, intends to undertake the fortification of St Maurice, on the road of the Simplon tunnel, where important military events might be expected should the Triple Alliance be called to defend itself against France and Russia.

MR SYED ALI BELGRAMI, F G S, Director General of Mines to the Nizam's Government, stands first in the LL B Examination of the Calcutta University and has been recommended for the University Gold Medal He is the first Mahomedan who has achieved this distinction, and it is the more noteworthy as it is fifteen years since he left College

It is reported that Mr Rama Row, C I E Dewan of Travancore, will retire from the public service by the end of the current Malabar month Mr S Shungra Soobier, the Revenue Settlement Peshcar, being the senior Dewan Peshcar and having several times acted as Dewan, has the best chance of succeeding to the appointment

A NATIVE who is an employe in a Government office at Chattak, in Assam, has invented a machine for catching thieves and burglars It consists of a few strong threads tied to several pieces of bamboo which are laid near the outer door of the house If a thief enters the house and opens the door, an alarm bell begins to sound If the door is merely touched there will be 125 sounds from the alarm

A HUSBAND in South Australia has advanced a novel plea for shirking payment of his wife's funeral expenses In an action brought against him by the undertaker he in court claimed that he was not liable for the expenses of his wife's funeral, as he only married her till death, and as soon as the breath went out of her body she had no more claim upon him The undertaker however, had a claim upon him, and the Court recognized it by decreeing against him.

The Statesman says —" We have no hesitation in saying that, whether in its manner or in its matter, the reply of the Financial Secretary to the Memorial of the National Congress, praying for the remission of the recent enhancement of the salt duty, is wholly unworthy of the Government of India Not only is it unsympathetic to the verge of discourtesy, but it is evasive to a degree bordering on dishonesty "

SIR James Caird, remembered in this country as the author of *India, the Land and People* and as English Member of the Indian Famine Commission, and who is at present a Commissioner of the Board of Agriculture, appears to have been ventilating his opinions regarding the population of India in the London *Times* As far as Reuter's meagre summary shows, his letter is a remarkable one and the perusal of it will be awaited with much curiosity in this country

MR Nusserwanjee Manocjee Petit, younger brother of Sir Dinshaw Manocjee Petit, Bart., has added another to the munificent benefactions he has made in the past few years amounting in the aggregate to about ten lakhs of rupees Some time ago he contributed Rs 20,000 to the Charitable Dispensary at Khetwady, but this amount being recently found to be insufficient, he has come forward to add Rs 50,000 to it, so as to make the dispensary a real blessing to the residents of the locality

MR Gunga Ram, Executive Engineer, Lahore, has invented a system of building wells of greater stability and at less cost than the ordinary kind of which General Perkins, late Secretary, Public Works Department in the Punjab, has expressed a highly favourable professional opinion It is, therefore, not unlikely that the Government of the North-West Provinces, where General Perkins is now serving, may utilise Mr Gunga Ram's invention in connection with *taccavi* advances to cultivators.

About two thousand Hindu and Mahomedan residents of Bowaree have waited on the Collector with a petition, requesting him to have the drainage and water-works tax reduced, and also to compel the Bunnahs to reduce the price of food and grain, which have been exceedingly high of late The Collector told them that their grievances regarding taxation would be considered, and he would also see whether anything could be done respecting the dearness of provisions

The ex Maharajah of Manipur, in a recent interview with a representative of the *Statesman* and that Tokendrajet Singh, *alias* Koryand, "the Wanderer," whom he had appointed Commander in Chief had been convicted of atrocious offences in the reign of his father, who had transported him for committing murder He had been guilty of many acts of cruelty and is a cavilly, treacherous, cruel, unscrupulous man, with no more mercy than a tiger We trust that the present Maharajah is not the tool of his Commander-in-Chief

The heroism of a wife was pathetically illustrated at the recent trial of a man at Anglesea The prisoner saved his life through the devotion of his wife, who sat at his side pale and suffering all through his trial If it had been known that third bullet fired from his pistol was even then in the body of his wife, nothing would have saved his life It was only after the man had been convicted of murder in a minor degree that she applied to a doctor and confessed that her husband had shot her, and that the bullet was still in her hip

Local and Provincial

Sequar —Sequah commences operations in the city this evening near the Fort When he has spent some time here he will go to Mysore.

The Maharajah —His Highness will not go to Ootacamund so soon as was expected He will come to Bangalore and then take the train to Mettopolliam

A Holiday —Last Thursday being the Hindu new year's day all the offices and Courts in the Civil and Military Station, as well as in the city, were closed

Local Service Examination —In future we learn that the Account and Financial Codes are to form a separate subject for the Mysore Local Service Examinations

Fires —Fires have been rather frequent of late in and about Bangalore, and the cause of this is generally carelessness A good deal of damage has been caused by these conflagrations

The Weather —For several days last week the sky was clouded, and there was every sign of rain For two or three nights a few drops fell, but nothing more At times it is very hot and trying, and rain is very much required

Lord Lansdowne —We learn that Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, will visit Mysore in July next, and the new railway station to be built at Mysore on a modified scale is to be called after his name, in commemoration of the Viceroy's visit

School Grants —Sometime ago a Memorial was sent to the Governor General in Council asking him not to take away the grants from several schools in the Civil and Military Station It was proposed that the money obtained from the withdrawal of the grants should be given to Bishop Cotton Schools Up to this time no answer has been sent to the memorial

The Bangalore Lal Bagh —A pair of fine cast iron gates, with railings to match, intended to substitute those now at the entrance to the Bangalore Lal Bagh arrived to day by the s s *Glen Macarthur* consigned to the Mysore Government The gates have been sent out by Messrs Walter Macfarlane & Co, of Glasgow, who supplied the unique and ornamental cast iron and glazed building for exhibition purposes now being erected, at a cost of over a lakh of rupees, on the Eastern side of the gardens, but the completion of which has had to be suspended owing to a large quantity of glass required for the buildings being received from England in a broken condition

General Summary.

The Law Collegr —It is said that consequent on the resignation of Mr R B Mitchell of his post of Senior Professor of Law, of the Presidency College, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Shib, has been appointed Senior Professor, Mr Kenworthy Brown, Junior Professor, and Mr J Kernan, Assistant Professor of Law —C P

The Dewan of the Ramnad Zemindary — We hear that the report submitted by Mr Cru's to Government with regard to the recent enquiry into the Ramnad Zemindary affairs is not favourable to the Dewan, Mr Rajaram Row This gentleman is now at Madras and is in communication with Mr Wedderburn —M

The Proposed new Railway line to Cochin —The Madras Railway Company having expressed their willingness to undertake the survey of a line of railway from Palghat to Cochin, via Trichoor, terminating at Karuputuam, which is to run along side of the back waters at the request of the Government, they are now preparing to commence operations of the survey of the line —C P

The Proprietor of Twenty-Three Wives An enumerator in one of the native Hill States refused all information concerning the *purdanashin* females of a Ryoot household Not to be beaten, he went to the conshed, enumerated the cows gave them fancy names and ages, and went away The head of that household was greatly taken aback on learning that he figured in the census returns as the proprietor of twenty three wives, and eighteen unmarried daughters.

The New Educational Rules —Government has revoked the rule relating to the wearing of gowns, and has ordered that the following clause shall be added —"The Director may exempt a Professor or Assistant Professor from wearing a gown during the time he is occupied in experimental teaching, or in the laboratory or lecture room, or in clinical instruction, or in a workshop, where the wearing of a gown would cause serious inconvenience, but such exemption shall in no circumstances extend to times when he is not so occupied"

The Ramnad Zemindary —Says the *Rais and Rayyet* —The Zemindary of Ramnad in the South is reported to be in a bad way It was released from the bondage of the Court of Wards and made over to the present owner on the 3rd November 1889, after in administration of 17 years The Zemindary is an ancient and extensive property, dating from the days of the Ramayana and equalling in area to a fourth of the Madura District with a population of 5 lacs and a revenue of 11 lacs The father of the present Zemindar, popularly known as Durairam Thaver, at his death in 1871, left the estate considerably involved The Government of Lord Napier then took up the management, the Court of Wards paid off the debts to the amount of 23 lacs, invested 9 lacs in irrigation works, rescued 112 villages with a revenue of Rs 50 000 The son came to the property freed of liabilities and with a reserve in the treasury of 4 lacs He entered into a career of reckless extravagance, increased the establishments, plunged into litigation with his brother, with the result that in one year and four months the treasury is exhausted and he himself in debt to the tune of 10 lacs The dewan, whose services were lent by the Government, and drawing a salary of Rs 1 000 per month, has been called upon by his original employers for having received large presents from the Zemindar

Extracts.

THE GAINS OF LEARNING BILL

The *Deccan Times* —We have seen very little adverse criticism on this Bill introduced by the Hon V Bashyam Aiyengar into the Legislative Council, and yet to us there seem to exist many obstacles in the way of the Bill being passed in its present form In the first place we are curious to know whether the Honorable Member who introduced this Bill considers it as declaratory of the Hindu law on the subject The rule as to self acquisition is laid down by Mann thus—"what a brother has acquired by labour or skill, without using the patrimony, he shall not give up without his assent, for it was gained by his own exertion" Katyayana and Brihaspathi refuse to recognise the gains of science as self-acquisition, where they were earned by means of instruction imparted at the expense of the family. It is plain that the Bill in question is not declaratory of the existing law—for the existing law makes a distinction between the gains of learning which was given at the expense of the family and the gains of learning acquired otherwise. If the Bill divide the gains of learning under two Heads—(1) when a man is entirely self taught and without the slightest help from the family, (2) when a man was taught at the expense of the family and if it is enacted that only in the former instance should the gains be deemed self acquisition and consequently indivisible, then the Bill would set forth the present state of Hindu law on the subject But it is possible that Mr Aiyengar considers the existing law as not suitable for modern society, and that as educated Hindus are day by day increasing in numbers, he thinks in order to give a stimulus to the spread of education, that the educated Hindus should be declared to be masters of all their gains irrespective of the question whether their education was at the expense of the family or otherwise. Even if such was his intention, the Bill is not at all satisfactory. Let us take the case of a Hindu father having two sons and a property of Rs 3,000. The *paterfamilias* sends his eldest son to England who with his and his brother's entire patrimony becomes an M. A, C. S, a Barrister at Law and what not, and on his return to India is appointed an Assistant Collector. Would it be equitable and just to let the civilian tell his brother to manage his education the best way he can without troubling the man *who has swallowed a double patrimony?* And yet this will be the result if the Bill is passed in its present form To take another illustration which brings out the absurdity of the Bill in clearer terms, imagine a family of two brothers, one an Advocate of the High Court of Madras made so at the expense of the family property, and another a Sowcar who with the help of a small principal which was a part of the family property has amassed a large fortune As the Bill stands at present, if passed, the result would be that the advocate brother can claim a moity from his Sowcar brother whereas the latter cannot claim from the former, though both of them acquired what they have at the expense of the family property The Bill in its present shape is advantageous only to the educated Hindus who form a small fraction of the population of the Madras Presidency, whereas to the interests of the millions of uneducated it is detrimental.

THE HISTORY OF MANIPUR

The *Pioneer* —After the pressing and immediate question how Mr Quinton and his companions are to be extricated from their unfortunate position—a question which we may trust will have a speedy and satisfactory answer—it will probably occur to most people to ask whether such an event could have happened at all, had the relations of the Government of India and the Manipur State been such as they might have been—if only a stronger line of policy had been followed years ago In such a case, under the influence of a natural excitement, we are apt to think that the answer must be in the negative Though such a conclusion may be the *result rather of passion and sentiment than* of deliberation and reason, it is well at all events that the question be asked. The compensation for an untoward incident is the compulsion it lays upon us to review the situation and if possible improve it In the present instance, if we are to avoid hasty inference, we must go back a little and see what has been the history of Manipur and what the nature of its relations with the Indian Empire Of the early history of the country little need be said like that of most other Native States before they came under the influence of a powerful and civilised government, it was a dreary narrative of anarchy, bloodshed and treachery sons, as Sir A. Mackenzie has put it, murdering fathers, and brothers murdering brothers "without a single trait of heroism to relieve the dark scene of blood and treachery." The Government of India were first brought into connection with the Manipuris at the time of the first Burma War, when Manipur had been overrun and devastated by the Burmese, and the ruling family had been driven for refuge to Cachar Then was constituted what was known as the Manipur Levy, a force composed of Manipuris, paid, accoutred and supplied with ammunition by the British Government, which *co-operated with our* troops in driving the Burmese out of Cachar By the Ava Treaty of 1826 Gambheer Singh, one of the members of the Manipur ruling family, was recognised as Rajah In 1833 and 1835 Lord William Bentinck wrote minutes laying down the lines on which he deemed it advisable that future relations with the Manipur State should be conducted The Governor-General was of opinion that the advantages of a connection with Manipur were very problematical In the case of a war with Burma he thought it would be a useless and inconvenient post to defend, and the Manipur Levy he declared was too imperfectly disciplined to be considered either efficient or important If, however, the connection was continued he advised the establishment of a small garrison of British troops and the appointment of a Political Agent As a matter of fact the Levy was maintained for years, but in 1835 a Political Agent was appointed in the person of Lieutenant Gordon For the next fifteen years the country was torn by a series of struggles between rival claimants for the gadee, Gambheer Singh having died in 1834, until the Rajah Chunder Kirtee Singh was formally established by the British Government in 1851 For the next ten years there is little of importance to record, but in 1861 began a discussion as to the advisability of retaining Political Agent a Manipur at all For several years the Government of India halted between two opinions, but at length in 1864, influenced chiefly by the strong representations of the then Agent, Major McCulloch, they decided to adhere to their former policy The grounds for this decision are worth quoting. "The past history of the country shows, wrote the Governor-General, "that no chief has been able to manage the people they have one and all proved cruel, oppressive and weak the country has been the scene of civil wars, murders, devastation and misery under the nominal control of the chiefs, while, as a rule, peace, order and comparative prosperity reigned while a British Agent was present" In addition to these arguments it was pointed out that Englishmen might be expected to resort to the country in large numbers to prosecute the tea industry, and that it would be necessary to have a British Officer on the spot to prevent collisions Manipur tea has as yet been as rare in Mincing Lane as the tea from I bet which Viscount Strangford once satirised, and to the English settler Manipur is yet an unknown land, but the passage we have quoted embodies the views which have inspired and regulated the policy of the Indian Government from that day to this Whether the objects aimed at have been attained is a very different matter No doubt in the hundreds of disputes which have arisen between the Manipuris and their neighbours, whether with the Burmese or the Lushais or the Kashows, the British Agent has interfered with effect, and many petty wars have been averted, but on the other hand, the peace and order which were foretold from the presence of a British Agent have never come to pass Half-a-dozen revolutions, or attempts at revolution, have occurred within as many years, the last not later than September, the trade and commerce of the country are still undeveloped, and the Manipuris are to all intents and purposes as uncivilised as they were sixty years ago While, moreover, our connection has failed of its purpose through not being close enough, conditions have changed and circumstances have arisen in such a manner as to render the objections to a closer connection invalid and the motives to it more urgent Lord William Bentinck used to argue that Manipur would only get us into trouble by creating friction with Burma, but Burma is now part of the British Empire, and no such argument is now possible From a geographi

cal point of view the existence of an anarchic little State wedged between Upper Burma and Assam, between which settled communication and colonisation are urgently desired, is an anachronism. All these considerations no doubt emerge more definitely and prominently in view of such a catastrophe as that which has now taken place—a catastrophe which could never have occurred had a regular British garrison been established when Lord William Bentinck asked for it, for a strong policy then would have brought the State under complete control, but while a desire to refrain from acting under the influence of excitement is as prudent as it is laudable, it would be unwise to let it stifle reflection, or blind us to the lessons the incident is calculated to enforce. When the actual attack upon our officers has been punished, we may trust the Government of India not to act without the fullest inquiry and deliberation, but it will probably be found on a survey of the situation, from the point of view either of history or present circumstance, that our relations with Manipur must be established on a different footing, not only for our own interest, but the interests of the Manipuris themselves and the surrounding tribes

WHAT IS THEOSOPHY ?

The term Theosophy (*Gr Theosophy*) means Divine Wisdom. It is as old as man It was known under different names at different times in the world's history In archaic Persia it was called mazdaonnism or Wisdom Religion. In archaic India, or rather Asia, it was known as Atma-Vidya, Spirit-knowledge The Chinese called it Bodhi-Dharma even before the time of Gautama Buddha. The Sufi Adepts called it *Rohance* The thinking and unbiassed reader will observe that the modern Theosophical Society is simply an effort to resuscitate and unveil the sublime truths about Nature and Man taught some thousands of years ago by our Mahatmas, Rishis and Sages, and promulgated to the public by Christ and Krishna, Buddha and Zoroaster, Plato and Shankaracharya and a host of others.

It is now a recognised fact that Madame H P Blavatsky, a Russian lady of royal family and a messenger of the Tibetan Mahatmas, the custodians of the "Secret Doctrine," founded the Theosophical Society in America in 1875, under their influence, sustenance and guidance, with the following three objects :—

1. To form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, caste, sex, creed or color
2. To promote the study of Aryan and other Asiatic Religious philosophies and Sciences ;
3. To investigate unexplained laws of Nature and the psychic and spiritual powers latent in Man.

The first object is obligatory to membership ; the second and the third are optional. From these broad objects it will be seen by every fair-minded man, by every lover of pure Hindusim, by every true Arya, that the Theosophical Society *as a body* professes no particular religion or creed, is entirely unsectarian, *and invites men of all faiths to* stand on a common platform of brotherly love and brotherly confidence

Students of theosophy hold with our Aryan and Iranian Rishis of old that right knowledge of the laws of life and the universe can be realized and acquired by those who are willing and prepared to abide by certain conditions, that this knowledge or *jnana* cannot be gained by mere imaginings or inferences, nor by any system of training or education devised by modern science, but by an occult and mysterious process of initiation (*upadesa*) known only to all genuine and devoted disciples and their guides

An attempt is here made to give a brief *resume* of theosophical teachings as expounded by William Q. Judge, General Secretary of the American Section of the Theosophical Society —

Man is a composite being, i e. his nature is composed of various *tattvas* or principles which are all impermanent and liable to decay But there is something (*not a principle*) in man, called spirit or Atma which is the only real and permanent part of his being

The universe is one compact whole, and everything in it is connected with the whole and all its parts. *There is unity in multiplicity and multiplicity in unity*" Our individual thoughts, words and actions, act and react upon the whole and upon each portion thereof. Hence, all entities and kingdoms, whether human or animal, animate or inanimate, are inseparably bound together by the common tie of Brotherhood This is also the philosophy of the *Upanishads*.

Man has got three distinct natures in him, intellectual, moral and spiritual, whose development goes hand in hand with that of the *physical body*. *These three are represented* by *sthoola, sookshma* and *karana sharirras* in the Aryan philosophy, and are, so to speak, the reservoirs in which the gross, subtle and spiritual *experiences corresponding to* the three planes of consciousness are noted

Moral and spiritual development entirely depends upon the control of fleshly appetites and passions, not because they are all necessarily evil in themselves, but because their influence must be annihilated on the higher plane of consciousness Those who are prepared to go through a certain occult or yoga training are alone in a position to acquire control over various inner forces in nature and to penetrate into the dark mysteries of Life and Death. The testimony of such men having acquired powers far transcending those belonging to the normal state of our consciousness challenges candid examination from every impartial and unprejudiced thinker

The evolution of life through mineral, vegetable, animal and human forms, goes on not only on our tiny earth but also on other planets in connection with the solar system, guided by certain cyclic laws There is an all pervading and highly ethereal medium called the "*Astral Light*" or "*Akasa*," which is capable of recording all past, present and future events, all causes and effects of all acts words and thoughts, material or spiritual, *selfish or unselfish. This Akasa* is popularly called the Book of the Recording Angel

The spirit in man is simply a ray of the One Supreme Spirit (*Paramatma*) It repeatedly reincarnates on this earth to gather all experiences requisite for its perfection and ultimate re-union with the Absolute. There is a period of rest or sleep, between two incarnations. This period ranging from 1500 to 3,000 years and vulgarly called "heaven" is taken up by the spirit in preparing for its next earthlife Each incarnation depends upon the way in which the man has lived and thought in his previous life or lives The Law which eternally and unerringly guides these incarnations is the Law of Karma, the Law of ethical causation, of sowing and reaping. Karma, the sum total of the equation of our past thoughts, words and deeds, thus *determines each incarnation*

This process of constitution or reincarnation is constant and unbroken upto the highest state possible to man The most exalted *Beings*, for their infinite power and usefulness to humanity, are known as Sages, Rishis, and Mahatmas who at certain periods of world's history, are permitted to extend spiritual knowledge and influence among mankind

The process of spiritual development lies in the eradication of selfishness in *all forms*, and the cultivation of broad generous sympathy for the good of humanity, in the careful performance of every duty without desire for reward or results, brought about by the past Karmas. This process is entirely within the man himself, and depends upon his pure motive and *constant* effort, for effort is growth.

Theosophy *per se* is pure *advaitam* or Advaitism, hence it is the only system of religion or philosophy which satisfactorily explains such problems as those —The *objects* and inhabitants of planets other than our own ; the geological cataclysms of our earth ; the nature of extinct civilizations ; the contrasts and *anomalies of the world's faiths, and the common foundation underlying them all* ; the existence of evil, suffering and sorrow ; the seeming inequalities in social conditions *of the birth of men of genius in families destitute of it*—a fact in conflict with the much discussed law of heredity, the occurrences of accidents and untimely deaths all these problems are solvable by the theosophic doctrines of karma and re-incarnation

The above is a mere sketch of the main features of theosophy, and its details are to be *found in Madame Blavatsky's recent work—the key to Theosophy* which is a clear exposition, in the form of question and answer, the Ethics, Science and Philosophy for the study of which the Theosophical Society has been founded It is the only text-book of theosophy which traces the broad outlines of the Wisdom Religion and endeavours to present unfamiliar concepts in a form as simple and in language as clear as possible.

THE MAHARANEES CASTE GIRLS' SCHOOL AT MYSORE.

The *India Prakash* of the 6th instant pays the following compliment to the Maharanees' caste girl schoolat Mysore :—.....

The importance given to Kannada, in which moral instruction and useful information is imparted to the girls, and the prominence that is given to cookery, needle-work, music and drawing have made the Institution popular and unique, and have made every girl brought under its influence, a useful member of her family, an accomplished wife and an intelligent mother. The conduct of those students who have left school and settled in life has been, we are told, thoroughly praiseworthy, whether their lot has been cast with educated and well-to-do husbands in big towns or with those in villages who are illiterate and in humble circumstances *The result cannot be otherwise* if the girls learn while at school, as they have been in the Institution we are nothing, the valuable lessons of cheerful obedience, and reverence for elders, which are *the foundation* of proper culture. The bigots which condemns female education on the ground that educated girls would become disobedient and saucy wives should look at these results of female education in Mysore and hide its head in shame and rave These bigots might as well have said that air was unsuited to human life, because a rash draught affected the lungs when one exposed oneself immediately after hard physical exercise or otherwise in a heated condition of the body. With time these silly objections to female education are bound to go away, and it is a happy work the promoters of the Mysore Institution have done by way of *giving a practical lie to the common* bleatings of the bigoted adversaries of female education One great difficulty with the Managers of girls schools is the removal of girls from schools as soon as they are married *This* is a great drawback in the way of progress, and how to remove it has been a hard nut to crack. The promoters of the Mysore Institution have adopted two ways of meeting this difficulty The first is by inducing the intelligent relations of the girls to permit them to stay longer in the school, and the second by providing the means of home education to those unwilling to attend school The promoters have been peculiarly fortunate in the success in the first is due to the example of the promoters themselves, who, be it said to their credit, have been sending their own grown up daughters and relations to the school notwithstanding the strong prejudice against *their action in several quarters* The Zenana Department has been carried on by two aged Ponds, who are universally respected by all men Several applications are solicited from a number of grown up ladies to be allowed to avail themselves of the Zenana teaching The strength of this department was no less than 75 a year ago This is really a most gratifying result, and the promoters are to be congratulated on their noble and striking Dr Malarayi of Mysore has been taking very great interest in the Institution and is aiding the promoters most substantially from time to time This circumstance in itself is enough to ensure the success of the Institution Royal patronage smooths all the prejudices of the people, and makes them to keep on with favour what their royal guide approves To this happy circumstances are added the zeal of the promoters *and the acceptable form of the curriculum* fixed The course of instruction as sketched above seems to have taken a good hold on the affections of the people and it is to be hoped that efforts on the same lines will be made in this Presidency for the furtherance of female education. Among the promoters, one men, Mr. Narasimha Iyengar, the Dubai Bakshi stands pre eminent. Mr Narasimha Iyengar is the heart and soul of the institution He is said to be devoting a considerable part of his own monthly earnings to the maintenance of the institution and other like objects Female education he has made his life-work He one object is to disseminate and popularize education and with that object he has deliberately gone on all lines giving special prominence to the study of Sanskrit and the old religious books Once a love of learning is spread *for and who he trusts to that love to promote an* lightenment

The *Mysore Herald* of the 7th instant writing on the same subject says —.....

The first question that we should ask is why are these lavish scholarships maintained ? If the object is to attract to the school grown up girls, then, we do not perceive the need of a scholarship being fixed at the comparatively large sum of Rs. 50 per mensem. We may suppose *that the elderly girls come from the* ranks of the people or from the middle and the higher classes. In the latter case, a scholarship is not a very great inducement to the guardians of the girls to keep them at School. As a matter of fact, it is the advantage of education not the charm of money that has any great weight with them to continue the School education of their girls even after they attain puberty On the other hand, for the poorer girls and for their parents, the School lost attraction on account of the substantial income it brings them In such a case, it is unavoidable that many of the girls should be of questionable characters, and in their case education will be mischievously turned to their own vile purposes This laxitonce from human nature is continued by the misconduct of some of the pupils of the Maharanee's Schools which is *known to all Mysore, except perhaps to the* Honorary Secretary of the School and his Lieutenants The large scholarships granted have had a deleterious effect in themselves Whatever the nature of the fair women may be at present, at any rate, there is hardly any person whose mind has been superior to Manu's dictum that a woman's moral condition in Hindu Society is one of dependence The father in early years, the husband in youth, and the sons in old age are the recognised guardians of a woman, and practical reformers would fain all they do, have before their minds this aspect of a woman's status in Hindu Society Turning now to the Maharanee's School, we grieve to say that the liberal scholarships awarded have brought with them their own evils In a few cases, the scholarships have had a tendency to turn the heads of the girls and *shake them free from domestic restrictions* There are a few other cases in which the parents of the girls accounted by average have denied the husbands the society of their wives *The fear of losing the scholarship is a more important factor with them than securing marriage* bliss to their daughters The indiscriminate admission of widows has also gone against the good name of the School Some widows have been admitted who are notoriously of evil fame The result of such admission has been that even in young girls there is a perceptible, and unmeasured moral deterioration by their unavoidable association with women of suspicious character The Managing Committee of the School may, and ought, be expected to look into these things, but so far, we grieve to say, their management has not been a success.

Excepting Mr Narasimhaiyengar and one or two others whose names need not be mentioned as they have cast into his more worthpieces, the majority of the Committee have had hitherto, we make bold to say, neither act nor part in the management of the School Indeed one of the so called Managers, whose name we are precluded from giving here, mentioned to us the other day that he had affixing his signature to an address presented to Miss Manning when she visited Mysore more than two years ago, his services as a *Senator* have not been called into requisition by the Honorary Secretary, The Committee, as it exists at present, is a mere nominal Committee Mr Narasimhaiyengar with some of his friends and obliging friends have denied to the other members the privilege of expressing their views and calling for discussions in formal meetings Whatever has been done has been done by one or two members in the name of the Committee They have acted in many cases in contravention of facts completely within the knowledge of the general public, and hence in a manner not tending to *secure public confidence*

To sum up, the expenditure of the School bears no proportion to the results achieved, the moral tone of the School is not very high consequent upon lavish scholarships and indiscriminate admission, and lastly, the management of the School has been too exclusive and such as not likely to secure public confidence It is our duty to be forewarned of the dangers ahead before it is too late Besides, the distinguished name of our Maharanee is connected with the School. It behoves the Government, it behoves all patriotic men to watch that the credit of the School is unimpeachable This, in our opinion, is only possible if the School is made a Government Institution, *scholarships* granted in conformity with the opinions and sentiments of the Hindu Society and above all the Managing Committee is remodelled and invigorated

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The Situation in Manipur.

MORE NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Nichuguard, 11th April.—Heavy rain fell to-day on the Naga Hills. The Civil authorities have collected large numbers of Naga coolies. The 12th Bengal Infantry arrive here on the 13th instant on their way to Kohima. News has been received that the party from Tamu which entered Manipur got back safely to the Kubo Valley. 500 men from Assam Regiments have reinforced Kohima. The attitude of the Nagas is most friendly. Mr. Mosquet of the Naga Hills Police, is pushing up supplies from Nichuguard to a fort on the Naga Hills. The military transport will work from Nichuguard to Manipur. General Collett, with Staff and four guns of the 8th Mountain Battery, arrives shortly, when the advance with them will begin.

NEWS FROM MANIPUR.

Allahabad, 11th April.—A telegram from Kohima, dated yesterday, says that Ganesh Das, a native trader, has just arrived at Kazamma with 13 released prisoners. He states that he saw the mutilated bodies of the British officers, whose heads, hands and feet had been cut off. Colonel Skene was killed first, then Lieutenant Simpson; afterwards Mr Grimwood, Mr. Cossins, Mr. Quinton and Mr. Melville.

The *Pioneer* seems to think it doubtful whether the Senapati Prince, mentioned as having been killed in the attack on Lieutenant Grant's force, is the Manipuri Commander-in-Chief, Tikendrajit Singh himself or his younger brother.

A telegram from Rangoon says that in the attack on Lieutenant Grant's band the enemy's force was 3,000. The attack lasted for three hours, the enemy retiring quite demoralised.

Captain Macintyre, with 160 men, is at Kigamma, two miles from the Manipur frontier, and is using every endeavour to get in the refugees. About fifty have already passed through his camp. His spies report that there are no Manipuris in force beyond Singma, but the enemy send patrols fifteen miles daily from there. According to present intelligence the Manipuris have released 10 sepoys and 22 Government employes and followers.

Calcutta, 16th April.—Rs. 5,000 reward has been offered for the capture of the Regents, Rs 2,000 each for the four ringleaders, and Rs 1,000 for Nuranjit Subadar.

The reports of the Naga rising at Ballukpong are now said to be unfounded, but the Durrung Mounted Volunteers, who promptly turned out, have been thanked by the Deputy Commissioner.

It is alleged by the Manipuris that several women and children were killed by the troops which went to arrest the Jubraj in the Palace. Hence his ferocious massacre of the prisoners. The Manipuris are reported to be divided among themselves, and it is said that the advance on Manipur will cause wholesale desertion among their troops.

The last *Gazette of India* points in mourning the following notification:—"The Governor-General in Council has received with the deepest regret confirmation, which leaves no room to doubt, of the news of the cruel and treacherous murder at Manipur on the night of the 24th ultimo, of Mr. J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the following officers who accompanied him under a flag of truce from the Residency to the Palace of the Regent of Manipur:—Lieutenant Colonel McDowal Skene, D.S.O., Commanding the 43rd Goorkha Regiment; Mr. P. St. Clair Grimwood, Political Agent at Manipur, Lieutenant Simpson, Wing Officer of the 43rd Goorkhas, and Mr. W. H. Cossins, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Besides these it is reported that Mr. Melville, Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Signaller O'Brien were also murdered by the Manipuri rebels at Mayongkhong between Manipur and Kohima. In Mr Quinton the State has lost a public servant of long service and varied experience, who had filled with distinction many high important posts to the complete satisfaction of the Government of India. Colonel Skene was an officer of long and highly distinguished service, who had passed the greater portion of his career on the Assam frontier. Mr. Grimwood had been attached to the Assam Commission since 1878, and has held the office as Political Agent at Manipur since April 1889. The Governor General in Council has taken steps to exact full and signal retribution of this atrocious outrage. Troops are now converging on Manipur from Burma, Cachar and Kohima with this objet."

Calcutta, 18th April.—The Column under General Collett does not leave Kohima till the 20th instant, instead of yesterday owing to the inability of the three Columns advancing simultaneously. The road to Manipur is reported to be strongly defended at several places. Guns have been placed in position, and they have sent hostile messages.

The total force will be nearly 4,000 strong, with 10 mountain guns.

Kohima, 17th April.—The news has just been received that the Manipuris have strongly defended Kaito Mahi and placed two guns in position. They sent messages saying they will fight there. The Cachar, Tammu and Kohima Columns will all be within twelve miles of Manipur on the 27th instant. The weather is fierce, and the troops are thirsting for the fight. The 8th Mountain Battery arrives to-morrow.

A Kuki Chief of importance, a subject of Manipur, has just arrived and asks to be taken under our rule. He says he will name all the villages which joined the late revolt.

Williams, the Telegraph Signaller, has related his experience to a correspondent and supplements the facts already known with the following:—

"When the Chief Commissioner went with four officers under a flag of truce the Jubraj asked why he attacked the Palace and fought against them without any cause or offence. The Commissioner apologised, but the Manipur officers, being enraged, urged that the British officers might be punished. The Jubraj accordingly gave orders to arrest the officers. His men arrested them and cut off their heads. The Jubraj was very sorry for it, as he told me after he released me from prison. He was very kind after that, and told me to speak the facts as he had related them to me personally. I saw four guns at Thobal when they sent me as interpreter. The Senapati was in command. He was very kind also to me there, but became very angry when the officer, believed to be Colonel Howlett, would not return after three days delay."

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT BRICKENBURY.

Lieutenant Brickenbury, who was shot in the legs, was unable to get up when the Residency was set on fire, and so was burnt to death inside.

ATTITUDE OF THE CHINS.

Allahabad, 17th April.—The Manipuris are endeavouring to tamper with the Chins but the *Zahi tribe* at least have determined to maintain a neutral attitude till the result of the coming conflict is known when they will submit to the victors.

London, 18th April.—In the House of Commons last night a motion was brought forward by Sir Joseph Pease that the Indian Government should cease to grant licenses for the cultivation of poppy and the sale of opium in British India except for medical purposes. It was adopted by 160 against 139 votes.

cal point of view the existence of an anarchic little State wedged between Upper Burma and Assam, between which settled communication and colonisation are urgently desired, is an anachronism. All these considerations no doubt emerge more definitely and prominently *in view of such a catastrophe as* that which has now taken place—a catastrophe which could never have occurred had a regular British garrison been established when Lord William Bentinck asked for it, for a strong policy then would have brought the State under complete control, but while a desire to *refrain from acting* under the influence of excitement is as prudent as it is laudable, it would be unwise to let it stifle reflection, or blind us to the lessons the incident is calculated to enforce. When the actual attack upon our officers has been punished, we may trust the Government of India not to act without the *fullest inquiry* and deliberation but it will probably be found on a survey of the situation, from the point of view either of history or present circumstance, that our relations with Manipur must be established on a different footing, not only for our own interest, but the interests of the Manipuris themselves and *the surrounding* tribes.

WHAT IS THILOSOPHY ?

The term Theosophy (*Gr. Theosophy*) means Divine Wisdom It is as old as man It was known under different names at different times in the world's history. In archaic Persia it was called mazdaeanism or Wisdom Religion. In archaic India, or rather Asia, it was known as Atma-Vidya, Spirit-knowledge. The Chinese called it Ba-Hu-Dharma even before the time of Gautama Buddha The Sud Adepts called it *Bohinee* The thinking and unbiassed reader will observe that the modern Theosophical Society is simply an effort to resuscitate and unveil the sublime truths about Nature and Man taught some thousands of years ago by our Mahatmas, Rishis and Sages, and promulgated to the public by Christ and Krishna, Buddha and Zoroaster, Plato and Shankaracharya and a host of others.

It is now a recognised fact that Madame H. P Blavatsky, a Russian lady of royal family and a messenger of the Tibetan Mahatmas, the custodians of the "Secret Doctrine," founded the Theosophical Society in America in 1875, under their influence, sustenance and guidance, with the following three objects —

1. To form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, caste, sex, creed or color!
2. To promote the study of Aryan and other Asiatic Religious philosophies and Sciences,
3. To investigate unexplained laws of Nature and the psychic and spiritual powers *latent in Man.*

The first object is obligatory to membership, the second and the third are optional. From these broad objects it will be seen by every fair-minded man, by every lover of pure Hinduism, by every true Arya, that the Theosophical Society as *a body* professes no particular religion or creed, is entirely unsectarian, and invites men of all faiths to stand on a common platform of brotherly love and brotherly confidence

Students of theosophy hold with our Aryan and Iranian Rishis of old that right knowledge of the laws of life and the universe can be realised and acquired by those who are willing and prepared to abide by certain conditions; that this knowledge or *jnana* cannot be gained by mere imaginings or inferences, nor by any system of training or education devised by modern science, but by an occult and *mysterious process of initiation (upadesa)* known only to all genuine and devoted disciples and their guides

An attempt is here made to give a brief *resume* of theosophical teachings as expounded by William Q Judge, General Secretary of the American Section of the Theosophical Society —

Man is a composite being, i. e. his nature is composed of various *tattvas* or principles which are all important and liable to decay But there is something (*not a principle*) in man, called spirit or Atma which is the only real and permanent part of his being

The universe is one compact whole, and everything in it is connected with the whole and all its parts. *There is unity in multiplicity and multiplicity in unity*" Our individual thoughts, words and actions, act and re-act upon the whole and upon each portion thereof Hence, all entities and kingdoms, whether human or animal, animate or inanimate, are inseparably bound together by the common tie of Brotherhood This is also the philosophy of the *Upanishads.*

Man has got three distinct natures in him, intellectual, moral and spiritual, whose development goes hand in hand with that of the physical body. These three are represented by *atmola, sookshma* and *karana sharriras* in the Aryan philosophy, and are, so to speak, the reservoirs in which the gross, subtle and spiritual experiences corresponding to the three planes of consciousness are noted.

Moral and spiritual development entirely depends upon the control of fleshly appetites and passions, not because they are all necessarily evil in themselves, but because their influence must be annihilated on the higher plane of consciousness Those who are prepared to go through a certain occult or yoga training are alone in a position to acquire control over various inner forces in nature and to penetrate into the dark mysteries of Life and Death. The testimony of such men having acquired powers for transcending those, belonging to the normal state of our consciousness challenges candid examination from every impartial and unprejudiced thinker.

The evolution of life through mineral, vegetable, animal and human forms, goes on not only on our tiny earth but also on other planets in connection with the solar system, guided by certain cyclic laws There is an all-*pervading* and *highly ethereal medium* called the "*Astral Light*" or "*Akasa*," which is capable of recording all past, present and future events, all causes and effects of all acts words and thoughts, material or spiritual, selfish or unselfish This *Akasa* is popularly called the Book of the Recording Angel.

The spirit in man is *simply* a ray of the One Supreme Spirit (*Paramatma*) It repeatedly reincarnates on this earth to gather all experiences requisite for its perfection and ultimate reunion with the Absolute. There is a period of rest or sleep, between two incarnations This period ranging from 1500 to 3,000 *years and vulgarly called* "*heaven*" is taken up by the spirit in preparing for its next earth-life Each incarnation depends upon the way in which the man has lived and thought in his previous life-lives The *Law* which eternally and unerringly guides these incarnations is the Law of Karma, the *Law of ethical causation, of sowing and reaping.* Karma, the sum total or the equation of our past thoughts, words and deeds, thus determines each incarnation

This process of soul-evolution or reincarnation is constant and unbroken upto the highest state possible to man The most exalted *Beings*, for their infinite power and usefulness to humanity, are known as Sages, Rishis, and Mahatmas who at certain periods of world's history, are permitted to extend spiritual knowledge and influence among mankind

The process of spiritual development has *in the acquisition of unselfishness in all forms*, and the cultivation of broad generous sympathy for the good of humanity, in the careful performance of every duty without desire for reward or results, brought about by the past Karmas This process is entirely within the man himself, and depends upon his pure motive and *constant* effort, for effort is growth

Theosophy *per se* is pure *vedantism* or Advaitism, hence it is the only system of religion or philosophy which satisfactorily explains such problems as those —The objects and inhabitants of planets other than our *own*; the geological cataclysms of our earth, the nature of extinct civilisations the continents and nations of the world's faiths, and the common foundation underlying them all, the existence of evil, suffering and sorrow, the seeming inequities in social conditions, of the birth of men of genius or families destitute of it—a fact in conflict with the much discussed law of heredity, the occurrences of accidents and untimely deaths all these problems are solvable by the theosophic doctrines of karma and re-incarnation

The above is a mere sketch of the main features of theosophy, and its details are to be found in Madame Blavatsky's recent work—*the key to Theosophy* which is a clear exposition, in the form of question and answer, the Ethics, Science and Philosophy for the study of which the Theosophical Society has been founded It is the only text-book of theosophy which traces the broad outlines of the Wisdom Religion and endeavours to present unfamiliar concepts in a form as simple and in language as clear as possible.

THE MAHARANEE'S CASTE GIRLS' SCHOOL AT MYSORE.

The *India Prakash* of the 6th instant pays the following compliment to the Maharanees' caste girl school at Mysore :—..... ...

The importance given to Kannada, in which moral instruction and useful information is imparted to the girls, and the prominence that is given to cookery, needle work, music and drawing have made the Institution popular and unique, and have made every girl brought under its influence, a useful member of her family, an accomplished wife and an intelligent mother The conduct of those students who have left school and settled in life has been, we are told, thoroughly praiseworthy, whether *their lot* has been cast with educated and well-to-do husbands in big towns or with those in villages who are illiterate and in humble circumstances The result cannot be otherwise if the girls learn while at school, as they have been in the Institution we are nothing, the valuable lessons of cheerful obedience, and *reverence for elders, which are the foundation* of proper culture. The bigotry which condemns female education on the ground that educated girls would become disobedient and sassy wives should look at these results of female education in Mysore and hide its diminished face in shame and awe These bigots might as well have said that air was *unsuited to human life*, because a cold draught affected the lungs when one exposed oneself immediately after hard physical exercise or otherwise in a heated condition of the body With time these silly objections to female education are bound to go away, and it is a happy work the promoters of the Mysore Institution have done by way of giving a practical lie to the common feelings of the bigoted adversaries of female education. One great difficulty with the Managers of girls schools is the removal of girls from schools as soon as they are married This is a great drawback in the way of progress, and how to remove it has been a hard nut to crack. The promoters of the Mysore Institution have adopted two ways of meeting this difficulty The first is by inducing the intelligent relations of the girls to *permit them to stay longer in the school*, and the second by providing the means of home education to those unwilling to attend school The promoters have been peculiarly fortunate in the success in the first is due to the example of the promoters themselves, who, be it said to *their credit, have been sending their own* grown up daughters and relations to the school notwithstanding the strong popular feeling against their action in several quarters The Zenana department has been carried on by two aged Pundits, who command the respect of all men Several applications received from a number of grown up ladies to be allowed to send themselves of the Zenana teaching The strength of this department was no less than 75 a year ago. This is really a most gratifying result, and the promoters are to be congratulated on their laudable undertaking. The Maharaja of Mysore has taken a very great interest in the Institution and helping the promoters most substantially from time to time This circumstance in itself is enough to ensure the success of the Institution Royal patronage since has done away the prejudices of the people, and makes them look upon with favour what their royal guide approves. This happy circumstances are added the zeal of the promoters and the acceptable form of the curriculum fixed The course of instruction as sketched ab ve seems to have taken a good hold on the affections of the people and it is to be hoped that efforts on the same lines will be made in this Presidency for the furtherance of female education. Among the promoters, one man, Mr. Narasinha Iyengar, the Dubiri Bakshi, *stands pre eminent. Mr Narasinha Iyengar is the heart and soul of the institution* He is said to be devoting a no inconsiderable part of his own monthly earnings to the maintenance of the institution and other like objects Female education he has made his life-work It is one object to disseminate and popularize education and with that object in his deliberately gone on old lines giving special prominence to the study of Sanskrit and the old religious books One a love of learning is special and who he trusts to that love to promote enlightenment.

The *Mysore Herald* of the 7th instant writing on the same subject says— . . . . . .

The first question that we should ask is why are these Lavish scholarships maintained? If the object is to attract to the school grown up *girls, then, we do not perceive the need of a* scholarship being held at the comparatively large sum of *Rs. 50 per mensem.* We may suppose that the elderly girls come from the ranks of the people or from the middle and the higher classes In the latter case, a scholarship is not a very great inducement to the guardians of the girls to keep them at School. As a matter of fact, it is the advantage of education not the charm of money that has any great weight with them to continue the School education of their girls even after they attain puberty. On the other hand, for the poorer girls and for their parents, the School from attraction on account of the substantial income it brings them. In such a case, it is a laudable that many of the girls should be of questionable characters, and in their case education will be mischievously turned to their own vile *purposes* This *inference from human nature* is confirmed by the misconduct of some of the pupils of the Maharanee's Schools which is known to all Mysore, except perhaps to the Honorary Secretary of the School and his lieutenants The large scholarships granted have had a deleterious effect in themselves *Whatever the status of the Indian woman may* be at present, at any rate, there is hardly any person whose mind has risen superior to Manu's dictum that a woman's moral condition in Hindu Society is one of dependence The father in early years, the husband in youth, and the sons in old age are the recognised guardians of a woman; and practical reformers would in all they do, have before their minds this aspect of a woman's status in Hindu Society Turning now to the Maharanee's School, we grieve to say that the liberal scholarships awarded have brought with them their own evils In a few cases, the scholarships have had a tendency to turn the heads of the girls and shake them free from domestic restrictions. There are a few other cases in which the parents of the girls actuated by service have decided the husbands in the society of their wives. The fear of losing the scholarship is a more important factor with them than securing marriage bliss to their daughters The indiscriminate admission of widows has also gone against the good name of the School Some widows have been admitted who are *notoriously of evil fame* The result of such admission is then clear even in young girls there is a perceptible, and unconscious moral deterioration by their unavoidable association with women of suspicious character The Managing Committee of the School may, indeed, be expected to look into *these things, but we fear, we grieve to say, their* management at has not been so safe as.

Excepting M Narasimhaiengar and one or two others whose names need not be mentioned as they have constituted his mere mouthpieces, the members of the Committee have had hitherto, we make bold to say, neither act nor part in the management of the School Indeed one of the so called Managers, whose name we are precluded from giving here, mentioned to us the other day that he had affixing his signature to an address presented to Miss Manning when she visited Mysore more than two years ago, his services as a Member have never been called into requisition by the Honorary Secretary. The Committee, as it exists at present, is a mere mouth Committee Mr Narasimhaiengar with some of his political obliging friends have denied to the other members the privilege of expressing their views and calling for discussions in formal meetings Whatever has been done has been done by one or two members in the name of the Committee They have acted in many cases in contravention of facts completely within the knowledge of the general public, and hence in a manner not tending to secure public confidence

To sum up, the expenditure of the School bears no proportion to the results achieved, the moral tone of the School is not very high *consequent upon lavish scholarships and indiscriminate admission*, and lastly, *the management* of the School has been too exclusive and which is not likely to secure public confidence It is our duty to be forewarned of the dangers ahead before it is too late Besides, the distinguished name of our Maharanee is connected with the School. It behoves the Government, it behoves all patriotic men to watch that the credit of the School is unimpeachable This, in our opinion, is only possible if the School is made Government Institution, scholarships granted in conformity with the opinions and sentiments of the Hindu Society and above all the Managing Committee is remodelled and invigorated

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The Situation in Manipur

MORE NEWS FROM THE FRONT

Nuchigaurl, 11th April—Heavy rain fell to day on the Naga Hills. The Civil authorities have collected large numbers of Naga coolies. The 13th Bengal Infantry arrive here on the 15th instant on their way to Kohima. News has been received that the party from Tamu which cut off Manipur got back safely to the Kabo Valley. *500 men from Assam Regiments* have reinforced Kohima. The attitude of the Nagas is most friendly. Mr Musgrave of the Naga Hills Police, is pushing up supplies from Nichuguard to Kohima on the Naga Hills. The military transport will work from Nichuguard to Manipur. General Collett with staff and four guns of the 8th Mountain Battery, arrives shortly, while the column with them will begin.

NEWS FROM MANIPUR

Hathabal, 11th April—A telegram from Kohima dated yesterday, says that Pansok Das, *a native trader*, has just arrived at Kuzamma with 18 released prisoners. He states that he saw the mutilated bodies of the British officers whose heads, hands and feet had been cut off. Colonel Skene was killed first, then Lieutenant Simpson, afterwards Mr Grimwood, Mr Cossins, Mr Quinton and Mr Melville.

The *Pioneer* seems to think it doubtful whether the Senapati Prince, mentioned as having been killed in the attack on Lieutenant Grant's force, is the Manipuri Commander in Chief, Tekendrajit Singh himself or his younger brother.

A telegram from Rangoon says that in the attack on Lieutenant Grant's band the enemy's force was 3,000. The attack lasted for three hours, the enemy retiring quite demoralised.

Captain Macintyre, with 150 men, is at Kuzamma, two miles from the Manipur frontier, and is using every endeavour to get in the refugees. About fifty have already passed through his camp. His spies report that there are no Manipuris in force beyond Sangaima, but the enemy send patrols fifteen miles daily from there. According to present intelligence the Manipuris have released 10 sepoys and 22 Government employes and followers.

Calcutta, 16th April—Rs 5,000 reward has been offered for the capture of the Regents, Rs 2,000 each for the four ringleaders, and Rs 1,000 for Niranjoy Subadar.

The reports of the Naga rising at Bhikhpong are now said to be unfounded, but the Darrang Mounted Volunteers, who promptly turned out, have been thanked by the Deputy Commissioner.

It is alleged by the Manipuris that several women and children were killed by the troops which went to arrest the Jubraj in the Palace. Hence his ferocious massacre of the prisoners. The Manipuris are reported to be divided among themselves, and it is said that the advance on Manipur will cause wholesale desertion among their troops.

The last *Gazette of India* prints in mourning the following notification:—"The Governor General in Council has received with the deepest regret confirmation, which leaves no room to doubt, of the news of the cruel and treacherous murder at Manipur on the night of the 24th ultimo, of Mr J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the following officers who accompanied him under a flag of truce from the Residency to the Palace of the Regent of Manipur:—Lieutenant Colonel McDowell Skene, R.S.O. Commanding the 43rd Gorkha Regiment, Mr P. St Clair Grimwood, Political Agent at Manipur, Lieutenant Simpson, Wing Officer of the 43rd Gorkhas, and Mr W. H. Cossins, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. It is also to be reported that Mr. Melville, Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Signaller O'Brien were also murdered by the Manipuri rebels at Mayongkhong between Manipur and Kohima. In Mr Quinton the State has lost a public servant of long service and varied experience, who had filled with distinction many high important posts to the complete satisfaction of the Government of India. Colonel Skene was an officer of long and highly distinguished service, who had passed the greater portion of his career on the Assam frontier. Mr. Grimwood had been attached to the Assam Commission since 1878, and has held the office as Political Agent at Manipur since April 1889. The Governor General in Council has taken steps to exact full and signal retribution of this atrocious outrage. Troops are now converging on Manipur from Burma, Cachar and Kohima with this object."

Calcutta, 18th April—The Column under General Collett does not leave Kohima till the 20th instant, instead of yesterday owing to the inability of the three Columns advancing simultaneously. The road to Manipur is reported to be strongly defended at several places. Guns have been placed in position, and they have sent hostile messages.

The total force will be nearly 4,000 strong, with 10 mountain guns.

Kohima, 17th April—The news has just been received that the Manipuris have strongly defended Kaito Mabi and placed two guns in position. They sent messages saying they will fight there. The Cachar, Tamma and Kohima Columns will all be within twelve miles of Manipur on the 27th instant. The weather is fierce, and the troops are thirsting for the fight. The 8th Mountain Battery arrives to-morrow.

A Kuki Chief of importance, a subject of Manipur, has just arrived and asks to be taken under our rule. He says he will name all the villages which joined the late revolt.

Williams, the Telegraph Signaller, has related his experience to a correspondent and supplements the facts already known with the following:—

"When the Chief Commissioner went with four officers under a flag of truce the Jubraj asked why he attacked the Palace and fought against them without any cause or offence. The Commissioner apologised, but the Manipur officers, being enraged, urged that the British officers might be punished. The Jubraj accordingly gave orders to arrest the officers. His men arrested them and cut off their heads. The Jubraj was very sorry for it, as he told me after he released me from prison. He was very kind after that, and told me to speak the facts as he had related them to me personally. I saw four guns at Thobal when they sent me as interpreter. The Senapati was in command. He was very kind also to me there, but became very angry when the officer, believed to be Colonel Howlett, would not return after three days delay."

BRAMPFORD'S DEATH

Lieutenant Brampfield, who was shot in the legs, was unable to get up when the Residency was set on fire, and so was burnt to death inside.

ATTITUDE OF THE CHINS

Akhabal, 17th April—The Manipuris are endeavouring to tamper with the Chins but the Zati tribe at least have determined to maintain a neutral attitude till the result of the coming conflict is known when they will submit to the victors.

London, 18th April—In the House of Commons last night a motion was brought forward by Sir Joseph Pease that the Indian Government should cease to grant licenses for the cultivation of poppy and the sale of opium in British India except for medical purposes. It was adopted by 166 against 109 votes.

In the debate, which took place on the motion, Sir James Fergusson pointed out the difficulty there would be in replacing the revenue from opium by other taxation, and said that the Indian Government was trying gradually to reduce the consumption of the drug.

Sir Richard Temple said that the withdrawal of the tax would increase the evils arising from the trade in opium, and seriously impair the revenues of India.

The *Daily News* and *Daily Chronicle*, in discussing the question of the opium trade in India rejoice at the passing of the resolution of Sir Joseph Pease. The *Daily News* says that this unexpected success in the House must be vigorously pursued, as at present Government will probably not put the resolution into execution, but the Indian Government, it adds, will regard it as a strong indication of the feeling at home on the matter.

London, 12th April.—The Times, in discussing the vote taken on the opium trade in India, suggests that Government should find an occasion for settling whether the House of Commons was in earnest in passing the motion of Sir Joseph Pease.

The *St James's Gazette* says that no such display of ignorance and hypocrisy has been seen in the House since the resolution repealing the "Contagious Diseases" Act was passed.

London, 11th April.—Mr Johnstone, in another letter to *The Times* this morning, strongly urges that Captain Dunn, of the Intelligence Department, be despatched to Manipur, as he is a *persona grata* with the Manipuris.

London, 12th April.—The Committee of the Irish National League in America has resolved to offer their good offices as arbitrators between the rival sections of the Irish Parliamentary party with a view to restoring the unity of the party.

Calcutta, 7th April.—Alfred Gerald van Hoeften, a telegraph Signaller of Calcutta, was arrested on Sunday for embezzling Rs 8,000 of Government money by dispatching fraudulent telegraphic message orders. Since December he has, it is alleged, committed twenty distinct forgeries. The case was adjourned for further evidence.

Washington, 15th April.—President Harrison has forwarded a letter to the Commercial Congress now sitting in Kansas City, in which he says that he is more than ever a bimetallist and favours the fullest use of silver in connection with the American currency, so far as is compatible with the maintenance of the parity of the gold and silver dollar in commercial use.

London, 16th April.—An incident occurred in the House of Commons last night during the discussion on the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. Mr Parnell, who opposed the Bill on the ground that it was contrary to the wishes of the people of Ireland, was interrupted by Mr Maurice Healy, who declared that Mr Parnell in no wise represented the electors of Cork and challenged him to keep his promise of resigning his seat.

London, 16th April.—A severe influenza epidemic is raging in Birmingham and Yorkshire. At Hull the mortality has assumed alarming proportions, and business is seriously impeded.

Berlin, 16th April.—Prince Bismarck has been elected as Deputy of the Reichstag for Hanover, having defeated Messrs Guelph and Freisinning, Socialist candidates, by a large majority.

Calcutta, 17th April.—Great excitement has been caused at Baruoo. It appears that the Mussulmans began to demolish a Ramjee Temple. A riot ensued, and Hindoos and Mahomedans both joined in it. Shops, banks and markets had all to be closed for two days. The telegraph wires were cut, and Baruoo was completely isolated from telegraphic communication. The rioters did? some wealthy residents' house. The Magistrate, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Commissioner were immediately on the scene with a strong military force. Two Companies of the 1st Lancashire were sent to guard the Dufferin Bridge. A special train conveyed other troops from Allahabad to the scene. The Volunteers also turned out. 120 rioters were arrested, and quiet was restored late on Wednesday night.

Allahabad, 16th April.—Great excitement prevails at Benares owing to a riot in the City over a Ramjee Temple Case. A rumour got abroad that the temple was being demolished. A crowd proceeded there and found it intact, but the mob became riotous and dug up the water pipes.

The houses of Raja Shiva Prasad and Babu Sita Ram were attacked, also the City Telegraph Office. The Commissioner proceeded to the scene of the disturbance with a strong force of the 1st Lancashire Regiment and 12th Bengal Infantry. The troops remained in the City all night, every precaution being taken.

London, 15th April.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Captain Verney Member for Buckingham, and W. DeCobain Member for Belfast (East) the former in connection with an alleged attempt to procure a girl for immoral purposes, the latter on a charge of committing unnatural offences. The whereabouts of both accused is unknown.

Allahabad, 14th April.—News has just been received of the murder of General Aznul Dia Khan Bahadur, Vice President of the Council of Regency of the Rampur State. No details of the deplorable event have been received.

Calcutta, 15th April.—It is rumoured that a rising of the Afridis at Balukasang has occurred on the Assam frontier. All the Volunteers in the District were collected and paraded on the afternoon of the 13th instant at Balipara. Ammunition was served out, and the Corps is ready for emergencies. Much uneasiness prevails owing to the guards being withdrawn from the frontier posts.

The Naga are also reported to be rising. 200 Sikhs and the Frontier Police are marching to Sibsagar.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 20 1891.

THE MANIPUR AFFAIR

The Manipur business is the worst event that has happened since the defeat at Maiwand. More lives were lost at the latter place, than at the former, but these were lost in battle, while deaths at Manipur were brought about by murder. The men who died at Maiwand were, for the most part *common soldiers, while the sufferers on the* present occasion are high officials and officers. But the cause of the disaster in each case was the same—underrating the strength of the enemy. In Afghanistan it was believed that the troops of Ayub Khan could easily be overcome and, consequently, only a small force was sent against them. The result is now matter of history, and will not soon be forgotten. In the same manner at Manipur a handful of troops were sent to capture the man, who had the greatest amount of authority in the State. He recovered what was into dad, and would not allow himself to be taken. He cannot be blamed for this, but the treachery he afterwards displayed, and the murders he committed clearly show that the account given of him by his brother is correct. The latter said that the Jubraj was a man entirely without mercy, that he would spare no body in his anger, and was treacherous and deceitful in the highest degree. It must however be remembered that the force went to Manipur to take him prisoner, and that it was not to be wondered at if he resisted. Had he done this without resorting to crime little complaint could have been made. He would only have been acting in self-defence. But the tiger within was roused, he thirsted for blood, and his victims were not only slain, but tortured to death. Since the death of Nana Sahib no such monster has existed in India as the man who ordered the death of the prisoners, and it is sincerely to be hoped he will be the last of his kind. It is remarkable that *such an occurrence should have* taken place in the present day. One would have fancied that even in a remote State like Manipur the power of the Government was known, that punishment would follow crime, and the more heinous the offence the greater the punishment. In every part of the country there are signs of British power and authority, and it seems very remarkable that the murderer of Mr Quinton and the others did not consider this before he committed the crime which has made his name infamous, for which he will have to be punished, and, no doubt, his life will be *the forfeit. In all probability he never* thought at all. He acted like the savage, or rather like the tiger. The prey was within his reach and his brutal nature could not resist the temptation of wreaking vengeance. The Jubraj reminds us of Tippu Sultan, the Tiger of Mysore. This man was unreasoning in his hatred and cruelty, he killed his prisoners in the most diabolical manner simply because he thought proper to do so. His interests were subordinated to his feelings and these were of the very worst kind. His father Hyder Ali, was a better man in every respect. He was not cruel for the sake of *cruelty, he had a better knowledge of the* power that enabled him than had his son, and he never sacrificed reason to hatred. Tippu often did this, and, in consequence, he lost his kingdom and his life. The Manipur boy apparent seems to be a man exactly of Tippu's stamp, and no doubt, he will meet with Tippu's fate—one that he well deserves. It is to be hoped that the Manipur incident will lead to a change of policy, not only with regard to our frontier, but also as regards the treatment of Native Princes. The Government can scarcely be said to have any policy at all with regard to the frontier. When a *state or a tribe rebels a force is sent against* it, the rising is put down, the people fined, the troops come away, and there the matter ends. There is a renewal of the strife, perhaps, the next year, the same procedure is adopted, and thus the matter goes on. It is high time a change was brought about and it would be well if the incident we are speaking about produced this. Then again, a change is required with regard to the treatment of native Princes. In September last there was a revolution in Manipur, the Rajah was deposed by his subjects at the instigation of the Jubraj, and he left his country an exile. It is *now clear that the Government ought to* have interfered and prevented his deposition. He had been faithful to the Paramount Power and he should have been supported in his difficulty. This was not done, and we see the result. A faithful ally ought to have been protected, and the cause of the uprising should have been enquired into. But it is not often that the Princes receive justice at the hands of the Government, and the present case is no exception. The Manipur Rajah now an exile in Calcutta, was loyal to the Government he ruled the state fairly well—much better than the man who usurped his place—and he ought to have been *supported*. He was not assisted in his difficulties the Paramount Power was not true to its trust and hence all the evil that has been the result. The British Government has never fully recognised its responsibility with regard to the Princes of the land, and the Manipur incident is a case in point. If the Government had performed its duty the present troubles would not have been known. The question now arises as to what is to be done with Manipur after the uprising has been subdued. Annexation is talked of but we hardly think this will be the result. But we cannot say, the authorities may think it advisable for the country to be joined to the rest of India, and that the independence hitherto possessed must be swept away. Such a course is to be deprecated, and we trust it will not be adopted. The best plan would be to send the exiled Prince back again to his land, and allow him to rule giving him all *the support* that is necessary. This would be the sensible, the right, plan but on this account it may not be adopted.

Occasional Notes.

The Maharajah of Travancore, it is said contemplates a trip to Calcutta early next month.

It is rumoured that Mr Justice Muthusawmy Iyer will not as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court during the month's absence of Sir Arthur Collins after the vacation.

Two more risings are reported to day on the North East Frontier, namely that of the Akas on the North Assam border, who gave much trouble in 1883, and of the Naga in the Naga Hills.

A great meeting of Hindu pandits which is about to be held at Hurdwar in connection with the Kumbha Mela, it is said that there will be present pandits from Nepaul and other Independent States north of the Himalayas. It is believed that the recent Consent legislation will form the subject of discussion.

Little or nothing, it is believed, is known of the Age of Consent measure in the villages in the interior of Bengal, and it so, Government might, it is suggested, instruct all local boards and village *panchayats* to make known the provisions of the Act as widely and as 'effectively' is possible.

A protest against the "cramming" system, so far as it is applied to law examinations was held by the Madras law students in the hall of the Christian College on Saturday. A good case was made out by the various speakers, and it is to be hoped that the local University will favourably consider the resolutions that were passed.

Peculiarly Manipur is famous for polo ponies, and their very grotesque trappings, and infamous for the sale of women. The men dress in turban, jacket and *dhoti*, of silk or cotton, while the women have on over all cloth, of thick cotton stuff which *reaches from the waist to the ankles*, and how it is kept up is a mystery, as neither knot nor cord appear. Unmarried girls wear the pony clip or fringe, while the married must brush the hair back.

The Princess Kaulani, of Hawaii, has for some time past been living in the *strictest privacy in England. She has now* received, through her schoolmistress, an official telegram from Hawaii informing her that she had been chosen to succeed Queen Liliuokalani as reigning Sovereign. When the late King died some old customs were revived in Honolulu. Some of the more old fashioned natives shaved their heads in patches, or knocked out front teeth to show their grief.

On Monday night a Brahmo lady, 23 years of age, while returning from a farewell dinner party given by Miss Neale, was stabbed to death whilst alighting from a train opposite the Brahmo Mandir in Cornwallis street, Calcutta. A passer by who came to her rescue was also stabbed. The alleged murderer escaped into his own house, where he was arrested, after having swallowed a dose of opium. Jealousy is said to be the cause of the crime.

Sir Arthur Collins the Chief Justice of Madras, is in direct communication with the Secretary of State for India as to the

necessity of retaining for another year a sixth Judge in the Madras High Court, in consequence of the great accumulation of arrears. The Government of India *believed* the Hon'ble Mr P P Hutchins) has objected to the retention of a sixth Judge, contrary to the recommendation of the Madras Government

The native weavers of Bangalore have a common practice of using empty bomb shells as spindle sockets for their looms. Some six weeks ago, a weaver picked up an unexploded shell on the artillery practice ground at Agram, and thinking that the combustibles it contained were rubbish, threw them into the fire, his wife being busy cooking at the time near by. The shell exploded killing the man on the spot and fractured the right leg of his wife

Says the *Times of India* —After land revenue and the Salt Tax the Opium revenue is the most important source of our income and between Sir Joseph Pease's party and Lord Cross we are in a hopeless state to supply the six millions

Bengal was taken from opium in an evil way but in such a loss of revenue the Salt Tax would then have to be doubled. It is the maladjusted tax and the least worst of evils, if it be worst at all

The numerous cases which have been mentioned in the Indian Newspapers and the Indian Commissioners of Inquiry, have led the Secretary of State to institute a thorough inquiry into the system, and Lord Kimberley has quite good reasons for hoping that by the time the Proposed Opium Act for Indian Tribes which has been taken up comes into force, the system will be in a state of purity

The Weather —Two or three times during the past week it looked very threatening, and it was expected that rain would fall. Now and then a few drops fell. Very soon times are very sultry. Rain must be wished. Where there have been some good showers in Mysore, and also in Kanara

Sir Oliver St John —A contemporary states that Sir Oliver St John has gone to Rangoon "but why he has gone there at this particular time nobody seems to know. It has been suggested that he may have gone to Mandalay, as Political Agent at that place. The Chief Commissioner is due at Rangoon the Resident, and it is just possible Sir Oliver has been ordered to proceed there with all haste"

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Bangalore Saturday April 18, 1891

The 9th April 1891 —No 16—Mr H Nanjundiah Ars Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, is granted privilege leave for two months from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 10th April 1891 —No 9—Krishna Rao Deputy Amildar of the Hulisur Sub Division of the Chikanayakanhalli Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for 15 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 10—Nagesha Rao, Amildar of the Shikaripur Taluk, is granted privilege leave for five days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 11—Khadar Ali, Amildar of the Gundlupet Taluk is granted 6 days' casual leave with effect from the 1st April 1891, under the terms of Proceedings No 7140 71—2 89, dated 1st February 1889

No 12—Mir Kundadar Ali Khan, Amildar of the Hunsur Taluk, is granted six months privilege leave of absence with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 13—Thimmaiah, Amildar of the Yelandur Taluk, Mysore District, was granted 10 days casual leave of absence with effect from the 24th March 1891 under the terms of Proceedings No 7140 71 2 89 dated 1st February 1889

The 11th April 1891 —No 14—Mr Narsinga Iyengar delivered over, and Mr Sitaramaiah assumed charge of the office of the 2nd Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, on the afternoon of the 3rd April 1891

No 15—Mir Nizamudin Ali Khan, Amildar of the Closepet Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and seventeen days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 14th April 1891 —No 17—Under Clause (b), Section 1 of the Mysore Civil Courts' Regulation, 1889, B Ramaswamaiengar, Additional Munsiff, is directed to hold his Court at Bangalore from 13th May 1891 until further orders, and, under Section 5 of the said Regulation he is hereby empowered to exercise jurisdiction over the Taluks which are included within the jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Bangalore

2 The District Judge of Nundydroog will, from time to time, distribute the work between the permanent Munsiff and the Additional Munsiff

No 18—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Mr Changaiya Chetty, Officiating Assistant Commissioner Chikballapur District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class,

No 19—Under Section 206 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Mr Ramaswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, and 2nd Class Magistrate, Hassan, is empowered to commit persons for trial to the Court of Session

2 Under Section 357 of the same Code the said Mr Ramaswami Iyer is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language

No 20—Under Section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr Narsinga Rao Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate Shimoga District, is empowered to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Classes, during the absence of Mr Chelvingar on leave until further orders

Cuttings.

THE LAST NAWAB OF BENGAL

The *Calcutta Literary Gazette* —What may be regarded as rather an interesting historical document is published as a Bill in the weekly *Gazette* The Bill proposes to confirm and give effect to an indenture between the Secretary of State and the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, the chief object of the agreement being to exchange the "rank, dignity and position of Nawab Nizam and Subahdar of Bengal, Behar and Orissa against a yearly sum of Rs. 2 30,000 payable out of the Indian revenues It appears from the preamble that in the year 1833 the then Nawab of Murshidabad, being at that time a minor, succeeded to the honours and dignities of the Nizamat and Subahdary of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and was proclaimed by the Governor General in Council to have assumed, and to be entitled to exercise the authority, dignities and privileges of the office under the titles of Muntaz ud-ud-Mulk, Mohamad Doulah Farjan Jah yar Mansoor Ali Khan Bahadur and Sarfat Jung Certain revenues were set apart for the support of the family and gradually accumulating, amounted in 1880 to about a crore of rupees In that year differences arose between the Nawab Nazim and the Indian Government upon several matters concerning the position and affairs of himself and the members and dependents of the Nazimat family No agreement, it seems, could be arrived at in India, and in 1869 the Nawab Nazim, with the Viceroy's permission went to England, and in person explained his grievances to the Home Government Matters must have moved but slowly however, for it was not until 1873 that the "Nawab Nazim's Debts Act" was passed, whereby a sum of nearly seventeen lakhs was made payable by the English to the Nawab This was not all the petitioning Nawab got, however, for in 1880 he persuaded the Government to give him a further sum of ten lakhs in settlement of personal claims and as compensation for certain jewellery In 1882 the title of Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad was granted to a son the present Nawab and in 1887 the further title of Amir ul Omrah was conferred, the effect of both being to give the Nawab precedence among the nobility of Bengal For some reason not adduced it has now been decided to retrench the title of Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and the result is the indenture of the *Gazette* to which we have referred The last titular Nawab of Bengal thereby ceases to have an official existence, and, officially the Indian office once filled by Mir Yard Khan and Suraj ud Dowlah has passed away It is almost exactly a century ago since Murshidabad lost its Nawab Their historical importance if not their grandeur Dr in 1765 Lord Cornwallis finally transferred the supreme criminal jurisdiction to Calcutta Time was when the ruler of Bengal at Moorshidabad, as an act of kindness, received English merchants suing for a trading license now the descendants of the same poor trader by an inconsiderable money payment and a few drops of printer's ink swept away the last shred of regal dignity from the men who were formerly their patrons

THE MANIPUR CATASTROPHE

The Amrita Bazar Patrika

Maharajah Sura Chandra who was compelled to leave Manipur in September last, in consequence of the revolution was no only a good and popular ruler, but extremely loyal to the British Government His subjects had been living happily and got prosperous under his rule, and they got specially attached to him when during the famine of last year, he not only remitted their rents for one whole year, but freely fed them at the cost of the State The Maharajah however, incurred the displeasure of the British Political Agent attached to his court, and his fate was thus sealed

Maharaja Sura Chandra is cursed with two step brothers Kula Chandra who is called the Juboraj or the heir apparent and Tikendrajit Sing He little it is said, was implicated in a Kill blood affair and he escaped punishment through the interference of the Political Agent Tikendrajit though a notoriously bad character Mr Grimwood is said to have entertained a great friendship for him

The Maharajah treated his step-brothers with great kindness He appointed Kula Chandra as Prime Minister and Tikendrajit as Commander in chief He hoped to keep them in good humour by kind treatment, but they never liked him and were engaged in a plot to expel him from the throne

At midnight on the 21st September, the two brothers attacked the palace with a few hundred troops The Maharajah was quite unprepared and he escaped to the British Residency In the meantime a large number of troops came to the Maharajah and offered their help to drive out the rebels The Maharajah sought the advice of Mr Grimwood, but he would not allow him to fight the rebels Mr Grimwood would not only not help him in putting down the rebellion, but he advised him to leave Manipore at once The Maharajah was at last compelled to act up to this advice of Mr Grimwood He left Manipore saying that he would go on a pilgrimage to Brindaban, but on reaching Sichar, he found to his utter surprise, that Mr Grimwood had stated in a pass that he had abdicated his throne, which His Highness however solemnly denied

The Maharajah came to Sichar with the object of meeting Mr Quinton the Chief Commissioner, and representing his case personally to him Indeed the Maharajah had, through Mr Grimwood, previously informed Mr Quinton of the revolution But the Chief Commissioner did not choose to stay at Sichar till the arrival of the Maharajah. The latter therefore wrote a letter to Mr Quinton, in which he described how treacherously he had been attacked by his rebel step brothers, and how he was compelled to leave his kingdom though he was quite prepared to regain his throne by force of arms

The Maharajah then came to Calcutta, and laid his case before the Viceroy But, no serious notice, it appears, was taken of his representation by the Government

If the statements of the Maharajah are to be believed, the whole catastrophe is due to the short sighted policy of the Political Agent Mr Grimwood did not like the Maharajah, but he was a friend of Tikendrajit though convicted of murder The latter, relying upon the friendship of the Political Agent, brought about the September revolution, and Mr Grimwood according to the Maharajah, practically encouraged him in his rebellious conduct by preventing the Maharajah to fight In short, taking the statement of the Maharajah to be true if His Highness were allowed to act according to the advice of the Political Agent, he would have at once put down the rebellion without bloodshed, and the present catastrophe would not have occurred

It is really surprising that though the Juboraj was a rebel traitor, the Government allowed him to succeed the throne, and his brother Tikendrajit to remain as Commander-in-chief of the Manipur army As a matter of fact since the September revolution

THE

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Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of propositions to be laid before the ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held on Thursday, the 30th April 1891, at 3 A. M. at Fort.

I. Cash account current and monthly and Itinerant Medical Officer's returns for the month of March 1891.

II. Proposal to introduce the system of slaughtering sheep and goats in the evening for sale of meat next morning.

III. Proposal to transfer the management of the Incurable Ward to the Medical Department.

IV. List of estimates sanctioned by the President during the month.

V. Tenders for collecting road materials and supply of tools and plant.

VI. Papers connected with the opening of a lane in the compound of the late Mr. Krishnappa Naik's Bungalow.

VII. Application from Mr. Gopalacharlu of the Srinivasa Mandiram for a monthly grant to his Library.

VIII. Correspondence regarding the preparation of animal lymph for vaccine purposes.

IX. Statement showing expenditure incurred up to date on account of the western extension.

X. Papers relating to the barrack buildings in the Fort intended to be used as school houses.

XI. Government Proceedings No. 1453 1—1913 L. 427, dated 31st March 1891, sanctioning estimate on account of box and V shaped drains amounting to Rs. 705.

XII. The continuance of the monthly allowance now paid to Pandit Venkatramanaiya.

SYED NASIR HUSSEIN,
President,
City Municipal Commission.

The 25th April 1891.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 19th April—In the House of Commons an amendment by Mr. John Morley to the Land Purchase Bill, deferring the operation of the Bill until the County Councils in the various centres had been created, was rejected on a division by a majority of seventy seven votes.

Captain Verney arrived in London yesterday, and was at once arrested by the police. The accused was brought up at Bow Street Police Station, when a girl named Beckett gave evidence identifying him, to the best of her belief, as the man who attempted to seduce her. The Magistrate remanded the accused for a week, bail being fixed at £5,000 in his own recognizances and two sureties of £1,000 each.

Coimbatore, 20th April.—The judgment in Mr. Bird's case was given at 2 o'clock to day. The defendant is ordered to hand over the custody of Appu Rao, and to pay the costs of the suit. Mr. Bird is also restrained from teaching him Christianity till he is of age. The Munsiff finds that the horoscope of the guardians showing the youth's age was false, the minor being 17 years of age. The Madras medical evidence, the Munsiff said, was comparatively valueless, and Dr. Fitzpatrick's evidence should be accepted. The register of births was not proved. An appeal will be made to morrow.

Allahabad, 20th April.—No further news has been received from Benares, except that the police constables are attempting to recover the plundered property. Arrests of rioters continue to be made, and all continue quite, though shops are still closed.

London, 21st April.—Willoughby, who was in charge of the expedition that was fired upon by the Portuguese, has returned to Delagoa Bay. He states that his party consisted of five Englishmen and 100 natives, and they carried a number of instruments for prospecting purposes, but no arms. On the arrival of the party at Beira they tendered the customs duties on the implements, intending to ascend the Pungwe River, but couldn't get no reply from the customs officials. After waiting two days they made a start to resume the journey, but were immediately fired upon by the Portuguese. Sixteen were made prisoners and are detained at Beira.

Later.—The newspapers to day, in discussing the outrage by the Portuguese on the party of British subjects at Beira, are generally of opinion that the insult to the British flag demands a redress.

The Times says that the toleration shown by the British Government towards a tottering monarchy has reached its limits.

Cape Town, 21st April.—It is understood here that Lord Salisbury will only remonstrate with the Portuguese Government for the outrage upon the British party at Beira, and as a consequence great bitterness is manifested against the British Government.

A Mass Meeting has been summoned to protest against the inaction of the Imperial authorities, and the papers already talk of lowering the British flag in South Africa.

Calcutta, 22nd April—A special Meeting of the Benares Municipal Commissioners was held on the 20th instant, when a compromise was effected. It was resolved that the destruction of the Ramjee Temple, which caused the recent disturbance, is not absolutely necessary for the construction of the Water Works. Accordingly the Municipality has undertaken to build a small shrine over the idol, thus allowing free access to worshippers. By doing this only the outer portions of the temple need be removed. The decision of the Meeting is to be submitted to Government for approval.

The compromise is said to be acceptable to all parties. All the troops have now been removed from the city. The trial of the rioters was begun yesterday.

Allahabad, 21st April—The Benares Temple case has been settled by a resolution passed by the Municipality that the idol should remain undisturbed in situ, a shrine being built for its protection and the outer buildings, court, etc., of the temple being removed. Quiet now prevails. The troops have been removed and replaced by police guards. The respectable classes express complete satisfaction with the result arrived at.

London 22nd April.—Lord Salisbury has sent a despatch to the Portuguese Government demanding explanations regarding the outrage on the British subjects at Beira. His Lordship will await Portugal's reply before deciding what action Great Britain will take in the matter.

The Times of to-day says that the political situation in Portugal at present is highly critical, and the lives of British residents there would not be safe in the case of revolution, as protection from the Portuguese Government could not be relied on.

A meeting of the National League was held in Dublin yesterday at which Mr. Redmond admitted that the Plan of Campaign had collapsed for want of funds.

London, 23rd April.—The portuguese Government, replying to Lord Salisbury's despatch regarding the outrage on British subjects at Beira, assures his Lordship of the freedom of the Pungwe River, and says that necessary orders to that effect have been despatched to Beira.

His Lordship said that since the demean-

our of the Portuguese local officials some times differed from the assurances made by the Government at Lisbon, three British men of war had been ordered to proceed immediately to the Pungwe River, and he further hoped to appoint a Naval Officer as British Consular Agent on the Pungwe

In conclusion, Lord Salisbury said he would reserve the question of reparation for the late outrage at Beira until full accounts had been received.

The Manipur Expedition

Allahabad, 18th April—The latest news from the Kohima Column states that the Manipuris are entrenched in some force at a place six miles distant from Kohima

It now appears that in his communication with the Maharajah and throughout his defence Lieutenant Grant gave himself out to be Colonel Howlett, in order to intimidate the Manipuris, who would feel more diffidence in attacking a Colonel with a regiment than a Subaltern with eighty men.

Simla, 18th April—The important bridge over the Irang River, on the Silchar-Manipur road, has been taken by us from the Manipuris just in time to prevent their destroying it The road is now practically open for troops to advance direct from Silchar to Manipur.

Kohima, 19th April—The Manipuris sweat to offer a firm resistance at Kaitamabi, which is known to be defended with guns General Collett has one day in hand and can reach Manipur on the 26th April if necessary The present arrangements are for the three columns to arrive on the 27th before Manipur

Kohima, 20th April—The Kohima Column left to day amid the wild enthusiasm of all troops Loud shouts and cheers filled the hills There is no doubt that the the Manipuris have a hard time before them if they mean to fight The start of the Column was made punctually A lovely day cheered the troops The long line of troops and followers looked most imposing The band of the 43rd Gorkhas could be heard for miles across the valleys The *Nagas are delighted at the coming overthrow* of Manipur, and covered the hills to see our troops leave.

Telegrams after to morrow will be difficult to get off, as the line ceases at Mao

The task of collecting 1,700 Nagas on a given day was most successfully performed by Mr Davis, Deputy Commissioner

THE PRISONERS IN MANIPUR

Simla, 20th April—According to a list furnished by Captain Presgrave there are, including the Chief Commissioner's servants, Postal and Telegraph peons and sepoys, 144 prisoners in all now in Manipur

WITH THE SILCHAR COLUMN.

Silchar, 18th April—Lieutenant Cowley has reached Jorang and secured the bridge there The force of Manipuris stationed on the opposite bank fled precipitately

THE TAMMU COLUMN

It is reported from Tammu on the 18th instant that the enemy are holding Attiawphan near Phobal *It is supposed they are* 2,000 strong The 12th Burmah Regiment left Tammu yesterday

Simla, 21st April—The latest information says that the fourth brother of the Maharajah is holding a position at Aloungdoung which was lately so brilliantly held against overwhelming odds by Lieutenant Grant

When all three Columns join at Manipur on the 27th there will be close upon 5,000 Rifles, 12 Guns and 100 Mounted Infantry

Simla, 21st April—Cholera seems to have broken out all along the line between Barak and *Fenchugang*, but it is believed that it is not of a severe type

Maitephum, 22nd April.—The Kohima Column crossed the frontier to day. The wire has been cut at several places, but owing to the energy of Mr. Pinhey it has been repaired so far To day the Manipuris abandoned this Thana *No defences were* found. It is reported that the Maharajah still has many prisoners We may have a brush with the enemy to morrow. Three murdered headless corpses and refugees were found on the road to day

Allahabad, 22nd April—It is stated that the Senapati killed by Lieutenant Grant was Angeta Singh. General Collett is here in supreme military and political control of Manipur The Manipuris are said to have strongly fortified their capital

It is proved from Mr. Grimwood's diary that some days before Mr Quinton's arrival considerable excitement was caused in the minds of the Manipuri leaders by the receipt of a telegram from Calcutta to the following effect—"The big tiger will shortly be caught in Manipur" Mr Grimwood evidently knew of this telegram as he mentioned it in his daily report to the Chief Commissioner The Regent and the Senapati evidently *thought that Mr Quinton* was coming to arrest one of them, and was bringing the ex Maharajah with him to be replaced on the throne They determined that this should not be done, and gathered all the available troops together in Manipur When it was discovered that the ex Maharajah was not with Mr Quinton their suspicions were allayed for the time being, until it was discovered what the exact position of the Government of India was How they discovered this is a mystery, as the greatest secrecy was maintained by Mr Quinton regarding his mission.

Tammu, April 17—General Graham has issued the following proclamation for translation and distribution in Manipur—

"Whereas the representatives of the British Government have been opposed by the armed forces of the Manipur State, that State has become guilty of open rebellion against Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India It is therefore directed by the Government of India that the rule and authority of the Regent Kala Chandra Dhuja Singh be at an end, and that the supreme authority throughout the State, until further orders, be exercised by me All persons are hereby warned against resisting the advance of the troops from Tammu, Kohima and Silchar, under my command. The British forces will advance to Manipur to take possession of the capital and to punish all who have acted as leaders or instigators of the revolt, or who have been concerned in the murder of British subjects"

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 27 1891

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE TRADE

It cannot with truth be said that the trade of India is good There is very little of it, and what there is appears to be confined to a few hands Money does not circulate freely, the result being that a large number of people find nothing to do This mass is constantly being added to, and in the future it will be enormous *Not many efforts are made to improve* matters, the trade for the most part, is allowed to take care of itself, and this method of proceeding is anything but good But to make matters worse, the Government thinks proper to take part in trade, to sell articles to the public as well as manufacture them Instead of encouraging trade and manufactures it competes with private individuals, thus making the country poorer A Government has so many advantages over a private trade, it has plenty of funds at its command; the loss of a few thousands of rupees does not signify to it in the least, if there is any profit it is set down to the credit of the State; if there is loss it is written off, and nothing more is said about it A private trader cannot act in this way, he has to look to every rupee; there must be profit, or he will soon be ruined Perhaps the Government does not compete quite so much with private trade as it did some *years ago, but even now it does too much* in this way. Let us take Coimbatore as an example of Government trading There or in the neighbourhood, are large cinchona plantations, the trees cover some square miles in extent, and the bark is sent to all parts of the world The result has been just what might have been expected. The cinchona trade is almost entirely confined to Government, and those who felt inclined to venture on it have retired in disgust Government should have planted a few trees just to show the advantages to be derived from planting cinchona and then it should have retired from the work It should have acted the part of a pioneer, not of a trader, and then it would have done much good Now its action is only evil But this is not the only business carried on in Coimbatore The Government sells young trees of all kinds to whoever may require them, and it has the monopoly in this respect Surely this might be left to private individuals without any harm occurring to the public at large If there is a profit to be made in this there will be plenty of people ready and willing to make it Still worse, the Madras Government is not ashamed to keep a fire wood depot at the place which is its head quarters for a portion of the year The wood is a necessary article of consumption, it is used in every house, and we may be certain the supply will be equal to the demand It is derogatory to a Government to descend to trading in such an article as firewood But it is with regard to jail labour that the Government transgresses the most. In some jails all sorts of things are made and sold to the public while advertisements are put in the newspapers to let the people know what they can obtain In the Central Jail of this place many articles are manufactured that might well be left to private competition Carpets are sent to all parts of the world with the result that the Bangalore carpet trade has been destroyed almost entirely. Then again, different kinds of cloths are woven in this institution, and sold to the public to the detriment of private trade The articles also are made up here and sold and thus the volume of private trade is thereby reduced, traders are discouraged and the country becomes poorer In some prisons however, the case is worse than it is in Bangalore We have heard of prisons where they manufacture earrings and furniture, and sometime back in the jail at Mercara bread was baked and sold! Government trading, we fancy, could not go much beyond this Bread is an article that there are plenty of people ready to supply, so that the jail authorities need not trouble themselves about the matter. In the next place, the Government goes astray with regard to printing It maintains large printing establishments in all parts of the country, and in many of them work is performed for private individuals We have known Government presses advertise for work, stating the terms on which it would be done Matters are not quite so bad now, but the presses in question perform work that might well be left to private enterprise But we venture to think there is no need whatever for so many Government Printing Presses More than three fourths of the work might be carried out by private enterprise, and would be done much cheaper and better It is on the pretence of the work being secret that the Government presses have been established but as a matter of fact there is very little matter printed in a Government Office that is private Most of the work turned out consists of forms and other routine documents that are required every day in different parts of the country These could be printed anywhere, and a great saving might be effected if the present method were changed The idea of secrecy is carried to an absurd length by some officials, every paper however unimportant it may be is looked upon as being of a sacred nature or at least, of a secret it would not do at all to allow any office to print such a paper, and a special department *must be created for the purpose*, which costs a large sum of money. The *role* of the Government ought to be to show the way so that private enterprise might follow It should not itself undertake any trade. It might make experiments in many ways, and thus teach the people what might be done, and what it would be profitable to follow. *There are many things* the authorities could do, and which would be of great use to the trading community at large, but they will not do anything that is for the good of the country at large There appears to be a jealousy on their part of the traders and manufacturers in this land, and till this has been got rid of no real good will not be done. Trade will be depressed and the country will remain poor It is the duty of the press to demand a change, it should insist on the Government at doing its duty and doing it in the proper manner The Government should be made to retire from trade, and leave it entirely to private enterprise

Occasional Notes

MAULVI Muhamad Munawar Khan of Karachi has married a Hindu widow

IT is believed that it is definitely arranged that the German Emperor will *go to London in July, but not for the* Royal wedding, as was originally supposed. He will be accompanied by the Empress

AN Imperial Conference on emigration which has lately concluded its sittings at Berlin, has passed a Resolution calling on European Governments to recognise the pernicious effects of bounty, and to encourage emigration

THE *Spectator* dismisses the Indian budget with following brief remarks—The dream of a gold currency for India is only a dream Europe will not put up with frightful a disturbance of her economic conditions as would follow any serious attempt to make the change"

IF the correspondent who writes to the *Madras Mail* from Ganjam is correct in his statements no work is being executed on the Ganjam section of the East Coast Railway, for want of funds If this be the case the sooner Government allows private enterprise to take the project up the better

MR Justice Muthuswamy Iyer means to score vacation delights and live laborious days on the West Coast in company with Mr Winterbotham, their joint endeavours being to eliminate the Hon'ble Mr Sankara Nair's Malabar Marriage Bill This savours of tar and pitch

THERE is a possibility, says the *Englishman*, that the Manipur murders were committed by Kukis or Nagas, and that it was they who mutilated the bodies The people can scarcely resist such a temptation, human trophies being considered of the highest value

WE are glad to learn that the Committee of the Sarvajanic Sabha has reconsidered and cancelled its former resolution not to hold the Provincial Conference this year Two gentlemen have offered to do the necessary work in connection with the convening of the Conference and the reception arrangements. This is as it should be

FEW English people know what wonderful feats of engineering have been accomplished in the Andes It appears that the highest inhabited place in the world is Galera, a railway village in Peru, 15,635 ft above the sea, or within 100 ft of the summit of Mont Blanc Near it a tunnel, 3,875 ft long, is being bored through the peak of the mountain, 600 ft above the perpetual snow line

A TELEGRAM from Kohima states that the troops which went to arrest the Jubraj in his palace, killed in the fighting which followed evidently by mistake, some children and women relatives of the Jubraj This may partially account for the ferocity which he displayed towards his European captives The Manipuris who are noted the Jubraj's party seem by no means pleased with his action

THE following comment upon the Mantrur disaster appears in the *Soleil* — "We regard the catastrophe as indicating the spread of ideas of political emancipation in India The day is perhaps not far off when a well organised party will spring up, claiming India for the Indians, in which event England's domination in India will be seriously threatened"

A FEAST was given the other day at Tyzabad to 1,000 monkeys, 500 Bairagis, and 100 Brahmins A man who had been successful in a commercial enterprise gave the feast in fulfilment of a vow made to the monkey god, Hanuman Mounds of sweetmeats were brought in for the entertainment, but the monkeys were first fed on soaked grain, in order that the consumption of sweetmeats by them might be less

IT is affirmed that Prince Victor Bonaparte has inherited nothing from his father save what he is entitled to strictly by law The personal property of Prince Napoleon is to be divided equally between his second son, Prince Louis, and the Princess Letitia Princess Clotilde, the widow having a life interest in it Prince Louis will also inherit the Prangins Chateau, with its mementoes of the Firs Napoleon, books, manuscripts, and family papers

THE Hymns of the Rigveda are in course of translation with a popular commentary by Mr Ralph T H Griffith, late Director of Public Instruction in the North-West, and formerly Principal, Benares College Mr Griffith has more than once shown his scholarship and taste in the field of Sanskrit learning, and no better person than he perhaps could have been appointed to the task of making a metrical version of the Rigveda The work is being excellently done

THE Raja of Manipur complains bitterly of oppression near Tamu, also of troops being despatched from Silchar He says that if they advance, all friendly relations will be destroyed He solicits orders being issued by Government to recall the troops and appoint a Commission of Inquiry, so that the good feeling existing from the time of his ancestors may not be broken He is making overtures and seeking for peace, saying that he has killed (?) the Sempoi for killing the prisoners

MR William Erskine Ward, C.S.I., M.A. (Oxon), who has been appointed to succeed Mr Quinton as Chief Commissioner of Assam, has already acted twice in that position He was officiating from July to October in 1883 and from February 1885 to September 1887, previous to Sir Denis Fitzpatrick's taking up the appointment Mr Ward is a Cambridge man He joined the Civil Service in 1861 has officiated as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home and Revenue Departments, and been Judicial commissioner in the Central Provinces and Burma

At a recent lecture delivered in St. Petersburgh, Gombitchefski, the distinguished Russian traveller, complained of the scant courtesy he received at the hands of the Amir of Afghanistan and Colonel Percy Nisbet, British Resident in Cashmere The Amir refused to permit him to enter Afghanistan, at the request of the Government of India while Colonel Nisbet prohibited his entry into Cashmere, despite all representations about himself and his expedition being in a starving condition for want of provisions, which he asked permission to purchase He was therefore obliged to retrace his steps over barren mountains in the worst season of the year, without provisions and in a half starving condition

Local and Provincial

THE RESIDENT—Sir Oliver St John will shortly return from Rangoon where he went on business, but what the business was has not yet transpired

ANONYMOUS PETITIONS—We hear that anonymous petitions have been received by the Deputy Commissioner against some Amildars in the District—M. H.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH—The health of Bangalore at the present time is anything but good Fevers are very prevalent, and of a bad type, while there are a few cases of cholera

THE MAHARAJAH—His Highness the Maharajah paid a visit to the Governor of Madras last Tuesday, at Government House, Ootacamund. The interview lasted about half an hour

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE—The Maharajah of Mysore paid a visit to Lord Wenlock at Government House, Ootacamund, on Monday last. He was attended by Major Martin and Mr Desaraj Urs

A NEW AGRAHAR—We learn that the Dewan will build a new line of Houses opposite to the line known as "Subbaraya Doss Agrahar" This new line, we hear, will be made a Brahmin Agrahar—M. H

SEQUAH—Sequah left this place last Monday morning for Mysore taking his car with him We hear that he is doing well in that place When he has cured all the people in Mysore he will proceed to Salem

THE WEATHER—This has been very trying during the past week Sometimes it is very close, and one can hardly breathe At another time it is fearfully hot We have had threatenings of rain but it has not come down in any quantity It is very much required, and if it does not rain soon there will be a water famine in the Civil and Military Station.

A RUMOUR is rife in Mysore says the *Madras Mail* that Colonel Ludlow, Inspector General of the Nizam's Police, will be appointed Deputy Commissioner of that District He originally belonged to the Mysore Commission, and was for a long time in the district as an Assistant Commissioner, as well as in Bangalore, he was also the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District during the most critical period of the late famine in the Province, and rendered exceptional service to the Mysore Country before he retired.

MORE CURIOSITIES UNEARTHED—A correspondent writes to us—Some of our readers will remember an account of a discovery of ancient Greek coins made by some coolies on the Hindapur Railway extension On a close inspection some of the coins were found to have a head and bust of one of the Roman Emperors, with the name "Cæsar" inscribed underneath On the reverse was a device almost effaced through age and the Latin inscription "Div Pater Patria" (Divine Father of His Country) Not far from the spot where the coins were discovered another find was made in the shape of knives without handles and of a very primitive appearance The knives are on view at the Subaiah's Chuttram—S

General Summary.

THE QUEENS BIRTHDAY—This event will be celebrated at Simla and throughout India on the 30th instant when there will be a Levee and State Dinner at Head-Quarters

THE MURDER OF A NATIVE GENERAL—The Council of Regency of Rampur have offered Rs 5,000 and the North-West Government another Rs 5,000 for the apprehension of the murderer of General Azim Ullah Khan

HINDOOS AT OXFORD—In the Census just taken of the Oxford Schools, we find that there are two Hindoos, one Mahomedan, two Christians, and one Parsee Two are married and one of them is a widower of thirty years

THE PEGU BRIBERY CASE—The charges framed against Mr Duke, late Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, in what is known as the Pegu Bribery Case details of which we published on the 22d instant, are to the effect that Mr Duke while District Judge at Pegu failed to prosecute Ong Bah for an offence under Section 162 of the Penal Code, and took part in an agreement with Ong Bah and Taroke Pyew in compounding that offence, secondly, that he gave false evidence when witness for Ong Bah in a case when the latter was convicted recently of having received money for the purpose of abstaining to bribe Mr. Duke The prosecution does not say that the money reached Mr. Duke, but his mistress Fuller particulars of the case will be found in another column—R T.

THE MALABAR MARRIAGE COMMISSION—The *Madras Standard* is informed that the Government of India has ordered the local Government to appoint a Commission to inquire into the Marriage System of the Malayalis The Indian Government is anxious to learn what is the state of the feeling of the people of Malabar with regard to the change in their system of marriage proposed by the Hon'ble C Sankara Nayar, B.A., and B.L., and what would be the effect, of the change on those who follow the Aliya Santana law, and on the Royal Families of Cochin and Travancore The Commission will be presided over by Mr Justice Muttusami Iyer and consist of Mr Winterbothem, the Collector of Malabar, Hon'ble C Sankara Nair and a few others as members Several witnesses will be examined both from Malabar and from Cochin and Travancore, and if possible an native officer from each of the two Native States will be appointed as members of the Commission The work of the Commission is intended to be done during the months of May and June when the High Court will be closed Mr Winterbotham who had gone to Calicut to resume charge of his duties from Mr Dimergue, the Acting Collector, has been recalled and he is now in Madras making the preliminary arrangements in consultation with the President

The Baptist missionaries of Serampore, who make a point of trying to gain converts on the occasions of religious gathering at the shrine of Tarkeswar, had a very bad time of it at the recent *Chait Sankranti* Mela Two Reverend gentlemen, Messrs Summers and Edward, had trespassed into the precincts of the temple, and one of them having let fall some words uncomplimentary to the god in the course of preaching, a number of *Sunnyasis* assembled there turned upon the missionaries, and a *fracas* ensued The police who came to the rescue of the Padri Saheb were rather roughly handled by the growing crowd, and Mr. Richardson, the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore, had to be telegraphed for. The disturbance was quelled on the arrival of the Joint-Magistrate, but not until that official had had some experience of the popular resentment, it is said, on his own person A number of Sanyasis have been arrested and they will be placed on their trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* writes that the arrests were made some three hours after the disturbance was over, not according to proofs of participation in the riot, but by the evidence furnished by the possession of "a robust constitution and flowing hair Mr Richardson is said to have expressed the opinion that every man with a sacred thread across his shoulders was a *budmash* But *budmash* or not *bad mash*, the sole blame of the disturbance rests on the "meek" missionaries who were clearly trespassers in a place where their presence was the last thing wanted It was a characteristic proof of the habitual tolerance of the Hindoo, even in the moments of religious excitement, that the conduct of the missionaries was not resented until forbearance had emboldened them to offer actual insult to the feelings of the devotees by defaming their god—M

Extracts.

COMMOTION AMONG PARSEES

The *Mail*—In an occasional note which appeared in our issue of the 21st instant it was stated that Mr Pestonjee Rattonjee Kola who, since the dissolution of his partnership with Mr Dadabhoy Nowrojee had carried on business in Manchester as a merchant and commission agent, had just died in England, and that his remains were cremated at Woking The *Overland Mail* which contained the announcement of the death and cremation of the body stated that this method of disposing of their bodies has generally been resorted to by Parsees in England owing to the absence of Towers of Silence Whether this assertion is correct we are not in a position to say, but the cremation of Mr Pestonjee has apparently caused an immense sensation among the Parsee community in Bombay As is well-known, the dead bodies of Parsees are placed in Towers of Silence, where they are denuded of flesh by vultures, after which the bones drop through an iron grating into a pit below whence they are removed Parsees have a great reverence for fire in all its forms, since they find in it the symbol of the good deity Ahura-Mazda, (Ormuzd), to whom they dedicate their temples, on whose altars the sacred flame is kept continually burning The Parsee religion also forbids them to defile any of the creations of the good deity, such as earth, water, trees, flowers, etc., and it is for this reason that their bodies are disposed of in the manner stated But the Vendidad, the most venerated of the Parsee sacred books, provides an alternative method of disposing of the dead bodies of Parsees without giving religious offence, which is as follows When it is absolutely impossible for the friends of deceased Parsees to adhere strictly to the directions of the disposal of the dead, they are permitted to inter deceased persons in the ground for a year At the end of that time the remains are disinterred, the earth purified, and the place where the burial occurred withdrawn from the general use of mankind for the future It is for not having availed themselves of this alternative that the Parsees of Bombay are now so concerned, and they are beginning to ask how it was possible that Mr Pestonjee's relatives or friends could have permitted his remains to have been disposed of in a manner which is believed to have never been previously recorded Mr Pestonjee Kola was a Parsee who was not known to incline towards orthodoxy, and the pollution of the sacred fire by his cremation has, with some reason, led to the community in Bombay being greatly disturbed

THE SIXTH NATIONAL CONGRESS

The *India Pride*—The report of the late Calcutta Congress has just been published As usual the report is a very well got up publication It contains a summary of the proceedings, with brief comments on the general characteristics and events of the Congress a full authentic report of the speeches, and appendices giving a list of the delegates who attended at the last Congress and the resolutions passed at previous Congresses. It is not long before we noticed at considerable length the chief events of the Congress To notice them over again would be somewhat like a repetition. The report brings together in one view all the facts and incidents, and reveals them with a fresh interest by the fullness of information now available It will not be unprofitable therefore to touch briefly upon a few of the leading points.

There is one omission on which has struck us in this, as in all other Congress reports, of which let us speak at the outset Not the least difficult part of Congress organisation is the preparation for the meeting, the reception of the delegates, and the various preliminary details which the men on the spot where the Congress is to be held have to arrange for At each of the places where the Congress has yet had its sittings, Calcutta, Madras Allahabad and Bombay, the preparations have had to be made on a more or less elaborate scale, distributing the work between different committees and all men working harmoniously and with a will. There have been difficulties of sorts at each of these different places which have been overcome If an account of the manner in which the difficulties were dealt with, and all the arrangements carried to perfection, how the different committees were constituted and worked, what funds were raised and what expenditure incurred, how the different points of principle and detail were disposed of, in fact how the Reception Committee and its subordinate working committees did their work—if, we say, all the experience gained at each of the Congress sittings were put on record, a valuable quantity of literature could be secured, full of useful hints for the guidance of like organisations in the future But the Reception Committee never makes its report, at all events never published it, and thus considerable useful experience in the way of organisation is thrown away We wish an effort could be made to secure this experience The Reception Committee's report ought to form part of the Congress report, and may more fitly find a place in it than fifty and odd pages which contain the introductory summary The summary is not of much use as far as we can see, except as a part of abridgement of the larger report for the benefit of those who have no patience to go through the whole detailed proceedings As an abridgement it has one drawback It is frequently set off with the

opinions of the writer expressed in spicy language, a circumstance which is sometimes apt to give offence, as in fact it seems to have done on more than one occasion. The Select Committee's report on the other hand will be a plain unvarnished statement of facts which need not distribute praise or blame, and which will therefore be a record of unimpaired usefulness.

The report bears eloquent testimony to the general success of the Congress. The number of delegates who attended was 677, a small number compared to the numbers at previous Congresses, but it was the result of a deliberate resolution of the Congress itself. Upto the year 1888 the great object was to expand the attractions and usefulness of the Congress. In Bombay the proportions which the Congress reached showed that the process of expansion had reached a sufficient stage and that the process of consolidation must begin. Hence the resolution of 1889 to limit the number to 5 per million of the population. The population in British India capable of sending representatives to the Congress was taken at 193 millions and the proper number of delegates would have been 935. Rather more than 1000 were returned as elected, but of them 702 attended, and only 677 were properly registered. In our view the number 677 is not small, being fully equal, as the Report itself points out, to that of the British House of Commons. The managers of the Congress howeversem to think the number ought to be larger, and it is proposed next year to get the different constituencies to elect subsidiary delegates so as to provide for casualties and to make up the complement of 1000. The distribution of delegates as regards race and social and intellectual position is kept up in nearly the same ratio as that on previous occasions. Of the 677 registered delegates 500 were Hindus, 110 (or rather over 17 percent against 18 at Allahabad and 17 in Bombay) Mahomedans, 3 Jains, 7 Parsees, 3 Sikhs, 18 Brahmos, 15 Native Armenians and 7 European Christians. Of these again 250 were Zamindars and other members of the land-holding classes, 30 were Bankers, 70 Merchants and Traders, nearly 300 Lawyers of different classes, 41 Educational Officers, 44 Journalists and Newspaper proprietors, 31 medical men, 6 Engineers, a few Millionaires, contractors, Indigo and Tea Planters &c and 16 Missionaries and religious teachers of various creeds. More than 200 were members of Local or Municipal Boards, nearly 200 Honorary Magistrates, some members of the Viceroy's and other Legislative Councils, many Fellows of the University, and ten Nawabs, two or three Rajas and 160 graduates the last a smaller number than last year's 250, but giving a higher percentage, 23 against, 14. Thus on the whole there was nothing wanting as regards the number and personnel of the delegates.

As to the proceedings of the Congress during the four days it sat we have already said enough. But there are one or two general observations which suggest themselves to us. In its political aspect the Congress was a decided success. It took the practical step of sending memorials to Government incorporating some of the more important resolutions such as the one on salt duty. But the most practical gain is the expression of opinion it elicited from His Excellency the Viceroy, conveying assurances of confidence and sympathy, and directing subordinate officers to assume a position of benevolent neutrality. Such an expression of opinion after the contemptuous treatment dealt out by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was particularly valuable, and will be a sort of a charter for the Congress in future years. A more notable point is the social aspect. The writer of the summary claims the Congress as a victory in point of social reform in as much as it gave a recognition to lady delegates and passed a resolution for holding a session in London, which signifies breaking of caste ties and defiance of religious prejudices. We think on the other hand that the last Congress will mark an epoch of retrogression and reaction as having first showed the cloven foot to the Congress camp. The agitation to protest against the Congress shall being lent for use to the social conference, though unsuccessful, showed the temper of some of the leading sympathizers and workers for the Congress towards social reform. The agitation which has followed the Age of Consent Bill has further emphasized that temper. The plan of campaign both here and in Bengal, was, it is conjectured, concocted at Calcutta, soon after the Congress, among three of the leading spirits of the Congress. The complete alienation of feeling which has since resulted, and the gospel of isolation which is being preached are all indications that the masses and some of their leading lights are not sound on the question of social reform, that whatever clap-trap and bravado may be indulged in on occasions, there is rottenness at the core, and that the variance in views between the friends and opponents of social reform is so great that it may threaten the existence of the Congress itself. Already some of the reactionary papers are beginning to talk of "rocks and shoals ahead." The Bombay Provincial conference which is a sister institution, was a little while ago all but threatened with suspension if not with extinction. Altogether the outlook, political as well as social, is not cheerful. Whether it will clear out, as we hope it will, before the next Congress meets, it is difficult to say just now. But what we say at present is that the last Congress affords no ground for rejoicing as regards social reform, and that further, there is such an inexorable antipathy to social reform entertained by the people at large, that social reform may prove to be the rock on which the ark of the Congress may break. We, who are friends of both, earnestly hope that such a calamity may be averted.

A ROYAL BACHELOR OF ARTS OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY

The *Indian Mirror*.—The recent examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University had somewhat more than its usual interest this year from the circumstance that, for the first time, so far as we know, in the history of the University,—or indeed of any of the Indian Universities—a member of one of the ruling native families, in the direct line of succession, appeared as a candidate for the honour. The interest will, we are sure, be still further increased when it is known that the Prince not only appeared for, but he was successful in passing what is a very stiff examination. We have been informed, indeed, on good authority, that it is distinctly more difficult than the examination for the same degree in Oxford or Cambridge. A few further particulars regarding the Prince and his studies may probably interest the friends of progress in India. His Highness,—the Second Prince as he is called—was 19 last November. He is the nephew of the present Maharaja of Travancore, and is the youngest of three brothers, the sons of the junior Rani, the adopted sister of the Maharajah. It may be mentioned, in passing, that the prince's next eldest brother, the First Prince, also showed commendable diligence in the prosecution of his studies, having passed the matriculation examination of the Madras University and gone over the whole course for the First Examination in Arts, though he did not appear for it. His brother, the Second Prince,—the subject of the present notice,—appeared for the same examination about three years ago and passed. His Highness then entered upon the course of study prescribed for the language branch of the degree examination. One of the text-books to be studied was Shakespeare's "King Lear," and, in order to improve the work of the great dramatist more thoroughly on his mind, the prince, with the aid of his companions—some of them students in the Maharajah's College—got up a representation of the piece, with all the accompaniments of scenery and costume, and performed it before an audience of Native and European friends, the Prince taking the part of the Duke of York, and along with his companions making commendable efforts to present intelligently the making of their author. At the examination, however, as His Highness failed to secure the requisite number of marks in Sanskrit, he was on this occasion declared not to have passed. It says a great deal for the Prince that, though naturally feeling his disappointment greatly, he did not allow himself to be overwhelmed by it, but set to work a second time, and after a year's further study of fresh text-books, received the reward of his perseverance in success at the examination in 1890. It will, we are sure, interest and gratify the readers of this Magazine to learn that, with the consent of his uncle the Maharajah, and his mother, the junior Rani, the Prince, whilst making this second trial, studied a portion of the subject in the Maharajah's College in Trivandrum, along with the students of the Senior B A Class, who were preparing for the same examination. Those who know anything of Eastern ideas on this subject—ideas that are specially strong in Travancore—will understand that this arrangement reflects much credit on their Highnesses the Maharajah and the junior Rani, who permitted it and upon the second prince, who entered very heartily into it. Both His Highness and the students seemed to enjoy the novelty of the situation, and it is to be hoped that both benefited by being thus engaged in the common pursuit of a highly worthy object. It is to be hoped, too, that if ever they come to occupy the relation of rulers and subjects, the fact that they sat together in the same class, sharing the same teaching, will help to make the onerous task of government not less, but more, easy. Having thus passed the language branch, the Prince took History as his optional subject for the degree, and passed this portion of the examination last January. Under History are included, besides much else, Philology and Ethnology, the History of English Institutions, and Political Economy, and among the books prescribed for study are some of the works of Sir Henry Maine and Professor Fawcett. Such a course as this evidently affords very suitable training for one, who, like the Prince, may possibly be called on at some future time, to exercise considerable influence for good or evil upon the history of his own beautiful little State, a State which, though, in some directions, perhaps, the most conservative in India, has, nevertheless, in recent years, shown such readiness to adopt improvements in government as to have acquired among native States the enviable position of being held up as a model to the rest. We trust that His Highness may have learned from his historical studies something of that wisdom which one in his high station so sorely needs, to guide him aright in the perplexities and temptations that are sure to crowd him. It is to be hoped, too, that he will not regard his education as finished on receiving the seal of the University certifying its approval of the past, but will accept it as a spur to renewed exertion in the direction in which he has already made so well.

THE POPULATION OF INDIA

The *Mahratta*.—The Census Commissioner Mr Baines, submits to the Government of India his first report in regard to the census taken on the 26-27th February last. This report contains the preliminary abstraction of the returns in three tabular statements. The first and second tables give the returns for British and Feudatory India under the heads of Occupied houses, Population—Totals, Males and Females, Variation per cent, since last census. From this Table we abstract the following figures :—

Provinces	Population * 1891	1881
Madras	35,588	30,812
Bombay & Sind	18,824	16,409
Bengal	66,900	66,589
N. W. Provinces & Oudh	46,922	44,107
Punjab	20,801	18,841
Ajmere Mowara	541	460
Central Provinces	10,764	9,838
Berar	2,856	2,672
Coorg	172	178
Assam	5,476	4,881
Lower Burma	4,461	3,736
Upper Burma	2,944	—
Total Continental	226,392	198,591
Aden & Perim	43	34
Baluchistan Cantonments &c	26	—
Andaman Islands	15	11
Laccadive Islands	14	11
Total Dependencies	98	67
Total British	226,490	198,655

In this British territory Lower Burma and Aden and Perim show the highest percentage of increase upon the last Census. The increase in Lower Burma above the normal figure may be accounted for by the turbulence and disorder that prevailed in Upper Burma and that very probably drove the peaceful inhabitants of that Province to seek shelter in the more settled and quiet Lower Province. Only in two places has the —sign been used in the above table, i.e. in Coorg and Laccadive Islands. In the latter the decrease is of 63 persons only, but in Coorg the loss is no less than 3.19 per cent. The loss is 3 times as large under males as under females the figure being as follow :—

	1891	1881
Males	95,660	100,133
Females	76,970	77,863

The Census Commissioner is unable to account for this large fall in the number of men or the general fall in population. With this exception all the other provinces show an increase more or less. The total increase of population in British India in the last ten years has been 21,835,782. Now comparing the different Provinces according to the pressure of population on the land we get the following result :—

Province	Population per sqr. miles 1891	1881
Bengal	474	445
N. W. P. and Oudh	442	416
Madras	248	221
Punjab	187	170
Bombay	150	143
Central Provinces	127	117
Assam	117	105

Let us now turn to the Feudatory States.—

State or Agency &c	Population * 1891	1881
Hyderabad	10,458	9,845
Baroda	2,414	2,185
Mysore	4,853	4,186
Kashmir	2,507	1,544
Rajputana	12,489	12,278
Central India	10,139	9,261
Bombay Feudatories	8,039	6,926
Madras "	3,673	3,314
Bengal "	2,704	2,947
C. Provinces "	2,155	1,791
N. W. P. "	731	741
Punjab "	4,256	3,860
Total...	61,123	57,031

The first thing that strikes one in perusing the above figures is the large percentage of increase generally shown. The Census Commissioner attributes this increase not to a real raise in the population but to the fact that the returns are more accurate now because the intentions of the Government in taking a census are now better appreciated. And in certain cases, he says, as for example in the case of the Central Provinces feudatories, there seems no doubt that the abnormal increase is mainly due to the fact that many of these small States happen to be just now more directly under British control or administration than they were ten years ago. There may be some truth in what the Census Commissioner says, but we think that the significance of the increase cannot be thus satisfactorily accounted for. Why may we not say that the increase in the population is in part due also to the greater prosperity of the people in Feudatory India? However in order to arrive at some sort of satisfactory solution it will be necessary to await further particulars. The populations of Feudatory and British India added together give us the grand total for all India of

1891	1881
287,611,210	255,689,178

This is a very large increase. So much additional pressure has been thrown upon the Land of India. How the ryots will come to Indian resources? These are questions which will naturally be asked by every one who is concerned in the welfare of the vast population of this continent.

The report of the Census Commissioner also contains a statement giving the population of the important cities and towns of India. From this list we select such only as contain a lakh or more of people.

City or Town	Population 1891	1881
Calcutta and Suburbs	847,796	741,600
Howrah and Bally	128,809	105,570
Bombay and Trans	844,470	773,200
Karachi	105,199	73,560
Poona	106,448	120,759
Ahmedabad	116,940	127,620
Surat	108,000	109,840
Madras	449,940	405,848
Nagpur	117,910	98,900
Lahore	176,726	149,370
Delhi	191,580	173,400
Amritsar	165,500	151,900
Allahabad	176,770	149,550
Lucknow	272,598	261,310
Agra	165,149	160,200
Benares	222,429	199,700
Cawnpore	182,110	151,440
Meerut	136,900	99,570
Bareilly	121,680	114,420
Rangoon	181,210	134,184
Mandalay	187,910	.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	392,780	154,960
Bangalore	178,670	155,860
Baroda	116,400	101,720
Surnagar	120,340	.

* The figures are in thousands.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 26th April—The latest advices from Ghili state that the insurgent armed *Blanco Encalada* has been utterly demolished by a torpedo. Forty-five persons on board perish in the explosion.

Berlin, 27th April—The German newspapers of all shades of opinion deplore the death of Count Von Moltke, and declare that his spirit will ever live in the Army.

Berlin, 28th April—The Emperor William has sent a message of condolence to the relatives of Count von Moltke in which he says that the latter's death is a greater loss to the German Empire than the loss of a whole Army Corps.

Paris, 26th April—The French Press comment upon the death of Count Von Moltke in an unforgiving spirit.

Paris, 27th April—In the case in which the Chief Justice of Indore prosecuted the Editor of the *Eastern Herald* for defamation, accused has published a humble and unqualified apology to the complainant and the Maharajah Holkar for having published false and defamatory matters about them. The name of the writer of the defamatory articles as also the manuscripts were given up.

In to-day's issue of the *Eastern Herald* the Manager informs its readers that the paper will cease to exist from to-day, as the Editor and Proprietor has suffered heavily for having reposed implicit confidence in the integrity of his correspondents, and for not having taken adequate pains to ascertain the truth of the news supplied for publication.

The Manipur Expedition

An ultimatum has been sent to the Maharajah, who is reported to still possess over 100 prisoners.

Kohima, 26th April.—The Kohima Column reached Kuthumbi yesterday. The enemy had made great preparations for defence, having constructed two stockades with earth work banquettes and placed bamboo spikes round the walls. The ultimatum sent by General Collett to the Maharajah had, however, arrived the night before. This apparently disconcerted the Manipuris, who evacuated the position and fled to Manipur, which is reported to be strongly defended. The Jubraj and Senapati are said to be in the Palace.

In Camp, 27th April.—The troops are falling in for the advance. Messengers have arrived saying that the Maharajah and Senapati have fled, and that the palace has been destroyed by fire. The last report is doubtful. Two Hindustani prisoners say that the Maharajah has fled, but that the Senapati is still in Manipur.

Simla, 27th April—The taking of Myaung Kaing is confirmed. The Regent has been warned that he will be held responsible for injuries to the prisoners, and the only chance for him is to deliver up all British subjects.

Allahabad, 29th April—Manipur was occupied on the 27th instant without resistance. The Sikhar Column reached the capital an hour or two before General Collett's force, which again had hardly entered the Palace before the advanced guard of the Kohima Column appeared from the south. The news that the Regent and the Senapati had fled proved to be correct. The Palace and Magazine were found to have been destroyed. The town is deserted. Everything is quiet. The wounded of the Kohima Column are being brought into Palel for treatment. Much sympathy is felt for the gallant old Subadar Major, Kulpath Gurung, who has forty years service, and who, besides being badly wounded himself, lost his only son in the Jemadar Alphal who was killed.

Military operations at Manipur are thought to be at an end. The Sikhar Column is already under orders to start back to India immediately.

Calcutta, 28th April—The Columns met at Manipur yesterday. The Fort and Palace were found deserted and gutted. The Maharajah and Senapati had fled north-eastwards. Their departure was evidently very hurried.

The Kohima and Cachar Columns were unresisted, but the Tamum Column under General Graham had a smart fight on the 25th instant, 16 miles from Manipur.

The heads of Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skene, and the other victims were found in an enclosure outside the Palace. 14 guns were found in the Arsenal. Several loose elephants were captured by us.

Simla, 28th April.—News from Khurong thirty miles from Songmai, states that General Collett on the 27th instant received a letter from Soura Chandra Singh, son of the Maharajah, and from the head clerk of the late Political Agency, stating that the Regent Jubraj and the Senapati had fled from Manipur. On the evening of the 26th instant he writes to state that the inhabitants of the city will offer no opposition.

General Graham arrived at Palel on the morning of the 25th instant. Captain Drury, in charge of the reconnaissance, reported that he had hemmed in a thousand of the enemy in an earthwork on in the plain five miles north of Palel. The enemy's position was surrounded by a marsh, and their only retreat had been cut off by Captain Drury, who had 50 men of the 24th Gorkhas, 50 of the 12th Burma Regiment, and 13 Mounted Infantry. General Graham sent two guns and 200 more Gorkhas. On arrival the guns, with 50 Rifles, took a position a thousand yards to the east, while Captains Drury and Carnegy advanced on the earthwork. A very severe hand to hand fight took place, 76 of the enemy being killed inside the works and 52 outside, besides a number killed by the Mounted Infantry. The troops behaved magnificently, but suffered severely, as the enemy fought from sheer desperation, owing to their retreat being cut off.

Adjutant Kirin Ram, and one Gorkha sepoy were killed, and the following wounded:—Captain Drury, a severe contusion on the hand, Captain Carnegy, severely in the thigh, Lieutenant Grant, severely in the neck, Lieutenant Cox severely in the shoulder, and four Native Officers of the Gorkhas severely wounded.

Allahabad, 28th April.—There appears to have been fighting among the Regent's adherents. The Palace has been burned to the ground. The prisoners are safe and sound. The Princes appear to have taken refuge among the hills to north east Manipur.

The following is General Collett's Proclamation:—"As the British Government and the troops have been opposed by the armed forces of Manipur State that State has become guilty of open rebellion against the Queen Empress of India. The authority of the Regent Kala Chandra Raja Singh is, therefore, declared to be at an end, and until the further pleasure of the British Government is known I shall exercise supreme authority throughout the State. Further, the people of Manipur are warned against resisting my advance. I am going to Manipur to take possession of the capital, and to punish as they deserve all who have acted as leaders or instigators in this revolt, or who are concerned in

the treacherous murder of British subjects."

The following is the text of the message to the Regent:—"You are hereby ordered to release at once and send to Seugmai all the British subjects at present detained in Manipur. You are held responsible for the safety of these persons, and warned that if any harm befall them your life will be forfeited. Further you are ordered to meet Major Grant at Manipur on the 27th April. If you comply with this order will be put on a special footing, promise can be given that your life will be spared."

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 4 1891

RESIDENTS PAST AND PRESENT.

An institution has grown up in India that cannot be considered the best of its kind. We refer to the Political Agency, by which is meant that at every Native court an agent should be placed to watch the proceedings of the Prince who resides there. The system has never worked well, it has always given umbrage to the Princes and Chiefs, and is not calculated to make them more loyal. Of course, a good deal depends upon the kind of official sent to a court, if he is of a sympathetic turn of mind he may do good, if of the opposite evil is sure to ensue. As is well known, we have a Resident in Mysore, and one great complaint brought against the system is that there has been continual change. Since the Rendition, if we recollect aright, we have had eight Residents, while the number of Assistant Residents is still greater. When the country was restored to the Maharajah Sir James Gordon, who had been the Chief Commissioner became the first Resident. But he had not held the post long when his health gave way, and he had to return to England, where about two years ago he died. We need not go through the whole list of officials, some of whom were popular, others the reverse. The result has been that a continuity of policy is impossible. One Resident upsets what his predecessor established, and so there is a regular system of doing and undoing going on. This is bad in every respect, and the Government that has been the cause of the evil should be brought to account. It is not the proper thing to make a Native State a convenience for an official who cannot be provided for elsewhere, and that he should be thrust upon the State whether he is fit or not. Several of the Residents who have acted here were not up to the mark, and in all probability we shall have others of the same stamp. We said that while some of the Residents were popular, others were not, and Sir Oliver St John, we regret to say, cannot be classed with the former. He cannot be said to have been popular with any body of the community since he came to this part of the country. It will be remembered that he refused to attend the Dasserah Darbar, because he was of opinion that the Maharajah ought to rise to receive him, and on the Prince refusing to do this he was angry, and would not take any part in the proceedings. He forgot that the assemblage at the Dasserah is not only a political, but also a religious meeting, and it is regarded more in the light of the latter than of the former by the subjects of the Maharajah. Had the Resident taken this into consideration he would not have made the request he did. He has determined to have everything his own way. But if the returning Resident has been arbitrary with regard to the Maharajah and Mysore officials he has been far more so where the Civil and Military Station was concerned. Here he ruled as a Dictator, and would not allow any one to have an opinion that militated against his own. He must rule and nobody was to utter a word against him or his doings. It has been mostly in connection with the Municipality he has gone astray, though he has not confined himself to this institution. From the time he came to this place he took the Municipality in hand, he dismissed some of its officers and appointed others without the slightest reference to the wishes of the Board. In fact, the Resident quite ignored this body, and did just as he thought proper. We will give one instance of his method of conducting matters. It was felt by the Municipal Board of the Civil and Military Station that it would be well to have a Vice President, who should be able to relieve the President of the greater portion of his duties. The Board was of opinion that it could not appoint such an official, and so requested the Resident to do so. The members were willing that a fair salary should be given. Sir Oliver St John, instead of acceding to their request appointed a Secretary to the President, a perfectly useless post, one that the Board did not require. The members protested, but their protests were unheeded; they had to submit. Matters went on for a few months, when suddenly the Secretary blossomed into Vice President with his salary raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 with Rs. 50 as carriage allowance. The Board protested once more, with the same result as on the former occasion. The Vice President is not capable of performing the duties required of him and of course, is not the official the Board required. It transpired that the appointment was made to oblige a protegé and perhaps he approached Sir Oliver with a letter of recommendation. In fancy case the retiring Resident has saddled the Municipality with a useless official and it will have to provide for him. It may well be asked what may happen in an out of the way place where there is nothing like public opinion if a Resident can conduct himself in such an arbitrary manner in a place like Bangalore. It is plain enough to be seen that a change is required, and it is to be hoped this will soon be brought about.

Occasional Notes.

In India there are 114 spinning mills working with 2,934,637 spindles.

A transfusion of goat's blood is said to be a remedy for consumption and chlorosis.

Mr. N. Subramanian Barrister at Law took charge of the office of Administrator-General, Madras, last week.

The Rajah of Gunnipur has offered Rs. 5000 for the relief of the families of the Europeans and natives massacred at Manipur.

"The Manipur expedition was arranged in London at a council of war which included Lord Wolseley and the Duke of Connaught." So says the *Echo*.

The newspaper editors of St Petersburg have received strict orders to say nothing on the subject of armaments and movements of troops in Russia.

Owing to the increased indications of distress in the Chingleput District, the Collector has directed relief kitchens to be opened at several places in the District.

We are glad to hear that the Calcutta University has written to Mr Talboys Wheeler to expunge such portions of his History which are objectionable to Hindus.

The Russian Government has appointed a Commission to inspect the defence of the following places, viz., Odessa, Nicolaieff, Sebastopol, Kertch, Berdiansk, Mariopol, Taganrog, Rostoff, Poti, and Batoum.

The Ceylon Pearl Fishery closed on the 24th ultimo, the boats not being able to go out any longer. The fishery has been the most successful on record this century, the amount realised being over Rs. 9,60,000.

Summonses were granted on Monday by the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta against the proprietor, editor, publisher and printer of the vernacular paper *Banga Nivashi*, for libelling several members of the Brahmo community by imputing to them immoral practices. The articles complained of also charge Brahmo women with being loose women and the daughters of loose women.

The body of the late Count Von Moltke was conveyed on the 28th of last month by the Head quarters Staff of the German Army to the Railway Station, whence it was taken to Kreisau for interment. An imposing military procession was formed. The Emperor William, King Albert of Saxony, and the Royal Princes followed the hearse on foot.

Prince Bismarck was not present.

The case against twenty five Sunyasis, charged with rioting at Tirkeur, was before the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore on Saturday. It is a police prosecution, the charge being that the Sunyasis attacked the police there. The missionaries have no connection with this affair, except that the police say the Sunyasis were excited by the presence and preaching of Missionaries at the melá. The case was adjourned.

The hearing of the case against Byram Rungiah Chetty was resumed on the morning of the 27th ultimo, when Mr Hardley Norton addressed the Court on behalf of the accused and Mr Wolfe Grant, the Crown Prosecutor, for the prosecution. His Lordship having summed up, the jury retired at 2 20 P. M., and returned at half an hour with a verdict of 8 for not guilty and 1 for guilty. The accused was accordingly discharged.

The Principals and teachers of the various educational institutions in Madras under the presidentship of Mr H. B. Grigg, C.I.E., to discuss certain matters met on last Monday evening at the office of the Director of Public Instruction, connected with the general school work of the Presidency. We regret that, although the representatives of the Press were invited to attend they were, upon putting in an appearance, requested to retire, owing to their presence being objected to by some of those present.

Mr L. D. Swamikannoo Pillay, M.A., B.L., Professor of Latin in the Madras Presidency College, has just been appointed to a Deputy Collectorship *sub pro tem* in the Kurnool District. He was a candidate at the last examination for Statutory Civilians, and his appointment to a Deputy Collectorship was at the time strongly urged on the ground that it would be one which would represent the interests of the Native Christian community of this Presidency.

The World says that the Sultan of Turkey at present has in his harem five wives, thirty favourites, each of whom is entitled to be called Princess, and nearly three hundred female slaves the whole being guarded by a staff of upwards of five thousand persons. A certain number of slaves are regularly weeded out of the Imperial harem every year, and these discarded favourites are married penally to Turkish officers or civil servants, each one receiving an adequate dowry.

Two young Parsee ladies, had a few days back gone up to see the Rajah in Tower in Bombay and shortly afterwards they were followed by two Mahomedans. After the ladies had remained for some time on the Tower a heavy fall was heard, and it was then found that the two ladies were the victims. Assistance was soon obtained and the bodies removed from the scene. One of the ladies was found dead, but the other who appeared unconscious, was immediately removed to the Hospital, but she died on the way.

At Newport, Nova Scotia, a young married couple have committed suicide upon the discovery that they were brother and sister. The husband's name was Lucian Duval. His father left his wife and went to reside at Prince Edward's Island. Subsequently to his departure a girl was born, and the mother never told her husband that a child had been born. The child was adopted, and afterwards went to Newport, where Duval married her. In his endeavour to discover his wife's parentage he learnt the truth.

The Allahabad *Morning Post* writes:—"Very startling news may be expected from Cabul at any moment now, and so it would be wise to be fully prepared for the worst, the more especially in regard to the well known Frontier Railway, Transport and Commissariat deficiencies and failures. We are no alarmists, but we would fail in our duty to the public and to the Government if we withhold this well meant and kindly warning for timely and adequate preparation, for there is solid truth in the old adage that to be "forewarned is to be forearmed."

Mr Mahomed Ahmed, the only son of Nawab Mushtak Hussain, confidential adviser to the Nizam's Minister, was recently called to the Bar in England. Last week he was married to a Miss Fitch, and the newly married couple are expected in India in October next. The Minister interested himself in the marriage, which took place with his consent and approval. This is the first instance of a Hyderabad being married to an English lady, and most of the Mahomedans and others have sent their cordial congratulations to the Nawab Mushtak Hussain on his son's marriage.

An interesting case is now occupying the attention of the Bombay High Court. One member of the Patharia Kshatria caste in Bombay is suing several others for Rs. 5,000 as damages alleged to have been sustained by his excommunication for having engaged the services of a dancing girl for a marriage festival. The plaintiff alleges that some of the members of the caste—not the caste itself—in 1887 adopted a rule that, in order to reduce expenses on caste meals, dancing girls should no longer be employed on festive occasions. He transgressed this injunction, which was not binding upon him, therefore he was excommunicated. The defendants allege that the rule was adopted by the whole caste, and that the Court has no jurisdiction in the case. Judgment has been reserved.

A contemporary gives the following life periods of animals:—

A bear rarely exceeds twenty years.

A tortoise has been known to live to the age of 107.

A squirrel or hare lives 7 or 8 years, rabbits 7 years.

A dog lives 20 years, a wolf 20, a fox 14 to 16 years.

Elephants have been known to live to the age of 400 years.

Sturgeon seldom exceed the age of 10 and cows live about 15 years.

Camels sometimes live to the age of 100, stags are long lived.

A swan has attained the age of 200 years. Pelicans are long lived.

Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live 1,000 years.

Pigeons have been known to live to the age of 30 years, the rhinoceros to 20.

A horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but averages from 20 to 30.

Insects, as a general rule, are short-lived though there are a good many exceptions to the rule.

Local and Provincial

Mangoes.—We see very few specimens of this fruit being brought into the market this year, and consequently the price is very high.

The Steam Roller.—The steam roller does not appear to be doing much. It ran against a bridge a short time ago and it has not quite recovered the damage then done to it.

Appointment.—We learn that Mr Hume Wright has been appointed Special Magistrate of the Gold Mines on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem with an allowance of Rs. 50.—H

THE WEATHER.—Although we have had thunderstorms of rain there has been very little. A few slight showers have come down, but not enough to cool the atmosphere. Rain is very much wanted.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Government of India has approved of the Survey of the Railway extension from Nanjangode in the Mysore Province to Gudalur in the Wynaad being put in hand and has called for detailed estimates.—S

TRANSFERS.—We learn that Mr. K. Mahamad Ali, the present Sub Division Magistrate, French Rocks, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Mysore Town, and Mr. D. Deva Raja Urs, General Assistant Commissioner sent to French Rocks in lieu.—H

THE CHIEF COURT.—There was a report going about a few days ago that a Judge who would shortly retire from the bench of the High Court of Madras would be appointed First Judge of the Chief Court of this province. We are given to understand there is no truth whatever in the rumour.

NURSES.—It is said a few native females are being engaged in the Maternity for training as nurses. During the first year they are to receive 10 rupees a month. For the next three years they should engage themselves to serve in any Government dispensary in the province. We hope there are native women.

MISS CHINNAYYAN.—We congratulate Miss B. Chinnayyan the first pupil of Mr. P. Venkatarama, the Head Master of the Tumkur High School for having creditably passed the Mysore Local Examination. The Girl was a pupil of the Government Girls' School, Bangalore. Has the Maharani's Girls' School prescribed any of its pupils with all the expenditure incurred therefor for a number of years?—H

BRIDGES.—As soon as the great bridges over the Tungabhadra and Bhadra are completed the Durbar has decided to begin with those across the Kaveri at Yedatore and the Hemavati at Nuggehalli. These bridges will be so located and designed as to admit of their being used by the railway, which, in the course of time, will and probably be undertaken to open out the deltas of these two rivers.—S.

MALPRACTICES AT THE MYSORE LOCAL SERVICE EXAMINATION.—Three Hindu candidates namely V. Seshaiyer Sastri, D. Venkataramachar, and D. Gopalaya, respectively charged and convicted for certain malpractices at the late Mysore Local Service Examination, held in the Bangalore Circle, have been punished, the examination of the first being annulled, the two latter are debarred from appearing for any of the above mentioned examinations till November 1893.—S

EXTENSION OF SERVICES.—On the application of the Mysore Durbar, the Government of India have sanctioned the retention in the Mysore Service of Surgeon Major J. F. McCann, M.D. for a further period of six years and of Colonel C. Bowen R.E., Chief Engineer, D.P.W., for a further period of eighteen months with effect from 1st April 1891. An application for an extension for two years on behalf of Mr. W. McHutchin, Executive Engineer, D.P.W., has been made to the Government of India.—S

A BABY MARRIAGE.—In an Orthodox Madhva Brahmin family a bridegroom and a bride aged 6 years and 4 months respectively were united in holy wedlock on Saturday last, the bride being carried all the while, borne by her mother. Curious this unique marriage many people flocked to the place and returned with astonishment mingled with disgust.

After this, who will have the hardihood to oppose Government should they refuse as is not unlikely in the near future, to recognise marriages celebrated before the age of 18 and 12 for the bridegroom and bride respectively. Can an orthodox folly go further? Shame!!!

THE RESIDENT.—The Resident Sir Oliver St. John, returned to Bangalore on Thursday morning last from Madras, and left the same evening for Ooty to take leave of the Maharajah before he goes to Baluchistan to take up his new appointment. Sir Harry Prendergast will not be here for some months as he has met with an accident that confines him to his room.

Captain Ravenshaw will have charge of the Residency until the arrival of Sir H. Prendergast.

Sir R. Sandeman returns to India, according to present arrangements in November next, when Sir Oliver St. John is expected to revert to Mysore.

Sir Harry Prendergast's successor in Baroda, is Colonel Reynolds, Political Agent at Jhallawar.

The Management of Girls' Schools

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah have been pleased to frame the following Rules for the management of Government Girls' schools by Committees.—

Rules for the management of Government Girls' schools by Committees.

1. Every Girls' school maintained from State Funds shall be placed under the general supervision of a Committee appointed by the Government, who will notify the names of the members in the Official Gazette.

2. The Committee will be composed partly of leading Government Officers and partly of Non Official Gentlemen, and when possible also of English and Native ladies taking interest in female education.

3. The number of members on each Committee shall not be less than six or more than eighteen.

4. One-third of the members shall form the quorum.

5. The Government will appoint the President of the Committee. The President and in his absence, any chairman selected by the members present shall preside at each meeting.

6. All questions on which there is a division shall be decided by a majority of votes, the President having a casting vote.

7. The ordinary meeting of the Committee shall be held once in each month.

8. The Head Master or Superintendent may attend each meeting of the Committee to give any information required, but shall not vote unless he or she is a member of the Committee.

9. Extraordinary meetings of the Committee shall be called by a written notice signed by any three members of the Committee.

10. The Committee may appoint from among their numbers an Honorary Secretary or two Honorary Secretaries, whose duty it shall be to keep a full account of the business transacted at each meeting. Such account shall be read at the next meeting and if approved, signed by the President or chairman before the business of that meeting is proceeded with.

11. The Committee will exercise a general supervision over the management of the school, inspect the school occasionally, and secure as far as possible the sympathy, confidence and support of the people by affording on all occasions their help and co-operation in maintaining a healthy and a high moral tone.

12. The Committee shall, with the approval of Government, frame such general rules for the management of their school as in their opinion are calculated to promote its efficiency and popularity.

13. The Committee shall have power without assigning any reason, either to refuse admission to any girl or to discharge one already admitted, in the interests of the general well being of the school.

14. The course of instruction, the text books, and the scale of the school establishment and of scholarships shall be approved and sanctioned by the Government after due consideration of the views and recommendations of the Committee.

15. The appointment, promotion, punishment, suspension and dismissal of any member of the school establishment will be sanctioned by the Government after due consideration of any recommendations which the Committee may submit.

By Order,
H. J. BHABHA,
Education Secretary.

The 25th March 1891.

General Summary.

THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS.—It is authoritatively stated that during the absence of Sir Arthur Collins, Mr. Justice P. Muthusawmy Iyer, the Senior Puisne Judge, will act as the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court. This intelligence will be received with great satisfaction by all classes of people in India. It is needless for us to say that Mr. Muthusawmy Iyer fully deserves the high official position to which he will be elevated. This is the second time that a native of the soil will be allowed to act as Chief Justice, though temporarily, the first incumbent being our distinguished countryman, Sir Romesh Chundra Mitter.—A. B. P.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON CASTE.—The Hindu public of Madras have just been challenged by a learned Swami. This person says that, according to the Vaishnava sect of the Hindu religion caste is only of secondary importance, and that those who believe in Vaishnavism are all one and the same in the eyes of God. But it is maintained by the Brahmins that caste is of primary importance and that those who do not belong to their caste, although they are Vaishnavas, could not claim equality with them. But the Swami maintains that there are authorities in the Vedas and other sacred writings of the Hindus, who state that caste is of no importance at all, and that he is ready to prove to the satisfaction of the public, in an open and public discussion to be held in the Victoria Hall, on Sunday, the 3rd instant, and that he will pay a reward of Rs. 500 to any one who defeats him in the discussion. It is expected that there will be a very large gathering.

Extracts.

WHO GAINS? THE ORTHODOX OR THE HETERODOX?

The *Yokohama*.—Published with success, wilfully blind to the fact that the English reformers of our social morality have only made a cat's paw of them in taking advantage of their support in one direction and ignoring their suggested amendments, the reformers are through their proceedings result to injury by reviling the opponents in season and out of season. Every occasion is seized hold of, or if none present itself, one is created to misrepresent the other party. The opponents of the Bill are said to be monsters in human shape who want to abuse young girls of ten or twelve. But we believe those who were for the Act are morally as guilty as the charge. They cannot curb their passion until the period of puberty which is about thirteen. If they observed the religious precepts they would have to wait till then. But now they have got the Government to declare that the *Garbhadhan* ceremony is a sham. So they need not wait until the 'last' limit. They can indulge their passion freely as soon as the unfortunate girl who happens to be their wife gets 12 years old. If the opponents had succeeded in getting the religious precept recognised, only in six cases out of a hundred would "rape" upon a girl below twelve have been recognised. Now under the aegis of the law in ninety four cases out of a hundred will rape upon an immature girl (i.e. one who has not attained puberty, be legal and no doubt the reformers will not fail to take advantage of it. We congratulate them upon this escape from the galling thraldom of religious restriction.

THE WORKING OF THE AGE OF CONSENT ACT.

The *Mahratta*.—Evidently the Government of India feels the seriousness of the mistake it has committed in passing the Age of Consent Act almost without an amendment in the teeth of the public protest. The Governor-General in Council has deemed it necessary to address a special note to district officers in Bengal on the subject of the working of the Bill for ensuring that "the provisions of the Act will be applied with due care and caution." The Government of India warns "the experienced officers to whom alone jurisdiction to inquire and commit for trial is left not to take action "except on really trustworthy information brought by responsible persons who may reasonably be presumed to have a knowledge of the facts" and "that no mere suspicion will be held sufficient to set the law in motion." In case the Magistrate sees reasons to distrust the truth of a complaint he may under Section 202 C. P. C. postpone the issue of process and either make an inquiry himself or direct a subordinate officer to make it. The Government thinks that it would be preferable to entrust this inquiry to some experienced native Magistrate although the law allows such an investigation to be made by a police officer not lower in rank than an Inspector. Such a course, it is pointed out, would be more agreeable to the feelings of the people. On the whole the higher officers are asked to watch the working of the Act and to report constantly upon it. We say this Note is a very significant commentary on the contemptuous tone adopted by the various speakers on the occasion of the passing of the Act. The mind of the Governor-General is not at ease. He feels that by passing the Bill into law he has preserved the prestige of the Government, but at the same time he has lost a generous *prestige* on the people. He would therefore rather have the Act remain a dead letter.

OPIUM

The *Statesman*.—To take Friday's vote of the House of Commons on the motion of Sir Joseph Pease for the abolition of the opium cultivation in India seriously, would be to despair of the possibility of governing India. Nevertheless it would be a fatal mistake to underrate its significance. That a body of enthusiasts, with the aid of few malcontents ready to employ their votes in any way likely to embarrass the Government of the day, should have been able to carry such a resolution on a division, is surprising only so far as the gross negligence on the part of the Government implied in such success in surprising. Whatever may be the precise circumstances by which the result was brought about, it can hardly be doubted that Sir Joseph Pease's resolution was carried by a snatch vote, for it is inconceivable that it can have had the support of the front Opposition Bench. The Resolution will be barren of immediate result for the simple reason that no Government whatever its politics, would under existing circumstances, consent to take upon itself the tremendous responsibility which the abolition of the Indian opium revenue would impose on it. It is not too much to say that the sudden loss of that revenue would leave the Government of India no alternative between the adoption of such wholesale economies as would seriously impair the efficiency of the administration, or the imposition of new fiscal burdens, on a scale which would drive the people of the country to desperation. But though for this reason, the Resolution is certain to remain a dead letter, political conditions at home change rapidly, and there is no knowing how soon it may be in the power of any men with a plausible cry who happen to get the ear of the ignorant masses, to put pressure on the Government that would be practically irresistible. If one set of philanthropists after another is to be allowed to revise our fiscal system to suit their own particular views, without reference to the circumstances of Indian finance, there will soon be very little revenue left. One day it is the opium, another the excise, revenue that is to be abandoned or killed, while the humanitarians generally would have the Government surrender the salt tax, and the British manufacturer has already succeeded in procuring the abolition of the most important of our import duties. The only effect of abolishing the Indian opium trade would be to add between fire and six crores of rupees to the burthen of Indian taxation, for the mere sake of lightening the conscience of Sir Joseph Pease and his followers of a self-imposed and wholly fictitious burden. Not an ounce less of the drug would be consumed in China than before, while in India it would be a question not of substituting one tax for another, but of imposing taxation to the tune of some four millions sterling, where not a pice was paid before.

INDIAN MORALITY AND ENGLISH OPINION

The *Mahratta*.—Those who have dubbed themselves to their own intense satisfaction of the reformers *excellent* often advise us to *do this thing or abstain from doing that and*

emphasize their words by exclaiming at the top of their voice "What will they think of you in England?" Evidently they have convinced themselves that the only way to our salvation as a nation lies in so adapting our manners and customs as to make them agreeable to English views. They will not allow our reformation to proceed on its own lines. They would divert, twist and turn it so as to run on English lines. They advise the opponents of the Consent Age Act to stop thoroughfare and especially not to take it to England for, they warn us, "Englishmen will not be prepared to listen to you. To them the idea of marriage with a girl of ten or twelve will simply appear horrible, and they would kick a speaker off the platform if he were to put in a plea for such practices." But we fail to see the harm of asking Englishmen to help us to the abrogation of a law which breaks faith with the people, which has been passed against the protests of the overwhelming majority of the people and which was required to be considerably amended even by those who called themselves its best supporters. We will ask Englishmen if 'public opinion' is thus to be set aside especially in such a delicate religious question where our rulers are not likely to be conversant of all its bearings. We will ask whether the solemn promise contained in the Queen's Proclamation not to interfere with the religious practices of the people is to be explained away so as to justify Acts like the present one. We will ask Englishmen if they are prepared to set about modifying Indian manners and customs and religious practices with a light heart. English opinion can at least exercise an education, a persuasive effect upon us. I cannot and should not aim further than this. I thought not to try its hand at coercion as it has done in the recent instance. Already have the Hindus and Mahomedans become very sensitive. They have got seriously alarmed about the attitude of Government in regard to religious matters. A belief is gaining ground, and who will say that it is unreasonable, that our morality will be judged by the English standard and condemned accordingly. The present attempt is only the thin end of the wedge. The new interpretation put upon the *Magna Charta* of India will cover much further interference than has already taken place, and the Viceroy has already given an invitation to our reformers to ask for more. The mischief of this is self evident.

THE AGE OF CONSENT ACT.

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(2) The case was committed to the Sessions and tried by me with a jury yesterday and to-day. The evidence showed that the accused had, on the night in question, cohabited for the first time with his wife an immature child of about ten years of age, which resulted in severe injuries to her, and that he afterwards hung her by a rope in the house of the house, and gave out that she had committed suicide. The medical evidence leaves no doubt that the child was hung up when alive, and her death was due to strangulation by hanging.

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(5) I think that the accused should have been convicted of murder, and I therefore refer the case to the High Court to be dealt with under Section 307, C. P. C.

(Sd) W. H. Pitt,
Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. Leith next read the evidence in the case and submitted that if at the time the accused hanged the deceased he did not think that she was dead, then it was obviously a case of murder, but it must be admitted that to suspend a person still living behaving her in bodily fear, without due care and attention was a risk act. The whole question for their Lordships to decide was whether the prisoner did or did not believe that his wife was a corpse. The prisoner explained the circumstances by saying that his wife was not breathing at the time, and consequently could not hold her hand. He apparently took her to be dead and hanged her. Of course Mr Leith left this point for their Lordships to determine. Mr Leith then quoted the case of Harry Mutti, reported in the Law Report, Calcutta Series, in support of his contention that the accused caused grievous hurt to his wife with the knowledge that it was likely to cause hurt. His Lordship Mr. Justices O'Kinealy, and that the present case was different from the case of Harry Mohan Mutti in that case there were several previous connections, whereas in this case there was none. Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Leith, took time till Monday to deliver judgment.

REPAIRS OF THE JAGANNATH TEMPLE AT POORIE.

A Public meeting of the inhabitants of Cuttack was held to the Local Printing Company's Hall, on the 1st April 1891 at 5 P. M., to consider what should be done to repair the Jaganath Temple at Puri.

Proposed by Babu Lal Behari Ghosh, Vakil, and seconded by Babu Gokulanand Chowdhury B. L. Vakil, that the Raja of Argarh be take the chair.

The Raja thanked the meeting for the great honour done to him in being asked to discharge presented duties. He thought the object of the meeting was a noble one—being associated with the maintenance of their National Faith. He hoped the gentlemen would go with strong and according Resolutions to submit the to before the meeting.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

I. Proposed by Rai Bilhari Mullick Bahadur, Sub-Judge Cuttack.

That this meeting is of opinion that it is also but by necessary to all proper and effective measures towards the Repairs of the great Temple.

Seconded by Babu Kalipada Bandyopadhyay Zamindar, supported by Rai Rishikesh Nath Bahadur, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner.

II. Proposed by Babu Hanballabh Ray B. L., Government Pleader Cuttack.

That the Hindu Appeal be circulated and collected among the Hindu Community in this and other Provinces.

AN APPEAL TO ALL HINDUS.

The Holy Temple of Lord Jaganath at Puri is really in need of repair. To make effective repairs, it is necessary to raise a fund of Rupees. The local authorities have issued a notice under Section 240 of the Municipal Act calling upon the Superintendent of the Temple to make the repairs within a week on penalty of the charged portion thereof being recovered against the public.

2. During Mahomedan rule, the Temple was a State institution. After the conquest of Orissa by the British, the Temple was for some time managed by the British Government. Replacement Commissioners appointed by Act of the Raja of Puri managed the affairs of his priestly House. The Raja's Superintendent of the Temple was with a particular monetary grant, which was subsequently commuted into a grant of land towards that purpose. Well with the lapse of years, difficulties arose at both the first assessment and at a second revision of the land, and the Raja of Puri (a minor) is unable to find resources for taking the work of repairs in hand. Perhaps is to be assured the grateful heart of the Hindu shrine, which will be to exist in the immediate future, unless prompt and energetic measures are adopted by the Hindu community to prevent the catastrophe.

3. The present appeal is submitted to the Hindu community in India with the object of

(a) Appealing to all of the Hindu which the time to extinguish and other most sacred and popular shrines,

(b) Endeavouring to awaken the sympathies of the Hindu community towards arresting what must be a vandalism and calamity; and

(c) Creating an interest in the preservation of a relic of ancient Hindu art and Hindu philanthropy, the grandest, noblest, and sublimest that one could find.

4. The Appeal, in the name of the great Lord of the universe, is sure to find a hearty response throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan. Hindu Chiefs and Princes, Hindu nobility and gentry, whose interest in the maintenance of Jaganath—cash part of Puri historical as well as literary, will come forward with their willing purse. To such, we firmly believe that without a National Hindu Religion there can be no institution of one's own country, others who delight in preserving matters of archæological interest from the Vandal sea of Time—the appeal is none the less fervently made.

5. The Executive Committee, who have ventured to appeal to the feelings of their coreligionists, are not devoid of hope that some beloved devotee of the great Lord may feel the repairs of His House to be a joyful burden and may readily accept it in whole or part. Such readiness would be most welcome. The Executive Committee will be glad to receive subscriptions, the amount of which will be deposited in the Bank of Bengal for safe custody. The amount of each subscription will be acknowledged in the leading Journals.

6. A Working Committee has been established at Puri, consisting of certain officials and respectable non-official gentlemen, and the Executive Committee hope and trust that the repairs of the temple will be taken in hand as soon as the preliminaries are settled. The Executive Committee propose to publish periodical Report of the progress of works, together with a Statement of all Receipts and Disbursements, an account of Jaganath Temple Repair Fund.

Seconded by Rai Jagat Durlav Ray Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate, Cuttack, and supported by Rai Jogendra Lal Chowdhury, Bahadur, Munsiff.

III. Proposed by Babu Dwarkanath Chakravarti, Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality.

That a Central Executive Committee consisting of the following gentlemen

Maharaja of Argarh
Maharaja of Atmallick
Raja of Argarh
" Nayagarh
" Bahadur Dayabar
" Bahadur Pandit
Babu Behari Lal Pandit, Zamindar
Chandra Kumar Das, Zamindar
Babu Lakshmanayan Ray Chowdhury, Zamindar
" Kalipada Bandyopadhyay, Zamindar
" Rangavati Jagadev, Zamindar
" Bishwanath Khuntia, Zamindar
" Balaram Bhramadeo, Zamindar
" Mathura Lal Biswal, Banker
" Wamesh Chandra Mullick, Zamindar
" Radhamohan Das, Zamindar
" Jagannath Ray, Zamindar
" Gangadhar Ray Mahapatra, Zamindar
" Ahmed Ganni, Merchant.
Rai Nanda Kishore Das Bahadur, Assistant Sub-Judge Cuttack
Babu Baishnab Nath Das, Magistrate
" Kedarnath Dutt, Dy. Magistrate
" Manmohan Chakravarti, M. A. B. L., Dy. Magistrate
" Mahendra Nath Mukherjee B. L. Munsiff
" Dwarkanath Chakravarti, Supdt. Normal School
" Ramprasanna Mukherjee, Professor, Sanskrit, Ravenshaw College
" Madhusudan Das M. A. B. L. Vakil
" Gokulanand Chowdhury B. L. Do.
" Nanda Chandra Misra B. L. Do.
" Parbati Charan Chakravarti, Pleader
" Dwarkanath Ghose, Merchant.
Mahant Raghunandan Ramanuja Das
" Ramprasanna Ramanuja Das,
Abhaya Kishanprasana Das

be appointed with power to add to their number for the

(a) collecting subscriptions &c.

(b) passing accounts, and publishing them in abstract, from time to time in the progress of work, in local Paper

(c) discharging other executive functions.

Seconded by Babu Mohan Lal Bhagat, Banker.

IV. Proposed by Babu Chandrabhaj Patnaik B. A. Government Pleader, Cuttack.

That the Bank of Bengal be requested to accept the Treasurership of the fund to be styled the Jaganathe Temple Repair Fund and the Committee already formed at Puri be asked to cooperate with the Central Executive Committee constituted under the previous Resolution.

Seconded by Babu Nimai Charan Mitter, Vakil, Cuttack.

V. Proposed by Babu Jogal Bihari Ghosh, Sheristadar, Judge's Court, Cuttack.

That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Indian Press for publication, as well as to the Magistrate and Municipal Chairman of Puri for information.

Seconded by Babu Jaadanath Bose, B. L. Vakil Cuttack.

The meeting broke up after a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Hurry Bilhari Bose, Secretary. Bhagabatty Bhuyan, Raja of Argarh, Chairman.

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CHEMISTS &c

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Bombay, 4th May.—Further information from some children who were in the Raja's house at the time of the tragedy has come to the knowledge of the police, tending to confirm the outrage theory, but nothing definite is likely to be known till after the inquest to-morrow.

Calcutta, 4th May.—The Magisterial enquiry into the Benares Riot has been completed.

Ten persons have been committed to the Sessions commencing next Wednesday.

Berlin, 5th May.—The Emperor William, speaking at a banquet at Dusseldorf yesterday, said he would leave nothing untried in his endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe.

Bombay, 5th May.—Among the law reports to-day is an interesting judgment of Mr Justice Farran on the question whether the High Court has power to adjudicate on questions arising out of breach of caste regulations. The plaintiff was a member of the Patlian Khatri caste, and sued several members of the caste to recover Rs. 1,000 for damages for having been deprived of invitations to caste ceremonies because he had engaged the services of a dancing girl on the occasion of family rejoicings in his own house. The act had, it was alleged, been approved with the object of defraying the expenses at a marriage and other ceremonies.

Mr Justice Farran declined to give plaintiff any relief on the ground mainly that the Courts of Law are not justified in interfering with the decisions of a caste in regard to social matters.

London, 9th May.—Baron Stern the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, has been elected for North West Suffolk by a majority of 214 votes over Mr Greene, the Conservative candidate.

Allahabad, 6th May.—There is no foundation whatever in the report circulated freely at home, either that the Marquis of Lansdowne is to be Viceroy, or that the Marquis of Lansdowne wishes to be relieved of his appointment.

London, 8th May.—The influenza epidemic is spreading rapidly in London and the provinces.

New York, 7th May.—The Chilian Government has agreed to accept the terms offered by the Congress of the insurgent leaders for the restoration of peace.

Washington, 7th May.—The Treasury yesterday purchased 168,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98.40 to 98.65.

The Manpur Expedition.

No news has been heard of the Maharajah. Twenty-six of the Maharajah's elephants were brought in yesterday by their own mahouts.

It is probable that more troops will be sent in search of the Maharajah and the Senapati immediately.

Kohima, 1st May.—A detachment of twenty Mounted Infantry of the King's Royal Rifles and 12th Burmah Infantry, under lieutenants Dewar and Eustace, have started in pursuit of the Regent and his followers, who it is believed, are making for the Naga country to the north-east of Manipur. They will push on with all speed to Kukchak, through which the fugitives must pass en route to Chassad.

It is now stated that the rabble from the town burst into the Palace after the Regent and Senapati had fled, and looted the place. It was those plunderers who fired the Arsenal. The flames spread to the Maharajah's State apartments.

Strict instructions had been issued by the Government of India that every effort should be made by the troops to preserve anything of literary or antiquarian value that may be found at Manipur, for it was supposed that in the "City of Jewels" there existed a valuable ancient literature. The temple within the Palace walls, which escaped the conflagration, has been found to contain an apparently large library, which will be opened hereafter.

Allahabad, 2nd May.—Major Maxwell, Political Officer, has sent safe conduct to the Maharanee of the ex-Maharajah Sur Chundra and her son, a boy of thirteen, who fled but is anxious to return.

A statement by Rassick Lall Banerjee, Mr Quinton's chief clerk, says that when in the Durbar room on the night of the 25th March Mr Quinton wrote on a slip of paper—"We are in a trap. They want our arms." This he intended to send to the Residency, but it was never sent. While the debate as to the terms was going on a Manipuri Council cried out—"When you have caught the tiger, it is not well to let him go again." Rassick Lall confirms the story already published of the massacre, and adds that Mr. Quinton, after being dragged in front of the tomasoy drugan, was ordered to sit down. He obeyed and had time to pray for a few minutes before he was killed. In day the idols before which this human sacrifice was practically offered were destroyed.

May 2nd.—The *Morning Post* correspondent says that there was great rejoicing in the town of Manipur the day after the murder of the officers, the Senapati and Regent going round in State proclaiming a great victory over the English. The native people made the occasion one of great festivity.

The dragon in front of the Palace of Manipur, on which the blood of the victims was sprinkled as an offering to Gowindjee, has been blown up in the presence of General Collett and the troops. The destruction of the main gate and towers of the fort has been ordered. Enquiries prove that the Manipuris are alone to blame for the murders. Since then every trace of Kagi shinan in the Manipur Valley has been destroyed by the Manipuris, even to digging up the graves of long dead Rajas. Rebels have began destroying the bridge, but have been captured.

All arms are being confiscated, and a proclamation has been issued that any Manipuri found in possession of arms 7 days after this will be promptly executed on trial sported.

London, 8th May.—Another letter from Sir James John Gore, late Resident at Manipur, appears in *The Times* this morning.

emphasize their words by exclaiming at the top of their voice "What will they think of you in England?" Evidently they have convinced themselves that the only way to our salvation as a nation lies in so adapting our manners and customs as to make them *agreeable to English views*. They will not allow our reformation to proceed on its own lines. They would divert, twist and turn it so as to run on English lines. They advise the opponents of the Consent Age Act to stop their agitation and especially not to take it to England. For, they warn us, "Englishmen will not be prepared to listen to you. To them the idea of marriage with a girl of ten or twelve will simply appear horrible, and they would kick a speaker off the platform if he *were to put in a plea for such practices*." But we fail to see the force of asking Englishmen to help us to the abrogation of a law which breaks faith with the people, which has been passed against the protests of the overwhelming majority of the people and which was required to be considerably amended even by those who called themselves its best supporters. We will ask Englishmen if "public opinion" is thus to be set aside especially in such a delicate religious question where our *rulers are not likely to be cognizant of all its* bearings. We will ask whether the solemn promise contained in the Queen's Proclamation not to interfere with the religious practices of the people is to be explained away so as to justify Acts like the present one. We will ask Englishmen if they are prepared to set about meddling Indian manners and customs and religious practices with a light heart. English opinion can at best exercise an educative, a persuasive effect upon us. It cannot and should not aim further than this. It ought not to try its hand at coercion as it has done in the recent instance. Already have the Hindus and Mahomedans become very sensitive. They have got seriously alarmed about the attitude of Government in regard to religious matters. A belief is gaining ground, and who will say that it is unreasonable, that our morality will be judged by the English standard and condemned accordingly. The present attempt is only the thin end of the wedge. The new interpretation put upon the *Magna Charta* of India will cover much further interference than has already taken place, and the Viceroy has already given an invitation to our reformers to ask for more. The mischief of this is self evident.

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(2) The case was committed to the Sessions and tried by me with a jury yesterday and to-day. The evidence showed that the accused had, on the night in question, cohabited for the last time with his wife an immature child, of about ten years of age, which resulted in severe injuries to her, and that he afterwards hung her by a rope to the beam of the house, and gave out that she had committed suicide. The medical evidence leaves no *doubt that the child was hung up when alive*, and her death was due to strangulation by hanging.

(3) I charged the jury in the usual manner, my charge being fully recorded. After a short retirement the jury said: "We find that the accused caused the death of his wife, being inflamed with lust, but that we be had no intention of causing her death he is not guilty of murder." I informed the jury that I would take the finding as to the intention of the accused, but that they *must come to* the conclusion as to knowledge also that if the accused knew that by his act he was likely to cause death, he would be guilty of culpable homicide, and that if his knowledge amounted to knowledge that his act was eminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death the culpable homicide would amount to murder. After further consideration the jury found that the accused did not know that he was likely to cause death when *he hung up his wife, because he was beside* himself with lust when he did the act, and was not able to consider the probability that death would ensue and that he probably thought that she was dead already. This appeared to be equivalent to a verdict of guilty under Section 304 A.

(4) I cannot accept the verdict, which seems to me self contradicting and the explanation of which is most unsatisfactory, since the accused, far from being beside himself with passion (which he had gratified), had the forethought to do his best to hide the blood that flowed from his wife's wounds, to wash the floor under the bed, and to throw the foul clothes into water and to give out that she had committed suicide.

(5) I think that the accused should have been convicted of murder, and I therefore refer the case to the High Court to be dealt with under Section 307, C. P. C.

(Sd.) W. H. PAGE,
Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad.

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REPAIRS OF THE JAGANNATH TEMPLE AT POORIE.

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The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

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That this meeting is of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to adopt prompt and effective measures towards the Repairs of the great Temple.

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That the following Appeal be adopted and circulated among the Hindu Community in this and other Provinces.

AN APPEAL TO ALL HINDUS.

The Holy Temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri is sadly in need of repair. To make effective repairs, it is necessary to raise 3 lacs of Rupees. The local authorities have issued a notice under S. 240 of the Municipal Act calling upon the Superintendent of the Temple to make the repairs within a week, a penalty of the demanded portion thereof being levied against the public.

2. During Mahratta rule, the Temple was a State Institution. After the conquest of Orissa by the British, the Temple was *for some time managed by the British Government*. It pleased Government to dedicate its revenues in favor of the Raja of Puri in virtue of certain rights of his priestly House. The Raja, as Superintendent of the Temple, was at first a pensioner of Government, but he was subsequently remunerated by a grant of land towards that purpose. What with the rise of prices, the difficulties attendant on the settlement and realization of rent of the outlying lands, the present Raja of Puri (a minor) is unable to find ways and means for taking the work of repair in hand. To this is to be ascribed the gradual decay of the noble Shrine, which will cease to exist in the immediate future, unless prompt and energetic measures are adopted by the Hindu community to prevent the catastrophe.

3. The present appeal is submitted to the Hindu community in India with the object of

(a) Averting from us the danger which threatens to extinguish one of their most sacred and popular shrines;

(b) Endeavoring to awaken the sympathies of the Hindu community towards averting *what must be a religious calamity*; and

(c) Creating an interest in the preservation of a relic of ancient Hindu art and Hindu philanthropy, the greatest, noblest, and subblimest that one could find.

4. The Appeal, in the name of the great Lord of the universe, is sure to find a hearty response throughout the length and breadth of Hindu India. Hindu Chiefs and Princes, Hindu nobility and gentry, whose interest in the maintenance of Jagannath—a shrine at Puri is fostered as a Hindu heritage, will come forward with their willing purse. For such, as firmly believe that without a National Hindu Religion there can be no true love of one's own country, others who delight in preserving matters of archæological interest from the Vandalism of Time—the appeal is none the less heavenly made.

5. The Executive Committee, who have ventured to appeal to the feelings of their coreligionists, are not devoid of hope that some beloved devotee of the great Lord may feel the repairs of His House to be a joyful burden, and may readily accept it in whole or part. Such zealousness would be most welcome. The Executive Committee will be glad to receive subscriptions, the amount of which will be deposited in the Bank of Bengal for safe custody. The amount of each subscription will be acknowledged in the leading Journals.

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III. Proposed by Babu Dwarkanath Chakravarti, Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality.

That a Central Executive Committee consisting of the following gentlemen

Maharaja of Kooch Behar,
Maharaja of Amadhick
Raja of Atgarh,
" of Nayagarh
" *Bahadur Dey Bahadur*
" Radhakanta Pandit
Babu Behari Lal Pandit, Zemindar
Chow Bari Kunjabihari Das, Zemindar
Babu Lakshminarayan Das Chowdhury, Zemindar
" Kalipada Bandopadhya, Zemindar
" Rangaraj Jagadev, Zemindar
" Bishwanath Khunnia, Zemindar
" Balaram Bhramarbar, Zemindar
" Mathura Lal Bhagat, Banker
" Ramesh Chandra Mallick, Zemindar
" Radhamohan Das, Zemindar
" Lokanath Ray, Zemindar
" Gobinda Bellar Ray Mahasay, Zemindar
" Khushi Chand, Merchant.
Rai Nanda Keshore Das Bahadur,
Assistant Supdt. Tributary Mehals
Babu Rasbehari Nath Dy. Magistrate
" Kedarnath Dutt, Dy. Magistrate
" Monomohan Chakravarti M. A. B. L.
Dy. Magistrate
" Mohendra Nath Mukherji B. L. Moonsiff
" Dwarkanath Chakravarti,
Supdt. Normal School
" Ramprasanna Mookharji, Professor,
Sanskrit, Ravenshaw College
" Madhusudan Das M. A. B. L. Vakil.
" Gokulmani Chowdhury B. L. Do
" *Nimai Charan Mitra B. L.* Do
" Parbati Charan Chakravarti, Pleader
" Doomarth Gilse, Moktar.
Mahant Raghunandan Ramanuja Das
" Ramanuja Ramanuja Das,
Adhikari Krishnaprasanna Das
be appointed, with power to add to their number,

(a) collecting subscriptions &c.

(b) passing accounts, and publishing them as also reporting from time to time on the progress of work done at Puri

(c) discharging other executive functions

Seconded by Babu Mohesh Lal Bhagat, Banker.

IV. Proposed by Babu Chaturbhuj Patnaik B. A. Government Pleader, Cuttack.

That the Bank of Bengal be requested to *accept the Treasurership of the fund to be* styled the Jagannath Temple Repair Fund and the Committee already formed at Puri be asked to cooperate with the Central Executive Committee constituted under the previous Resolution.

Seconded by Babu Nimai Charan Mitter, Vakil, Cuttack.

V. Proposed by Babu Jagat Bandhu Ghosh, Shiristadar, Judge's Court, Cuttack.

That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Indian Press for publication, *as well as to the Magistrate and Municipal* Chairman of Puri for information.

Seconded by Babu Jaganmohan Bose, B. L. Vakil, Cuttack.

The meeting broke up after a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Hurry Bilhah Bose, Bhagbatbuthi Burman
Balloram Mullick, Raja of Atgarh,
Hon. Secretaries. *Chairman.*

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THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Bombay, 4th May—Further information from some children who were at the Raja's Palace at the time of the tragedy has come to the knowledge of the police, tending to confirm the outrage theory, but nothing definite is likely to be known till after the inquest to-morrow.

Calcutta, 4th May—The Magisterial enquiry into the Benares Riot has been completed.

Ten persons have been committed to the Sessions commencing next Wednesday.

Berlin, 7th May,—The Emperor William, speaking at a banquet at Dusseldorf yesterday, said he would leave nothing untried in his endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe.

Bombay, 5th May—Among the law reports to-day is an interesting judgment of Mr. Justice Farran on the question whether the High Court has power to adjudicate on questions arising out of breach of caste regulations. The plaintiff was a member of the Pathan Khatri caste, and sued several members of the caste to recover Rs. 5000 for damages for having been deprived of invitations to caste ceremonials because he had engaged the services of a dancing girl on the occasion of family rejoicings in his own house. The suit had, it seems, been approved with the object of defraying the expenses at marriage and other ceremonies.

Mr. Justice Farran declined to give plaintiff any relief on the ground mainly that the Courts of Law are not justified in interfering with the decisions of a caste in regard to social matters.

London, 9th May—Baron Stern, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, has been elected for North West Suffolk by a majority of 214 votes over Mr. Greene, the Conservative candidate.

Allahabad, 6th May—There is no foundation whatever in the report circulated freely at home, either that the Marquis of Lansdowne succeeds in the Viceroyalty, or that the Marquis of Lansdowne wishes to be relieved of his appointment.

London, 8th May—The influenza epidemic is spreading rapidly in London and the provinces.

New York, 7th May—The Chilian Government has declined to accept the terms offered by a Congress of the insurgent leaders for the restoration of peace.

Washington, 7th May—The Treasury yesterday purchased 168,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98.50 to 98.65.

The Manipur Expedition.

No news has been heard of the Maharajah. Twenty-six of the Maharajah's elephants were brought in yesterday by their own mahouts.

It is probable that more troops will be sent in search of the Maharajah and the Senapati immediately.

Allahabad, 1st May—A detachment of ninety Mounted Infantry of the Queen's Royal Rifles and 12th Burmah Infantry, under Lieutenants Dewar and Eustace, have started in pursuit of the Regent and his followers, who it is believed, are making for the Naga country to the north east of Manipur. They will push on with all speed to Kuckhali, through which the fugitives must pass en route to Chassad.

It is now stated that the rabble from the town burst into the Palace after the Regent and Senapati had fled, and looted the place. It was these plunderers who fired the Arsenal. The flames spread to the Maharajah's State apartments.

Strict instructions had been issued by the Government of India that every effort should be made by the troops to preserve anything of literary or antiquarian value that may be found at Manipur, for it was supposed that in the "City of Jewels" there existed valuable ancient literature. The temple within the Palace walls, which escaped the conflagration, has been found to contain an apparently large library, which will be opened hereafter.

Allahabad, 2nd May—Major Maxwell, Political Officer, has sent safe conduct to the Maharanee of the ex-Maharajah Sur Chundra and her son, a boy of thirteen, who fled but is anxious to return.

A statement by Russick Lall Banerjee, Mr. Quinton's chief clerk, says that when in the Durbar room on the night of the 25th March Mr. Quinton wrote on a slip of paper—"We are in a trap. They want our arms". This he intended to send to the Residency, but it was never sent. While the debate as to the terms was going on a Manipur General cried out—"When you have caught the tiger, it is not well to let him go again." Russick Lall confirms the story already published of the massacre, and adds that Mr. Quinton, after being dragged in front of the massacre dragon, was ordered to sit down. He obeyed and had time to pray for a few moments before he was killed. To day the idols before which this human sacrifice was practically offered were destroyed.

May 3rd.—The *Morning post* correspondent says that there was great rejoicing in the town of Manipur the day after the murder of the officers, the Senapati and Regent going round in State proclaiming a great victory over the English. The native people made the occasion one of great festivity.

The dragon in front of the Palace of Manipur, on which the blood of the victims was sprinkled as an offering to Govindjee, has been blown up in the presence of General Collett and the troops. The destruction of the main gate and towers of the fort has been ordered. Enquiries prove that the Manipuris are alone to blame for the murders. Since then every trace of Englishman in the Manipur Valley has been destroyed by the Manipuris, even to digging up the graves of long dead officials. Kukis have begun destroying the bridge, but have been captured.

All arms are being confiscated, and a proclamation has been issued that any Manipuri found in possession of arms 7 days after this will be promptly executed or transported.

London, 4th May—Another letter from Sir James Johnstone, late Resident at Manipur, appears in *The Times* this morning.

emphasize their words by exclaiming at the top of their voice. "What will they think of you in England?" Evidently they have convinced themselves that the only way to our salvation as a nation lies in our adopting our manners and customs so as to make them agreeable to English views. They will not allow our reformation to proceed on its own lines. They would divert, twist and turn it so as to run on English lines. They advise the opponents of the Consent Age Act to stop their agitation and especially not to take it to England. For, they warn us, "Englishmen will not be prepared to listen to you. To them the idea of marriage with a girl of ten or twelve will simply appear horrible, and they would kick a speaker off the platform if he were to put in a plea for such practices." But we fail to see the force of asking Englishmen to help us in the abrogation of a law which breaks faith with the people, which has been passed against the protests of the overwhelming majority of the people and which was reported to be considerably amended *even by those who called themselves its best* supporters. We will ask Englishmen if "public opinion" is thus to be not made especially in such a delicate religious question where our *rulers are not likely to be cognisant of all its* bearings. We will ask whether the solemn promise contained in the Queen's Proclamation not to interfere with the religious practices *of the people is to be explained away* so as to justify Acts like the present one. We will ask Englishmen if they are prepared to set about modifying Indian manners and customs *and religious practices* with a light heart. English opinion was at best exercised an educative, a persuasive effect upon us. It cannot and should not go further than this. It might not to try its hand at coercion as it has done in the recent instance. Already have the Hindus and Mahomedans become very sensitive. They have got seriously alarmed about the attitude of Government in regard to religious matters. A belief is gaining ground, and who will say that it is unreasonable, that our morality will be judged by the English standard and condemned accordingly. The present attempt is only the thin end of the wedge. The now interpretation put upon the *Magna Charta* of India will never much further interference than has already taken place, and the Viceroy has already given an invitation to our reformers to ask for more. The moral of this is self evident.

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THE AGE OF CONSENT ACT.

The *Madras Mail*. The following Note regarding the applying of the Age of Consent Act has been circulated by the Home Department of the Government of India to district officers in Bengal: The Governor General in Council has no doubt that the Lieutenant-Governor will give such instructions to magistrates of districts in Bengal as will ensure that the provisions of the Act are applied with due care and caution. The Government of India have full confidence in the discretion with which the experienced officers to whom alone jurisdiction to enquire and commit for trial is left by the law will carry out its provisions, and are convinced that no action will be taken except on really trustworthy information brought by responsible persons who may reasonably be presumed to have a knowledge of the facts they assert to have occurred, and that no mere suspicion will be held sufficient to set the law in motion. I am to invite attention to the provisions of Section 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which allows a magistrate when he sees reasons to distrust the truth of a complaint made before him to postpone the issue of process and either enquire into the case himself or order a preliminary investigation by some officer subordinate to him. The Act allows such an inquiry to be made by a police officer not lower in rank than an Inspector. But the Government of India think it would be preferable, when an investigation has to be made in a case to which the Act applies, that it should be entrusted to some experienced native magistrate. *The Governor General in Council* believes that this course would be more agreeable to the feelings of the people than that in so delicate a matter as this the enquiry should be *conducted either by the magistrate of the* district himself, if an European, or by any officer of police. I am to suggest that Commissioners of divisions should be specially instructed to watch the *working of the Act* and to impress upon the district officers subordinate to them the necessity, while giving full effect to the intentions of the Government of India, in meeting the law, of applying it with the utmost care and discrimination. It would be convenient if these officers were to submit a report after the Act has been in operation for a year, for the information of the local Government, showing whether any difficulties have attended its working, with the summary of the reports so submitted, and any remarks which his Honour the Lieutenant Governor may think it necessary to make upon them.

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ANOTHER HARI MATI CASE.

At the Calcutta High Court on Friday Mr. Leith, Officiating Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared for the Crown in the case Empress vs. Ennyat Sheik, and said that the Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad had referred this case for the decision of their Lordships, the counsel now being represented in this court. The jury found the accused guilty under Section 304 A of the Indian Penal Code; but the Judge disagreed with that view, and referred the case. He thought it was a case of murder. Mr Leith then read out the reference of the Sessions Judge which is as follows and which gives the facts of the case:—

"Under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, I have the honour to forward the record of the case, in hand before the Court for Orders."

(2) The case was committed to the Sessions and tried by me with a jury yesterday and to-day. The evidence showed that the accused had, on the night in question, cohabited for the first time with his wife an immature child, of about ten years of age, which resulted in severe injuries to her, and that he after wards hung her by a rope to the beam of the house, and gave out that she had commited suicide. The medical evidence leaves no doubt that the child was hung up when alive, and her death was due to strangulation by hanging.

(3.) I charged the jury in the usual manner, my charge being fully recorded. After a short retirement the jury said: "We find that the accused caused the death of his wife, being inflamed with lust; but that as he had no intention of causing her death he is not guilty of murder." I informed the jury that *I would take their finding as to the intention* of the accused, but that they must come to the conclusion as to knowledge also: that if the accused knew that by his act he was likely *to cause death, he would be guilty of culpable* homicide, and that if his knowledge amounted to knowledge that his act was eminently dangerous, that it must in all probability cause death the culpable homicide would amount to murder. After further consideration the jury found that the accused did not know that he was likely to cause death when he hung up his wife, because he was beside himself with lust when he did the act, and was not able to consider the probability that death would ensue and that he probably thought that she was dead already. This appeared to be equivalent to a verdict of guilty under Section 304 A.

(4) I cannot accept the verdict, which seems to me self contradicting and the explanation of which is most unsatisfactory, since the accused, far from being beside himself with passion (which he had gratified), had the forethought to do his best to hide the blood that flowed from his wife's wounds, to wash the floor under the bed, and to throw the bed clothes into water and to give out that she had committed suicide.

(5.) I think that the accused should have been convicted of murder, and I therefore refer the case to the High Court to be dealt with under Section 307, C. P. C.

(Sd.) W. H. Page,
Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr Leith next read the evidence in the case and submitted that if at the time the accused hanged the deceased he did not think that she was a corpse, then it was obviously a case of murder; but it must be admitted that to suspend a person still living behaving her to be dead, without due care and attention, was a rash act. The whole question for their Lordships to decide was whether the prisoner did or did not believe that his wife was a corpse. The prisoner explained his circumstances by saying that his wife was not breathing at the time, and consequently could not hold her head. He apparently took her to be dead and hanged her. Of course Mr. Leith left this point for their Lordships to determine. Mr. Leith then quoted the case of Hurry Mati, reported in the Law Report, Calcutta Series, in support of his contention that the accused caused grievous hurt to his wife with the knowledge that it was likely to cause hurt. His Lordship, Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, said that the present case was different from the case of Hurry Mohan Maiti, in that case there were several previous mutilations, whereas in this case there was none. Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Leith, took time till Monday to deliver judgment.

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2. During Mahratta rule, the Temple was a State Institution. After the conquest of Orissa by the British, the Temple was for sometime managed by the British Government. Government to indicate its powers in favor of the Raja of Puri in entire section of his paternal House. The Raja as Superintendant of the Temple, was allowed a particular monetary grant at first, which was subsequently commuted into a grant of land towards that purpose. Want with the rise of prices, the difficulties incurred with the recent assessment and realization of rent of the rent-free lands, the poor Raja of Puri, (a minor) is unable to find ways and means to taking the work of repairs in hand. To this end to be ascribed the gradual decadence of the noble shrine, which will cease to exist in the immediate future, unless prompt and energetic measures are adopted by the Hindu community to prevent the catastrophe.

3. The present appeal is submitted to the Hindu community to India with the object of

(a) Appraising them of the danger which threatens to extinguish one of their most sacred and popular shrines;

(b) Endeavouring to awaken the sympathies of the Hindu community towards securing what must be a religious calamity; and

(c) Counting an interest in the preservation of a relic of ancient Hindu art and Hindu philanthropy, the greatest, noblest, and subblest that one could find.

4. The Appeal, in the name of the great Lord of the universe, is sure to find a hearty response throughout the length and breadth of Hindu India. Hindu Chiefs and Princes, Hindu nobility and gentry, whose interest in the maintenance of Jagannath worship at Puri is historical as well as hereditary, will come forward with their willing purse. To such, as firmly believe that without a National Hindu Religion there can be no true love of our's own country, others who delight in preserving matters of archæological interest from the Vandalism of Time—the appeal is none the less earnestly made.

5. The Executive Committee, who have ventured to appeal to the feelings of their aforesaid gentlemen, are not devoid of hope that some beloved devotee of the great Lord may feel the repairs of His House to be a joyful burden, and may readily accept it in whole or part. Such readiness would be most welcome. The Executive Committee will be glad to receive subscriptions, the amount of which will be deposited in the Bank of Bengal for safe custody. The amount of each subscription will be acknowledged in the leading Journals.

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That a Central Executive Committee consisting of the following gentlemen.

Maharaja of Kanjhar.
Maharaja of Atmallick.
Raja of Aigarh.
" of Nayagarh.
" Bodhanath Dey Bahadur
" Bodhnath Pandit.
Babu Bohari Lal Pandit, Zamindar
Chowdhuri Krishna Das, Zamindar
Babu Lokshminarayan Roy Chowdhury, Zamindar
" Kalipada Bandopadhya, Zamindar
" Rangovind Jagadev, Zamindar
" Bidyananda Khunta, Zamindar
" Behoma Bhandarkar, Zamindar
" Madhusudan Lal Bhagat, Banker
" Waomesh Chandra Mandal, Zamindar
" Radharman Das, Zamindar.
" Lokenath Ray, Zamindar.
" Gobinda Ballav Roy Mahanty, Zamindar
" Khetab Chand, Merchant.
Rai Nanda Kishore Das Bahadur, Assistant Supdt. Tobacco Monopoly.
Babu Gadadhar Naik, Dy. Magistrate.
" Kedarnath Datt, Dy. Magistrate
" Monomohan Chakrabarti M. A. B. L., Dy. Magistrate
" Mahendra Nath Mukherjee B. L. Moonsiff
" Dwarkanath Chakrabarti, Supdt. Normal School
" Ramprasana Mookherjee, Professor, Sanskrit, Ravenshaw College.
" Madhusudan Das M. A. B. L. Vakil.
" Gokulanand Chowdhury B. L. Do
" Nimai Charan Mitra B. L. Do
" Parbati Charan Chakrabarti, Pleader
" Doomath Ghose, Muktiar.
Mahant Raghunandan Ramsingh Das
" Ramprasanna Ramsingh Das,
Adhikari Krishnaprasanna Das.

be appointed, with power to add to their number for

(a) collecting subscriptions &c.

(b) passing accounts, and publishing them as also reporting from time to time on the progress of work done at Puri

(c) discharging other executive functions

Seconded by Babu Mathura Lal Bhagat, Banker.

IV. Proposed by Babu Chaturbhuj Patnaik B. A. Government Translator, Cuttack.

That the Bank of Bengal be requested to accept the Treasurership of the fund to be styled the Jagannath-Temple Repair Fund and the Committee already formed at Puri be asked to co-operate with the Central Executive Committee constituted under the previous Resolution.

Seconded by Babu Nimai Charan Mitter, Vakil, Cuttack.

V. Proposed by Babu Jogal Bihari Ghosh, Sheristadar, Judge's Court, Cuttack.

That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Indian Press for publication, as well as to the Magistrate and Municipal Chairman of Puri for information.

Seconded by Babu Jaankinath Bose, B. L. Vakil, Cuttack.

The meeting broke up after a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Harry Bilhath Bose. Bhabeshwar Bhoman
Bulberam Mullick. Raja of Aigarh.
Hon. Secretaries. *Chairman.*

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THE

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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	YEARLY	ADVANCE	ARREARS
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Bangalore	1 0 0		0 0 0
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The Charges are Moderate.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Bombay, 9th May.—Further information from some children who were at the Rajah's Tower at the time of the tragedy has come to the knowledge of the police, tending to confirm the outrage theory, but nothing definite is likely to be known till after the inquest to-morrow.

Calcutta, 4th May.—The Magisterial enquiry into the Bonanza Riot has been completed.

Ten persons have been committed to the Sessions commencing next Wednesday.

Berlin, 5th May.—The Emperor William, speaking at a banquet at Dessel last yesterday, said he would leave nothing untried in his endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe.

Bombay, 7th May.—Among the Law reports is an interesting judgment of Mr. Justice Parsons on the question whether the High Court has power to adjudicate on questions arising out of breach of caste regulations. The plaintiff was a member of the Pathan Khatrim caste, and sued several members of the caste to recover Rs. 5,000 for damages for having been made *parties of accusations to caste caste* and in consequence lost engaged the services of a dancing girl on the occasion of family ceremonies in his own house. The act had, it seems, been approved with the aim of decreasing the expenses at marriage and other ceremonies.

Mr. Justice Parsons declined to give plaintiff any relief on the ground mainly that the Courts of Law are not justified in interfering with the decisions of a caste on regard to social matters.

London, 9th May.—Baron Stern, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, has been elected for North West Suffolk by a majority of 214 votes over Mr. Graham, the Conservative candidate.

Allahabad, 6th May.—There is no foundation whatever in the report circulated locally at home, either that the Marquis of Lansdowne resigns in the Viceroyalty, or that the Marquis of Lansdowne wishes to be relieved of his appointment.

London, 8th May.—The influenza epidemic is spreading up fast in London and the provinces.

New York, 7th May.—The Italian Government has decided to accept the terms offered by a Congress of the insurgent factions for the restoration of peace.

Wolverhampton, 7th May.—The Treasury yesterday purchased 168,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98 50 to 98 67.

The Manipur Expedition.

No news has been heard of the Maharajah. Twenty-six of the Maharajah's elephants were brought in yesterday by their own mahouts.

It is probable that more troops will be sent in search of the Maharajah and the Senapati immediately.

Allahabad, 1st May.—A detachment of mounted Mounted Infantry of the King's Royal Rifles and 12th Bengal Infantry, under lieutenants Dewar and Eustace, have started in pursuit of the Regent and his followers, who it is believed, are making for the Naga country to the north east of Manipur. They will push on with all speed to Kuki-land, through which the fugitives must pass en route to Cheesal.

It is now stated that the rabble from the town burst into the Palace after the Regent and Senapati had fled, and looted the place. It was these plunderers who fired the Arsenal. The flames spread to the Maharajah's State apartments.

Strict instructions had been issued by the Government of India that every effort should be made by the troops to preserve any thing of literary or antiquarian value that may be found at Manipur, for it was supposed that in the "City of Jewels" there existed valuable ancient literature. The temple within the Palace walls, which escaped the conflagration, has been found to contain an apparently large library, which will be opened hereafter.

Allahabad, 2nd May.—Major Maxwell, Political Officer, has sent safe conduct to the Maharanee of the ex Maharajah Sur Chundra and her son, a boy of thirteen, who fled but is anxious to return.

A statement by Rassick Lall Banerjee, Mr. Quinton's chief clerk, says that when in the Durbar room on the night of the 25th March Mr. Quinton wrote on a slip of paper—"We are in a trap. They want our arms". This he intended to send to the Residency, but it was never sent. While the debate as to the terms was going on a Manipur General cried out—"When you have caught the tiger, it is not well to let him go again." Rassick Lall confirms the story already published of the massacre, and adds that Mr. Quinton, after being dragged in front of the iron-grey dragon, was ordered to sit down. He obeyed and had time to pray for a few moments before he was killed. To day the idol before which the human sacrifice was practically offered were destroyed.

May 2nd.—The Morning post correspondent says that there was great rejoicing in the town of Manipur the day after the murder of the officers, the Senapati and Regent going round in State proclaiming a great victory over the English. The native people made the occasion one of great festivity.

The dragon in front of the Palace of Manipur, on which the blood of the victims was sprinkled as an offering to the idol, has been blown up in the presence of General Collett and the troops. The destruction of the main gate and towers of the fort has been ordered. Enquiries prove that the Manipuris are alone to blame for the massacre. Since then every trace of Englishman in the Manipur Valley has been destroyed by the Manipuris, even to digging up the graves of long dead officials. Kukis have begun destroying the bridge, but have been captured.

All arms are being confiscated, and a proclamation has been issued that any Manipuri found in possession of arms 7 days after this will be promptly executed or transported.

London, 4th May.—Another letter from Sir James Johnstone, late Resident at Manipur, appears in *The Times* this morning.

earnestly deprecating the annexation of Manipur by the Government He advocates replacing Sooe Chunlun Singh or his first son, with a strong Political Agent, keeping the nominal rule of the State under tutelage for some time

London, 5th May—Sir John Gorst, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the papers on the Manipur question, comprising the instructions given to the late Commissioner Mr Quinton, and all communications which had passed between Lord Cross and the Government of India regarding the expedition to Manipur, would be presented to the House when a Despatch, now on its way, had been received

Calcutta 7th May—The leading priests of Manipur in deputation have expressed regret and tendered their submission Fresh measures are being arranged to capture the fugitives The Regent has but few followers The son of the deposed Maharajah who is now detained in Calcutta came into camp and gave himself up on the 3rd instant The wounded soldiers are progressing favourably The Manipuris are beginning to return their arms Very large quantities of smooth bore matchlock and percussion caps have been found, also 180 barrels of gunpowder Postal communication between Manipur, Silchar and Kohima is re-established The Burma Military Police will be sent out in parties to capture the fugitives The Regent and Senapati's retreat will be cut off on the Manipur side, 100 men of the Bengal Sikhs with Lieutenant Gray, and Captain Dunn in command, and accompanied by Mr Mitchell, Assistant Engineer P W D as interpreter left Manipur on the 2nd instant in pursuit of the fugitives in the direction of Chassal, in the Tonkoal country

Subadar Niranjan Singh, a Hindustani of the Maharajah's army, and an important personage has been captured and detained Cholera is increasing, and the troops are being constantly shifted to fresh camps

The list of the Punma Column with General Graham and Staff left Manipur on the 2nd instant

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 11 1891

THE CITY MUNICIPALITY

The City Municipality is just now in a very remarkable condition We ought rather to say there is no Municipality at all The time for which the members were nominated expired on the 1st day of March, and they have not been re-appointed, consequently all that may be done by the body will be null and void What is the Government about, it may be asked, that it should allow such a state of things to come about Nothing has been heard of a re-nomination, and perhaps the Government may think proper to do away with the institution altogether We can scarcely imagine, however, such an extreme step will be resorted to But the Municipality, when it has a right to work does but little Take the roads of the City as an example. Can anything worse than the state they are in be conceived? In every part of the place we find them in the same state There are large holes to be seen everywhere, which, when the weather is dry, are filled with dust to be converted into mud during the rains. At one time the place is like the desert of Sahara at another it is a regular "Slough of Despond" The Commissioners talk, and the executive attend to trifles, with the result that on every side matters are badly managed, and the people suffer It is useless to talk about sanitation in connection with the City, for it is not attended to to any extent It must be acknowledged that the place is a hard to be conserve, but as a rule it is not conserved at all It is simply allowed to take care of itself The wonder is that epidemics are not always raging, and when cholera broke out there is no need to wonder why it has put in an appearance But the members of the executive are very zealous in carrying out work and to give trouble to the people For instance, if a man wishes to build a house he is kept waiting, it may be for months, before sanction is given for him to begin He is told to change his plan so that it may give with the asthetic taste of some young employee of the Municipality There has been of late a fight against cow sheds, and the Municipality will not allow them to be put up if any excuse can be found to prevent it Then again, the Vice President and those who act under him will not allow a verandah to be built in front of houses, but there have been several disputes about this matter It is hard to see what difference it would make to the appearance of the town whether a verandah is built in front of houses or whether the full length is left as it is at present But the men who guide the destinies of the City Municipality think differently, and of course we might bow to their superior judgment It must be remembered that most of these employees are young men, and that their experiences of life are small We are told that when a man wishes to build a house the Vice President and those who act under him try to bring a fine tax on land, and if he grumbles the house is not built or has with the others in the same street The reason given is that in time all the other houses may be built in the same way as the new one, and thus there will be uniformity throughout The idea is preposterous in the highest degree People are not likely to pull down their houses to suit the taste of a few young subordinates of the Municipality, and we would strongly recommend them to give up such nonsensical ideas The city of Bangalore is very neatly built, and it can only be improved by being pulled down boldly and rebuilt Of course this would cost an enormous sum of money, and the Government is not likely to entertain any such wild proposal The Municipality must take the best of it It may be time and a little trouble of placing one house a little behind another is absurdity to talk of there is a graver charge against some of the Municipalities, and we hope such a charge cannot be brought against the City Municipality It is said that some of the Municipal officers in some places take advantage of their position and make hay while the sun shines When a piece of ground has to be disposed of, it ought to be put up to public auction the highest bidder obtaining it But we know instances of members belonging to a Municipal board buying land for a mere song and keeping the matter quiet A plot might perhaps have sold for many thousands while it was given to a Municipal official for a hundred or two, it might be for less Of course, an official of this kind knows when the land has to be sold, and thus has a great advantage over the outside public It is nothing less than sharp practice of getting possession of land under these circumstances, and any one transgressing in this respect ought to be visited with the heaviest displeasure of Government It is nothing less than corruption and corruption of worst kind, and should be put down with a strong hand But we want to know why the elective system has not been introduced into some of the important towns in the province We wrote long ago that this would be granted There is no important difficulty about the matter that we can see off, and ratepayers might long ago to have been allowed to elect their own representatives For a long time it was said in connection with the City Municipality the times were not prepared, but this, we fancy, could only have been an excuse, for the work could only have taken a few days, and when Government Press the necessary documents might soon have been turned out It is evident that the Government or some of the officials do not like the idea of election and as an excuse and pretence or another it is postponed to a more convenient season, with the hope that his season will never arrive The Mysore Government seems afraid to introduce election, why, we cannot exactly say The word seems repugnant to it, and though it has made some concessions with regard to the Representative Assembly, it may turn out that those are more nominal than real But even the very word cannot be used in connection with a town, liberty cannot be given the people to choose their own Municipal Commissioners, and it looks as if the Government did not wish to have a Municipality in the City, and it may come to the conclusion that the affairs of the place had better be managed directly by Governmental Officials than indirectly by Commissioners We do not undertake to say such is the case, but there is an appearance of this, and we would recommend the Dewan to put an end to the doubt that now exists, appoint—better let there be elected—Commissioners and let the Municipality be a reality, and not the sham it is at present Mr Chentsal Roy has been entrusted with the care of all these institutions in the province, and it is his duty to make a report to the Minister in order that matters may be put on a proper footing We hope this will soon be done.

Occasional Notes.

Four girls have passed the recent Matriculation, four the F A and one the B A examinations of the Calcutta University, from the Bethune College They are all Bengalis

Mr Syed Ali Belgrami has again been appointed examiner in Sanskrit in the Madras University A contemporary hears that he is shortly to be made a Fellow of the Calcutta University

The Lahore paper understands that, owing to disagreements of long standing the heir apparent of Faridkot has left the State, accompanied by two of his wives He has been disowned by the Rajah in consequence

It is stated that the Russians have obtained a guarantee from the Shah that no railway concessions shall be given to any one else but those enjoying the protection of the Czar, for a period of at least five years

It is remarked in connection with the military movements in Russia and Germany that great activity also prevails in the French military departments Several mobilisation trials have been made on the Franco German frontier with complete success. The French War Minister is likewise about to make a tour of inspection of the defences of the eastern frontier

A Calcutta paper says —"There is dissension in the camp of the orthodox party in Bengal about sending a mission of protest against the Consent legislation to England While a number of leaders are very desirous that the deputation should go, others are of the more sensible opinion that such a deputation would only mean a waste of money"

The Dowager Queen of the late King Mindone, and the mother of King Theebaw's consort, who was deported with the King to Ratnagherry after the late Burmese War, is on her way to Rangoon, accompanied by five maids of honour The Queen, who was accompanied by a European official, has, it is understood, been allowed to return to Rangoon as it is thought that she now has no further influence over her former subjects, but she will not be allowed to visit Upper Burma

The following telegram is published in a Melbourne daily —

London, 17th Feb, 8 15 p m —It is reported that H R H. the Prince of Wales has been prevailed upon by her Majesty the Queen, who is greatly distressed by the card sharping scandal which is now a prominent topic of conversation, in which the Prince of Wales played the part of a victim, to abjure gaming practices. Under strong pressure, it is alleged that the Prince of Wales has issued a document undertaking to abstain from card playing for the rest of his life

We are glad to notice that in response to the "Appeal" on behalf of the Temple of Jagannath published in our last issue and other local papers, certain Hindu residents of Calcutta are going to take steps with a view to the preservation of the Temple Kumar Devendra Mallick has gladly offered the use of the marble hall of the late Raja Rajendra Mallick's palatial residence at Chorebagan for holding a public meeting of all classes of Hindus in order to form a strong Committee for the purpose of inviting and collecting subscriptions A meeting, probably of a preliminary character, was to be held on the 3rd instant

Mr H. W Tracy makes the following reference to the forthcoming marriage of Lord Hartington —"Should the Duchess of Manchester outlive upon this marriage, she will come to her new Lord almost penniless The late Duke, by his will, bequeathed most handsomely to his relict as long as she remains a single state Two-thirds of his income he bequeathed to his widow, in addition to one half of the income from the residuary estate But, in the event of her marrying again, every penny reverts to the Duke's three children. This would be a matter of very little moment to the bride of the heir presumptive of the dukedom of Devonshire, one of the richest peerages in this kingdom"

Local and Provincial

A party—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore gives his first garden party at Outacamund on the 19th of this month

The Courts—The courts of the province will re open for work after the recess on Tuesday next the 13th instant, and those of the Civil and Military Station the next day

An Appointment—Mr Hume Wright has been appointed Magistrate at the poll fields, and has been gazetted a justice of the peace for the Province of Mysore Mr Wright will shortly take up his appointment

Lady St John—This lady, who came to Bangalore to see her husband leave for Baluchistan, returned to Ootacamund on Thursday evening, where she will remain for some months, or, perhaps till Sir Oliver St John returns to this place

The weather—It has been very hot during the past week, and though it has often looked as if rain would come down in abundance very little fell There was a shower on Friday evening in the Pettah but only a few drops fell in the Civil and Military Station Rain is very much wanted, and the days are very hot

The British Resident—The Resident, Sir Oliver St John, left Bangalore on Wednesday last by the Southern Mahratta Railway, to take up his new appointment in Baluchistan A good many officials and others were on the platform to see him off There was the usual guard of honour, and a salute was fired at five o'clock to announce the departure

THE MAHARANI'S GIRLS' SCHOOL MYSORE

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore passed the following proceedings on the 11th April regarding the above institution —

In accordance with the recommendations of Rao Bahadur A Narasim Iyengar, it was proposed, so far back as September last, that the Maharani's Girls' School at Mysore should be made an exclusively

Government Institution It was not possible at that time to give effect to Mr Nanaiah Iyengar's recommendations in the matter, as the Government did not wish to take upon itself the responsibility of managing Girls' Schools without the co-operation of an opulent local body and as they had already under consideration the question of placing all Government Girls' Schools in the Station under the general supervision of specially selected local Committees with large discretionary powers as regards discipline, &c

2. The Government have recently sanctioned certain rules for the formation and guidance of such Committees, and they are therefore now prepared to hand over charge of the Maharani's Girls' School, with the help of such a Committee

3 Under such circumstances, the Government resolve to request the ladies and gentlemen named below to form themselves into a Committee for the Maharani's Girls' School under the Rules of 25th March 1891

President—Mr P Chentsal Raigar, *Members*—Mrs Benson, Mrs Thornton, Mr T R A Ramboo Chettiyar, Mr A Ramachandra Iyer, Mr P N Krishna Murti, Major G M Martin, Mr A S Muthuswamy Iyer, Rao Bahadur A Narasiah Iyengar, Mr H I Benson, Mr C Srinivas Iyengar, Mr L N Subbaraya, Mr J Wood, Mr Dharmachakra Kutti Nair and a Sastri, Dharmachakra Sesha Rama Sastri, Chico Pandit Sundara Sastri, and Mr B Madappa

4 On receipt of replies from the ladies and gentlemen above named, the name of the President and Members will be notified in the Official Gazette

5 The Committee will thereupon —

1st, assume the general management of the School,

2nd, hold its first meeting as quickly as possible at a place and on a date to be notified by the President

3rd, frame rules for management, including those for admission and discharge of pupils,

4th, make recommendations as to course of instruction, text books and scale of establishment and scholarships for the approval of Government

The School will be regarded as a Government Institution, with effect from 1st April 1891, from which date all expenditure incurred with it will be paid by the State Pending orders on the recommendations to be submitted by the Committee under the last preceding para, the school now existing, its establishments, scholarships and other expenditure will remain in force, and Mr Nanaiah Iyengar will be requested to contribute at once such sums to the Education Secretary in order to enable him to cause the necessary provisions to continue which, to be made out of the Educational Budget

The Mysore State

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Bangalore, Saturday May 9th 1891

The 8th April 1891—No 51—Under the orders of the Dewan's Proceedings No 7140 71—200 dated 9th February 1889, Mr N Venkata Rao, General Assistant Commissioner, Chikmagalur District, is granted 10 days' casual leave of absence from to 8th May 1891, or from such other date as he may avail himself of the same

The 9th April 1891—No 43—Mr K Muhammad Ali Khan Magistrate, Mysore, is appointed Vice President of the Municipality of the Mysore City

No 44—The following transfers of Amildars are ordered —

1 Srinivasa Rao from Kadur to Chikmagalur Taluk

2 Srinivasa Rao, from Malur to Kolar Taluk

Kantharavachari, from Gubbi to Malur Taluk

Srikantharya, from Mandya to Gubbi Taluk

The 1st May 1891—No. 42—D Narasinga Rao, Deputy Amildar of Channapatna, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Closepet Taluk, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr Nizamudin Ali Khan, the permanent incumbent on leave or until further orders.

No 46—Mr H Nanjundaraj Ars, General Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr B. Krishnaraja, 2nd General Assistant Commissioner, assumed, charge of the 3rd General Assistant Commissioner's Court and of the Maruvaya Office on the afternoon of the 18th April 1891

No 48—B Kesavasengar, Amildar of Holalkere Taluk, is granted 3 months' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

2 Abdul Rahim Meker, Deputy Amildar of Hosdurga, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd class Magistrate of Holalkere Taluk, during the absence of Kesavasingar or privilege leave or until further orders in addition to his own duties

The 2nd May 1891—No 47—Mr G Harris Wright is appointed Special Magistrate of the Kolar Gold Fields

No 57—P Sitaramaiya, Amildar of the Sidlaghatta Taluk, is granted four months' leave of absence from such date as may avail himself of the same

2 Narayanappa Naidu, Sheristadar of the Malur Taluk, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Sidlaghatta Taluk during the absence of P Sitaramaiya on leave or until further orders

No 19—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. G Harris Wright, Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class throughout the Kolar District.

The 4th May—No 50—Mr Syed Ibrahim in charge of the Police, Central Jail District, has been granted 14 days' casual leave of absence with effect from 7th April 1891 under the terms of Proceedings No 71 to 71—200 of the 9th February 1889

No 51—Mr B Ramaswamaiyangar Deputy Superintendent of Census Compilation, is granted privilege leave of absence for 7 days from 10th April 1891, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 52—Under the provisions of Section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, (Code G1 Section), Ramachandra Rao, Amildar of the Chikmagalur Taluk is granted Furlough for two years from the 9th May 1891 or from such other date as he may avail himself of the same

The 5th May 1891—No 53—The privilege leave granted to V Krishna Rao, Deputy Amildar of the Hubli Sub Division of the Gokaka Amildar Taluk, in Notification No 9 of the 10th April 1891, is hereby extended by 5 days

No 54—C Shesha Iyengar, Amildar of the Malur Taluk Kolar District, is granted casual leave of absence for 7 days with effect from the 2nd May 1891, or such other date as he may avail himself of the same under the terms of Proceedings No 7140 71—Circular 200, dated 9th February 1889

No 5—Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Mr G Harris Wright Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Kolar District, is invested with the following additional powers namely —

1 Power to require security for good behaviour (Section 110)

2 Power to make orders as to local nuisances (Section 133)

3 Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of offences (Section 143)

4 Power to hold inquests, (Section 174)

5 Power to the organization of offences upon complaint (Section 191)

6 Power to take cognizance of offences upon Police reports (Section 190)

No 57—C Hall I A Campbell, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, who was granted 2 months' privilege leave of absence from Notification No 424, dated 2nd March 1891, having been recalled and appointed on special duty for 19 days, he is permitted to avail himself of a corresponding extension of leave till the forenoon of the 21st May 1891

No 58—Mr B K Venkatavaradaiyangar, Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 15 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 6th May 1891—No 59—B Lakshmana Rao Amildar of the Tiptur Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for 15 days from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Muhammad Alikhan, Deputy Amildar of Turuvekere, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Tiptur Taluk, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Lakshmana Rao, on privilege leave or until further orders

Extracts.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S RESIGNATION

The *Yorkshire Daily Post* of the 30th ultimo contains the following paragraph —

I have excellent reasons for believing, our London Correspondent says, that the statement that Lord Lansdowne contemplates resigning his post as Viceroy of India is well founded The climate of India does not agree with him He has not been seriously ill, but from the day he landed he has never known what is to enjoy good health In letters received in this country during the past few weeks from those who are in close association with him in the Government, considerable concurrence has been given to his desire to relinquish office, and those who are acquainted with him believe that his resignation is only a matter of days No doubt he will hold on until after the Manipur affair is settled, but when the clouds in that quarter have disappeared he will probably consider himself entitled to hand over his duties to a successor He does resign a most valuable piece of preferment, will forfeit in the funds of the Government the Viceroy of India emoluments are the highest paid to any officer under the Crown He receives as salary something like £13,000 a year and has in addition certain allowances which probably bring him in another £10,000 per annum Naturally, for so great a prize there will always be many aspirants If the rumours that are current in well informed Anglo-Indian circles are correct, however, the question of a successor to Lord Lansdowne has already been virtually settled by the conditional promise of the appointment to the Marquess of Lorne Whatever this may not be certain that the noble Marquess has leanings in that direction, and that the Queen would be pleased to see one of her daughters in the highest post that any lady could hold in her Majesty's Eastern Empire It is to be noted, moreover, that the Marquess of Lorne, for some as yet unexplained reason has withdrawn from the candidature of the Hawkesworth Division, which he contested not long since after elaborate preliminary arrangements

TRAVANCORE FOR THE TRAVANCORIANS

The *Mail*—Not in vain have the efforts which have lately been made by the Travancore Government to obtain a recognition of their claim to have a per shares in the government of their country, for the Maharajah through his Dewan, has given what may be regarded as a very favourable, though not altogether satisfying, reply to the large signed Memorial that was recently presented to him by a number of his own people, and which found the subject of a leading article and numerous important correspondence in these columns Hereafter will be found in another column Sir His Highness remarks that he will be very happy to give preferment to people of all classes of force to in the Memorialists, according to the requirements of the public service and the circumstances of the country and in the end according to individual merit as compared with other classes Thus again — In regard to admitting outside Travancoreans from outside the entire Civil Government, though it would be very unfavourable to the daily qualifications of the preferment think it may sometimes happen that in filling some vacancies, a person in the main interest of the British Service is calculated to improve the Civil service and also to strengthen Keeping these principles in view, His Highness the Maharajah desires to extend to persons the assurance that he will be happy to advance their interests in every legitimate way and to give effect to the desire of His Highness has commanded the undersigned (the Dewan) to meet a small deputation from the petitioners, not exceeding six in number and hear and discuss with them any plans they may have to lay before the Government to that end, after their leaders have maturely considered the subject among themselves"

The wheels of administration move no quicker in Travancore than in Madras, and it has taken the Travancore Government a long time to come to this decision The delay, however, has done no harm, and the memorialists will rejoice all the more at the reply vouchsafed to them because the favourable sense of it was, for various reasons, not altogether expected The invitation to send a deputation is one which will be eminently satisfactory to the memorialists, for a few words of talk can effect more than reams of foolscap writing. The chief task before the deputation will be to controvert the statistics quoted by the Dewan, which, seen to an inexperienced eye, appear not altogether unanswerable We shall await with much interest the final outcome of an agitation which has so much to commend it.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE AGE OF CONSENT ACT.

The Hindu—Lord Lansdowne's anxiety that the new Act regarding the Age of Consent should be worked smoothly, without offence to the people's sense of domestic decorum and honour, cannot be too highly praised In his speech in the Legislative Council, His Excellency gave an assurance that every step would be taken to give to such safeguards against an abuse of the law This assurance is given effect to by the circular that has just been released to the Local Governments, calling on them to instruct the Magistrates of Districts to take care that the provisions of the Act are applied with discretion and caution There was an impression in the public mind that the obnoxious provision describing the sort of proof is that can alone start a prosecution, might do harm This apprehension is now removed by the definite instruction contained in the circular on the point Jurisdiction to inquire and commit for trial is left by the law only to experienced Magistrates and they are now instructed to take no action "except on really trustworthy information, brought by responsible persons who may reasonably be presumed to have knowledge of the facts they assert to have occurred," and "that no mere suspicion should be held sufficient to set the law in motion" Thus the fear that private quarrels and personal animus might furnish motives for prosecuting innocent persons can no longer exist Any neighbour or any fellow-creature of the lady cannot be a responsible person contemplated in the circular, nor can he be presumed to have knowledge of the facts underlying the charge If District Magistrates will strictly carry out this instruction, the prosecutors under the Act will certainly be the parents, guardians, or some near relations of the outraged girl The fear of police oppression which the provisions of the Act already sufficiently guard against is further obviated by the circular The Act allows the investigation to be made by a police officer not lower in rank than an Inspector, but the Government of India prefers this investigation being made wherever possible by some experienced native Magistrate The Governor-General in Council believes that this course would be more agreeable to the feelings of the people than that in so delicate a matter as this, the inquiry should be conducted, either by the Magistrate of the district himself, if a European, or by any officer of police These two, we believe, are necessary precautions, and it is to be hoped that all possible opportunities for any severe or oppressive application of the provisions will be minimised There is no reason to believe that without these special instructions from the Government of India the Act will be worked harshly But still, in view to the alarm that has been created in some minds, it is well that these instructions have been issued In this particular measure, Lord Lansdowne has shown some rare qualities of a statesman Having been convinced of the existence of the evil, which could be cured by legislation alone, he did not shrink from the responsibility of legislation to put it down He resolutely withstood endless calumny and threats, and without betraying the least sign of irritation he saw the measure passed through the legislative Council But hard as he thought the feelings of the people He has thought that the alarm and suspicion in the minds of the people should be assuaged and

has issued this circular The Government has done what it can do to make the administration of the law smooth and natural, and if yet people would come within its clutches, it is they and their social customs that are to blame and not the Government

MANIPUR AND THE MANIPURIS

The Times —It is worth while asking, for not merely antiquarian reasons how the valley round Imphal came to be known by the purely Aryan name of Manipur, how the people, who call themselves Meitei in their radically non-Aryan speech, are known to their Hindu neighbours as Manipuris We all know the romantic story which attaches to Manipur in the Mahabharat We know that Arjuna, the "white" prince of Hindu legend, went into voluntary exile to expiate a breach of the convention he had made with his Pandu brothers. He is represented as a mighty conqueror not only of warriors, but of the soft affections of women. It was by his skill in arms that Draupadi was won for the five brothers at the famous Swayamvara, and we have many indications in the old epic that Draupadi was jealous of his attentions to other women Her jealousy did not prevent him from marrying Subhadra, the sister of Krishna What is more important to our present purpose, he also married Ulupi, a Naga princess, and by her had a son named Iravat, who married Chitrangada, the daughter of the King of Manipura, by whom he had a son named Babhruvahana

It is common for the Hindu and rajahs of Eastern India to claim divine descent or a mythical connection with the heroes of the old epics Many claim to be descendants of Siva Most of the old episodes of love and war are believed by popular fancy to have been enacted in obscure spots in Assam and Eastern Bengal But the Manipuris (and not merely the reigning race) claim to be descendants of Arjuna and of Chitrangada It is probable enough that the early Aryan heroes did in fact intermarry with the daughters of men, with maidens of non-Aryan origin But it needs a sturdy credulity to believe that any whole race was the product of such an origin Yet are the Meitei of Imphal all described as descendants of Arjuna Every adult male of the race wears the sacred thread, and is either a Brahman or a Kshattriya Every Manipuri is a strict Vishnuite, and practices Hindu rules of living and ceremonial with an austerity not common in Eastern Bengal We have often pointed out how indulgent the Hindu creed is, how subtly proselytising among races of non-Aryan blood The so called Manipuris furnish remarkable example of this They can hardly have been Hinduised for more than a couple of hundred years Yet Eastern Hinduism complacently accepts this race, still speaking a non Aryan tongue, still obviously Mongolian in physical type, still preserving many savage habits and beliefs, as the descendants of the white hero of the Mahabharat It is the reward for a wholesale national conversion to Hinduism The Maharajah of Tippera, himself a Hindu ruler, has for subjects a race akin to the Manipuris But these are still unconverted to Hinduism and for them no story from the Mahabharat is twisted to unexpected uses In the Imphal valley are many Nagas as in the adjoining district of Cachar, Nagas who are gradually coming under Hindu influences, and are learning the names and worship of Hindu deities But it is not claimed on their behalf not yet at least, that these are the descendants of Ulupi, the Naga princess skilled in charms and exorcisms whom Arjuna married

Manipur proves, on the one hand, that Hinduism is singularly indulgent It shows also however, that Hinduism can admit savage race within its pale, and yet be exclusive For, after all, Bengali Hindus do not eat and intermarry with Manipuri Hindus Perhaps the correct method of stating the position would be to reverse its members Manipuris do not eat or intermarry with Hindus of Bengal or accept the ministrations of their priests As accepted descendants of Arjuna they naturally hold themselves superior to a race which comprises no Kshattriyas They are even more exclusive in this matter than races admittedly Hindu Yet their marriage customs remind doubly reveal their savage origin It is well known that among all the savage races of the North Eastern frontier, while infidelity in a married woman is visited with the severest penalties, unmarried girls are allowed an astonishing degree of freedom It follows that early marriage is unknown to the non Aryan races of Assam It is also still obtains with the Hinduised Manipuris An unmarried girl is allowed a degree of license which would render her altogether unmarriageable in Bengal She marries late, and until she marries is freer than an American girl who flirts on the proverbial "stoop" Once married, the Manipuri matron, like the matron of all hill tribes, is carefully watched But she is allowed a degree of liberty unknown in Hindu countries where infant marriage and the zenana system are in vogue She sells the produce of her husband's homestead in the market, and is usually a very industrious and capable person The male Manipuri, like the males of other hill tribes, is lazy and self indulgent, a survivor of conditions under which males reserved themselves for war and the chase

It is important to remember that there are probably more Manipuris outside the valley than in Manipur itself In some pergunnas of Sylhet and Cachar the Manipuris preponderate over the Bengali neighbours They are usually peaceable and well-behaved, and are chiefly remarkable for their clannishness and a tendency to make common cause against men of other race Some years ago this showed itself in a characteristic case in Sylhet The Muslim tenant land agent of a Zemindar had seduced a Manipuri Brahman's wife The unfortunate man was publicly lynched in the open bazar by the adult males of the pergunnah The murder was done with the utmost deliberation, it was planned with the same successful secrecy as distinguished the preparations for the outbreak at Manipur In that case the ordinary procedure of the law courts sufficed to bring about speedy punishment, but the crime had much in common with the graver outrage of March There was the same secret combination of many men, the same savage disregard of the inevitable punishment It is clear that the people by who n such crimes are perpetrated have little in common with the Hindus of the plains The moral is that the Manipuris, for all their fancied descent from Arjuna, are neither more or less than savages, possessing the virtues and the vices of savages. They differ from their Nagakinsmen on the North and their Lushai kinsmen on the South in having acquired a smattering of civilisation which leads them to duplicity and a power of combining for common ends to which these are strangers It is only natural that an ex-Resident, who has been so fortunate as to live in their midst for many years without witnessing any very serious outbreak of the savage instinct, should deprecate severe treatment Especially is this the case when he was able to lead the Manipuri levies to the relief of English women and children at Kohima. This is to urge that the Manipuris, like other semi-civilised races, have savage virtues The exercise of these virtues in the past has been duly and perhaps injudiciously rewarded It is easy now to regret that the relief of Kohima should have been recompensed by a gift of artillery to be turned against our own troops, and neither needed nor used for defence against savage neighbours What the Government of India have now to do is to show that if savage virtues are admirable, savage crimes must in the common interest be sternly and ruthlessly punished

ENDORSEMENT

His Highness the Maharajah has had the Memorial under careful consideration

2 His Highness will be very happy to give preference to people of the classes referred to in the Memorial according to the requirements of the public service and the circumstances of the country, and more than all according to individual merit as compared with other classes Whether they get into the service in larger numbers and rise or not depends in the end on themselves and the state of society in the country to which they belong, than on the Government.

3 The Memorialists have endeavoured to show that the wives of the country, by which they mean those who follow the Marumakkattayam law of inheritance and even their kith of kin from, have a much smaller share of the public service than those whom they call foreigners and especially the Brahmans On a careful examination of the statistics as far as they are available, this will be found to be a fallacy Of the "Malayali Hindus" they show that only 79 per cent are in the Government service, while there are 97 of Foreign Hindus. The 1,436 835 "Malayalis" include not merely the Malayali Sudras, but also 387,176 Ilavas or Tiyars, 1,28 300 Shanars, 54,623 Koravers, 66,451 Paraiyans, 196 539 Pulayars and about 158,999 others It will hardly be contended by the Petitioners who however represent a very small proportion, of the Malayali population, that the lower classes above enumerated are, as a general rule, eligible for the public service, whether their state of ignorance or their social position is considered. Eliminating therefore the large number of Malayali Hindus not eligible for such service generally, the proportion of those who are viz, the Malayali Sudras is not larger than the Memorial represents, viz, 19 per cent.

4 Of appointments which require a liberal education more or less, the Malayali Sudras have also the larger share, the figures being 1 650 against 1,000 Brahmans of different denominations in offices the salaries of which range from Rs 15 and upwards

5 But, if they are not employed as largely in the higher appointments carrying salaries of above Rs 30, the fault appears to be with the Memorialists themselves From a statement furnished by the Acting Principal of the College, it appears that out of a total of 264 graduates passed out of the College since the establishment of the Madras University, there are only 74 Malayalis or 31 per cent of the Malayali Sudra population of 464 239, as against 130 Brahmans or 50 per cent out of a Brahman population of 57 138 Taking the independent professions of law there are only 2 Vakils or Pleaders who are graduate Malayalis or Sudras, out of their large population, against 6 Brahmans and 13 Christians Yet, in order to offer them every possible inducement, the Maharajah has, since His Highness the present Maha Rajah's accession to the throne, been employed even in Gazetted appointments in larger numbers than Brahmans

6 The distinction attempted to be drawn between natives, that is, those who follow the Marumakkatayam law of inheritance and what the Memorialists call "foreigners", the Government are unable to recognise The actual foreigners in the country holding responsible offices are so few that they do not exceed half a dozen But those who have made Travancore their home for generations, from wherever they may have originally come, are as much His Highness subjects and entitled to his protection and consideration as the Malayalis themselves It would be very invidious to draw a line between them, and both classes must be treated chiefly with reference to merit and will not reference to race or place of origin In fact, if a native is to be defined as the Memorialists desire, it would be doubtful whether they are natives themselves, for originally they were immigrants however long they may have been settled in the country Such a distinction as is drawn in British India between European and Native is obviously undesirable and has chiefly where both classes are natives

7 In regard to the Tiers who are imported into the Memorial, the Petitioners cannot be unaware that in this country as a body, they are uneducated, preferring their own occupations in agriculture, carrying and toddy drawing, to going in for such other pursuits as would fit them for the public service There are only two of that class out of a population of 2,57 176 that have graduated in the University and very few indeed, if any, who are taking a high education in the local college They social position too is such that they can hardly be eligible for public offices which ensure certain amount of respect is expected to be commanded in a state where Hindu ideas are much more conservative and superstitious than those prevailing in Malabar The Memorialists cannot be unaware that when recently even a Christian graduate who was not believed to belong to the upper classes was appointed Magistrate of a Taluq in south Travancore, what a deal of opposition had to be met with and continues to be met with and, strange to say, that the opposition is mostly from Malayali Sudras In the present state of society, any radical measure on the part of Government in which the bulk of the population does not acquiesce, is not only not likely to be productive of good but will rather retard progress by developing race antagonism calculated to do much mischief The Government are doing all they can to remove prejudices by the only means by which they can be eradicated—viz, the spread of education The Memorialists could greatly help the Government by instilling into the minds of their friends, neighbours and dependants the more liberal principles which they themselves have acquired by their advanced education and as these prejudices are removed and the lower classes rise in the social scale, the Government will only be too happy to give to meritorious members of these classes a share in the Government, but such elevation must necessarily be a slow process Any attempt on the part of the Government to force their social growth can only end in failure or worse

8 In regard to Syrian Christians to whom much of the objection does not apply, the Memorialists could not have failed to observe, that of recent years they have been largely employed in the Education, Judicial, Public Works, Medical and other Departments where their services could be advantageously utilised much more largely than they were 10 or 15 years ago It must be noted too that only recently that members of this interesting community have sought the advantages of liberal education such as is given in the College

9 In regard to admitting into the Travancore service men from outside the country, the Government though prepared to offer every inducement to the duly qualified natives for preferment, think it may sometimes be desirable to bring in men whose training and experience in a much larger field of the British service is calculated to improve the local service and administration

10 Referring to the Brahman Dewans, the Memorialists will no doubt be prepared to admit that if there was a long list of them, several of them have done such eminent services as could not have been expected from Malayalis confined to the small sphere of their native home and without in those days the means of acquiring the liberal education which is now in their power to obtain

11 Keeping these principles in view, His Highness the Maha Rajah leaves to give the Petitioners the assurance that he will be happy to advance their interests in every legitimate way, and to give effect to this desire, His Highness has commanded the undersigned to meet a small deputation from the Petitioners not exceeding six in number and hear and discuss with them any plans they may have to lay before the Government to that end, after the leaders have maturely considered the subject among themselves.

T RAMA ROW
Dewan

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE REPLY

To

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH
OF TRAVANCORE &c &c
&c &c &c
THE ANDEM

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

To those who like myself vouch sufficiently acquainted with your Highness' character and disposition as to be able to predicate with some certainty the course of action your Highness would, on consideration, be likely to pursue in connection with your subjects' request for a larger and more equal share in the administration of their country's affairs, your Highness motion, as contained in your Dewan's reply, also the matter of gratulation on the accuracy of their judgment, and to your Highness' subjects as high, this new indication of your Highness's promotion of a suitable public career which respectfully urged will afford an opportunity for rejoicing and for thanks If the future happiness of a people depend in any measure on the wisdom and generosity of its princes, I may more my confidently look forward to an era of progress so prosperity fostered and directed by the kindly impulse and the prudent forethought of its present ruler

On behalf of all those who are in any way connected with the petition in which I have included myself, I think Your Highness for your invitation to a conference with your Dewan, at which in the presence of representatives conversant with the true facts and figures upon which the demand is based, I venture to predict, we shall be able to satisfy Your Highness Government of the truth and justice of our requests, and at the same time point out many of the material inaccuracies of quotation and inference which are contained in some portions of the reply of Your Highness Dewan

I be to subscribe myself,
May it please Your Highness,
Your Highness' most obedient,
and loyal subject,
K. P SANKARA MENON

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 10th May—The election of a Member of Parliament for Harborough-brook place yesterday, and resulted in the return of Mr Logan, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, by a Majority of 490 votes over Mr Hardy, the Conservative candidate.

Lord Knutsford, Sir John Gorst and many members of the House of Commons are suffering from influenza

The death is announced of Madame Blavatsky

Kairong via Manipur, 8th May.—Yesterday the Tongal Major was brought in a prisoner He is a decrepit old man, but is said to have caused more bloodshed than an African King.

To-day the Regent was captured and brought in This is the Maharajah who usurped the throne last year We shall get all the principal men for whom rewards were offered very shortly, it is expected, except perhaps the Senapati who is not *likely to be taken alive from all accounts*

Bombay, 11th May—The *Advocate of India* has an article headed "Post Mortem Standal" commenting on the remarks of the *Times of India this morning on the death* of "that arch impostor" Madame Blavatsky. The *Advocate of India* says that *many people will wonder on what authority the Times of India* announces that when Madame Blavatsky disappeared from Madras it is believed that she did so with a large sum of money collected from her dupes in India and Ceylon The *Advocate of India* is assured by people who ought to know that the statement is a cruel slander, and utterly unworthy of a journal conducted by an Englishman It is stated by well known Theosophists of this city that Madame Blavatsky never drew a pice from the funds of the Society which she created in India and Ceylon, but on the contrary helped it largely out of her own purse

London 12th May—A telegram received in London to day from Japan states that the *Czarewitch* has been attacked and wounded by a Japanese with a sword near Kioto The wound is not considered mortal *but no details have yet been received*

London, 13th May—*Further details* to hand respecting the attempt on the life of the Czarewitch at Kioto state that the attack was *made by a fanatic, and that His* Highness was severely wounded in the head by sword cuts

London, 12th May—In the House of *Lords last night*, the Marquis of Ripon called attention to a summary which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 17th ultimo of a Government Proclamation putting heavy sums on the heads of the Regent, the Senapati, and those of the Councillors and Guards who were concerned in the outbreak at Manipur

Lord Cross in reply said that he felt sure that the Viceroy had never issued such a Proclamation

London, 13th May—In the House of Lords last night Lord Cross said he had received a telegram from the Viceroy of India, in which His Excellency stated that there was no foundation for the report that he had offered a reward for the capture of those concerned in the massacre at Manipur, dead or alive

Baron de Worms, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Commissioner of Burma had issued a proclamation offering a reward for the capture of the Manipur Regent and *others if they* entered Burma. The question of their subsequent trial would, he said, be subject *to the decision of the Viceroy*

The latest bulletin issued last night regarding Mr Gladstone states that the condition of the patient is favourable

Madrid, 12th May—The Municipal elections just completed throughout Spain show a remarkable growth in the strength of the Republican Party

Washington, 11th May—The Treasury to-day purchased 593,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98 12 to 98 25.

London, 13th May—Fuller particulars of the attack upon the Czarewitch in Japan state that a policeman, who is supposed to be insane and a fanatic, suddenly struck His Imperial Highness on the head with a sabre whilst the latter was visiting Lake Biwa Prince George of Greece, who accompanied the Czarewitch, prevented the second blow from taking effect and overthrew the assailant. The wound inflicted is not serious, and His Imperial Highness will continue his tour

Seventy Members of Parliament are now confined to their homes suffering from influenza

A bulletin issued this morning states that Mr Gladstone is still feverish

Bombay, 13th May—A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* says that the India Council, taking into account Mr Arthur Crawford's long services, has decided to grant him an allowance of £150 per annum

London, 14th May—The Prince of Wales is suffering from a slight attack of influenza.

London, 15th May—The Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone are progressing favourably.

London, 16th May—The papers relating to Manipur were laid on the table of the House of Commons yesterday, but they comprise little beyond what is already known The orders issued to Commissioner Quinton were to recognise the Regent and to deport the Senapati, and he (Mr Quinton) considered that the force he had with him was quite sufficient for the purpose. The Viceroy in a despatch dated May 11th to Lord Cross expressed his belief that Mr. Quinton was incapable of executing the orders he had received in a treacherous manner, and says that the imputation of *the treachery is due to a misconception of* the position of the Senapati and the Manipur State. His Excellency goes on to say that there was no question of luring the Senapati to a Durbar under a false sense of security. Mr Quinton doubtless considered *that his open arrest at the Durbar, if he* refused to submit, would be most honest and safest way of proceeding, and the result showed that Mr Quinton's foresight was correct.

London, 15th May—*The Times* to day states that during the next two months Russia will draw from India three millions sterling from London

London, 16th May—The House of Commons has adjourned until Thursday for the Whitsuntide holidays

Lisbon, 15th May—The Portuguese Ministry to day tendered their resignation

Washington, 15th May—The Treasury to day purchased 50 000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 93 00 to 93 12

Calcutta, 16th May—A resolution issued in the *Gazette* shows the leading figures of the audited accounts of 1889 1890 of the estimates for that year, and of the accounts of the preceding year The total revenue of India exceeded the Budget estimates by Rs 19,77,160 and the expenditure fell short by Rs 8,33 691, the principal improvement being in the Provincial and Local Section In the Imperial Section the improvement in revenue occured chiefly in opium and land revenue

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 18 1891

THE MANIPUR AFFAIR.

The Manipur affair so far as the fighting is concerned, has come to an end The three columns marched to the capital of the State, but the soldiers of the Maharajah thought discretion to be the better part of valour, and so they made themselves scarce With one exception there was nothing This exception was rather a sharp affair as long as it lasted, but it did not continue long When the troops entered the town they found it almost deserted, the palace looted and burnt, and much damage done Steps were at once taken to capture the murderers of the officials, and the Regent and another member of the royal family of Manipur have been taken prisoners Parties have been sent out to bring in the other offenders, especially the Jubraj, the Chief instigator in the murder of British officials It is not likely he will be caught, as he gave out before he went away that he would kill himself rather than be taken prisoner We are told that the people are cultivating their land, and matters are going on as if nothing had happened to disturb the quiet of the country The Government must decide what is to be done with Manipur, whether it must be annexed to the British empire, or whether it must continue to remain a Protected State. It is well known that a party is crying out for the former course to be followed Annex the country those who form it cry, it will square off that part of the frontier, and a good communication will be opened between India and Burmah The people deserve it, they say they have forfeited all right to their independence, and their land must become part of the Queen's dominions. There is much to be said, at the first sight, in favour of this view of the matter It *would be convenient to have a rectification* of the frontier, there is a good deal of difficulty now in passing from British India to Burmah in consequence of the backward state of Manipur. But the State could be as well managed by a Prince of the house of Manipur as by direct British rule The best plan would be to recall the deposed Maharajah and give him the rule of the country under the protection of the Paramount Power He was a fairly good ruler—good for Manipur—and with a wise Resident the country might soon be brought into a good condition Such a course would not hurt the susceptibilities of the Princes and Chiefs of India which annexation would be likely to do There is always a dread of annexation in the minds of these men, they fear lest their States may be taken from them on some pretext or other, and if Manipur should cease to be a separate country this fear would be sure to increase. Under these circumstances the State should be allowed to remain independent though protected by the British, and should not be taken possession of by the Paramount Power Should the latter take place evil would be likely to follow, and with it dissatisfaction But it now turns out that the Government of India is far from blameless with regard to the catastrophe that occurred at Manipur. It blundered throughout From a letter that lately appeared in the *Englishman* the facts of the case have been laid bare to the public Before this communication appeared it was thought that the blame, or a good portion of it, ought to be put upon Mr Grimwood. This has been clearly proved to be a *mistake*, *if this gentleman's* advice had been followed the massacre would not have taken place He knew nothing about what was to be done till the Chief Commissioner of Assam reached Manipur. When the operations were disclosed to him he protested against some of them, and more especially, did he object to be made the instrument of capturing the Jubraj and sending him out of the country Mr *Grimwood had been on friendly terms* with this man, they had often met together, and it was altogether repugnant to his feelings to be made the instrument of his capture But the Chief Commissioner, by order of the Government, was inexorable, the Darbar was appointed, and we all know what happened The Resident ought first of all to have been consulted, his advice ought to have been followed, and he should have been taken into confidence by the Government, but this was not done In fact, it looks as if the authorities were afraid to trust Mr Grimwood, and they seem to have been under the impression he was too intimate with the Jubraj and the other members of the same family to be able to perform his duty Then again, the way the capture was to be effected was open to grave objections The scheme fell little short of treachery, the Jubraj was to be invited to a Durbar, and when there he was to be apprehended, and sent out of the country Such a course ought not to have been pursued, the Prince in question should have been told what the Government thought of his conduct, he should have been requested to leave the country, and if he had refused a sufficiently strong force should have been sent to compel him to obey the orders of the Government The whole business was mismanaged, and fearfully so, and reflects very small credit upon those who took part in it. But we may be sure the people of England will not let the matter drop Questions have been asked in Parliament, and we may be sure many more will be asked Lord Ripon and others of his way of thinking will not rest till they have got at the bottom of the whole business, and every right minded man ought to be thankful to them for the work they have taken in hand

Occasional Notes

The Birthday Ball at Ootacamund will take place on Monday, the 1st proximo

A Soldier's Industrial Exhibition is to be held in Bangalore in September next

The Gaekwar has engaged bungalows at Coonoor, and will proceed there from Mahableshwar

The Parsees of Colombo are said to now bury their dead instead of exposing the bodies in Towers of Silence

The Villupuram Tirupati section of the Villupuram Guntakal State Railway has been opened for public traffic

The principal Anglo Native journals in Calcutta seriously urge the boycotting of English goods in revenge for the passing of the Age of Consent Act

Some graduates of Calcutta have started a shop for selling rice, oil, &c, at Bowbazar, and have named their firm "Messrs Sugar & Company"

Sir John Strachey is spoken of as one of the possible future Viceroys of India No greater calamity can befall India, remarks the *Indian Mirror*

Wheat still continues to pour into Bombay, and something like a thousand truck loads a day have to be unloaded at Wari Bunder The receipts are two lakhs a day

It is directed in General Orders that salutes be fired at all military stations on Saturday, the 30th instant the day fixed for the celebration of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress

The *Bangandasht* says that from the 15th instant, a daily English paper will appear in Calcutta under the name of the *Hindu Standard* It will be the organ of the Hindus, and its size will be that of the *Englishman*.

The distressed people in Kalahasti are said to be subsisting in some instances on "bamboo paddy" That the bamboo is seeding now is a curious coincidence, as it seeded heavily in the famine of 1877, and it is said to seed only in bad years

The order under which the previous sanction of Government is required for the admission into the public service of any person whose age exceeds 25 years has been cancelled Application for such exemptions will in future be disposed of by the heads of departments

A sepoy named Ramadin Mochi, of H M's 1st Grenadiers, suspecting his wife of intrigue with a brother sepoy, left his post while on guard duty at the Baroda Residency, at one o'clock on Friday morning, went to the regimental lines, shot his wife dead, and then committed suicide

Damages to the extent of more than 500,000 frs have been caused by a great fire at Marseilles The oil factory in which the conflagration originated was entirely destroyed, but the neighbouring houses, though seriously damaged, were not consumed Two firemen, a captain, and a sergeant were severely burnt

The formal selection of a successor to the late Earl Granville in the leadership of the Liberal Peers has been deferred until after the next General Election Meanwhile any communication with the Government which are required by the course of business will continue to be conducted by the Earl of Kimberley

Owing to the rise in the price of grain, says the *Mail*, Madras merchants are getting large quantities from the north The s s *Kingra* which arrived at Madras on Wednesday last brought 16,000 bags, and the s s *Vita* from Cocanada the same day 700 bags The beach opposite the High Court is covered with bags of grain, but the merchants are clearing it away rapidly

The influenza epidemic still increases in the United States and much alarm is felt There were 200 funerals in the Brooklyn cemeteries on the 12th The week's total of deaths in Brooklyn was 630 the largest in the history of the City New York is suffering in almost an equal degree. Some of the funerals had to be conducted without horses which were all in use and wagons were used to carry the coffins

From many places in the Punjab and North West, correspondents note that influenza is again prevalent The orthodox form of the complaint is, as usual, a compound of cold in the head, with sore throat, headache, sneezing, tendency to fever, and a feeling of general collapse. In some places it is described as an epidemic, and in Benares said, according to a correspondent, it is "raging"

The Duke of Argyll has written a letter to a correspondent in which he says, with reference to the late accidental division on the Opium Question —"My observation and experience is that when the House of Commons undertakes to interfere directly in the Government of India, it generally acts with a maximum of good intentions, but with a minimum of knowledge"

The Amir has issued orders to General Gholam Haider Khan Barakzai, at Mazar to search carefully all pilgrims returning to Central Asia from Arabia, *via* Kabul, for letters, as the Amir is under the impression that his Uzbek officials whose loyalty he doubts, may be in communication with Bokhara or the Russian Government, and these pilgrims may be the letter carriers

A Karachi correspondent describes the locust plague there as unabated He says —"Many shops have not opened since the 20th ultimo, and their doors, well plastered with mud to keep locusts out, are still covered with *the insects* Last evening I found one road full of millions of dead locusts The bad smell is intolerable Some of the wells are now working and drawing out baskets full of dead locusts, the water is of the colour of blood and decomposed, but drinking the river water has made many ill"

There was an extraordinary occurrence *at the conclusion of a wedding at Matawan*, New York, on the 14th ultimo A young couple Mr and Mrs James Furey, had just entered their carriage at the church door after being married, when a party of young men headed by a discarded suitor of the bride, surrounded the vehicle They cut the traces and whipped up the horses, which started off, pulling the coachman from the box The assailants then overturned the carriage and poured pails of dirty water upon the occupants The bridegroom was finally permitted to emerge, but was immediately taken hold of by the mob, who stripped him and gave him a severe beating

The *Evening News* of London publishes an extract from the letter of the Jubaraj or Senapati to the Government of India in which an account is given of the death of Mr Quinton and his followers very different from the above Which account is nearer the truth has yet to be made out, if it can be ascertained at all The Jubaraj gives a story of exasperation —

"Our temples and idols were destroyed, women and children were murdered, houses were set on fire, and children taken by the hair and thrown into the flames We endeavoured to make peace to the last but at long many people could no longer be controlled Exasperated by cruelty they fought desperately in defence of their families and their religion The fighting continued till next morning, with the result that many of my people perished and the Chief Commissioner and Political Agent with British officers and a few troops, were also killed I deeply regret this sad event but I was not the aggressor, as can be proved by the surviving troops and subjects of Her Majesty who are under my care here The whole affair is due to the rashness and want of discretion of the British officers and I am in no way accountable for it I think my people were justified in fighting to defend their religion and their families"

It is an ugly and sad affair, whichever version we take of it

Local and Provincial

Closing of the Madras Bank—The Madras Bank was closed on Saturday and also to day on account of Whitsuntide

Cholera at Raichore—Cholera having been reported as very prevalent at Raichore, Officers Commanding Corps are directed not to grant their men leave to that Station

Cholera at Mettupalayam—Cholera prevails at this place, and people who wish to proceed to Ootacamund are afraid of venturing for fear of the disease There have also been several cases at Coonoor

The Special List—We are told that the rule hitherto in force debarring candidates from presenting themselves for the

Translation Test, Higher grade, and Judicial and Revenue Tests at the same time is cancelled

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Mr Standish Iyer.—We find that in consideration of the good work rendered by this gentleman as Executive Engineer of the Special Improvement Division and Vice President of the Municipality, Mysore, the Dewan has been pleased to cause his services to be brought on the permanent list

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The Weather.—Still the rain holds off, and it is very sultry when the sun does not shine out in all its power When this is [illegible] it is something tremendous We have [illegible] known it to be so [illegible] as it is now, and unless [illegible] will be a visitor [illegible] Military Station

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The Joint Kaveri's Bill.—The Pleaders have been requested to draft and submit for the consideration of Government revised Bill, containing provisions for the levy of the village service cess in Zamindaris and which municipalities are contemplated in G O dated 15th July 1887 Revenue Department, with a view to steps being taken to introduce it into the Legislative Council at an early date

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Retirement from the Service.—Col W Hill, the Civil and Sessions Judge, Bangalore, has been granted two months and 15 days privilege leave from the 1st proximo, preparatory to his retirement on pension Colonel Hill has the trouble of returning and taking office for one day only and then to say good by, the Government of India has been addressed on the subject of his being allowed the privilege of retiring from the service on the expiration of the leave granted him In the room of Col H M S Magrath, District Magistrate and President of the Station Municipality, who acts as Civil and Sessions Judge, Mr L Hewetson, District Superintendent of Police, and not Mr E Brook Leggett, District Magistrate of Coorg, is to be appointed Last year, when Mr Hewetson acted as District Magistrate and Municipal President, Mr Mullay, Assistant Superintendent of Police, North Arcot District, officiated as District Superintendent of Police, for two months, and Inspector Holloway for one month It has not yet transpired as to who is to officiate on the present occasion —*Spectator*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Mysore is a Hindu State It sovereign has sworn to no neutrality. He is bound to see that Hindu Shastras is administered to the Hindu subjects of his realm I learn from public prints that a female child of six months has been declared in Bangalore to have married a male child of 6 years old If it be a fact, I consider that the Mysore Government is bound to take notice of the fact of this so called marriage and if the Government found that the so called transaction was not in conformity with the Hindu Shastras, to do so is as much as "anything done in accordance with the Shastras, is not done"

R RAGOONATH ROW.

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Bangalore, Saturday, May 9th 1891

The 8th May 1891 —No 64—Messrs Hira Singh, C Appaiya and Rama Rao, Mysore Students in the Dehra Dun College, having completed their course, are appointed Forest Probationers on a salary of Rs 100 each per mensem with effect from 1st April 1891, and are posted as follows —

Mr Hira Singh to be attached to the Office of the Inspector General of Forests at Bangalore

Mr C Appaiya to be attached to the Mysore Forest Office

Mr Rama Rao to be attached to the Shimoga Forest Office

The 9th May 1891—No 65—The 15 days' casual leave granted to Mr P N Purnaiya, Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, in Government Notification No 1 of 1st April 1891, is commuted into leave on medical certificate and extended by 15 days under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code.

No 66—Mr. G Dunning, Officiating Police Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 30 days with effect from the 14th April 1891, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 11th May 1891.—No 69—C Rajagopalachariu, Amildar of the Malur Taluk, Kolar District, having availed himself of only 10 days of the leave granted him in Notification No 41 of the 30th ultimo, the unexpired portion thereof, viz, 2 days is hereby cancelled

No 68—The Government of His Highness the Maharaja direct that the following alterations be made in Rule XXIV of the Rules under the Mysore Land Revenue Code, published under Notification No 150 of the 22nd July 1890 —

In lines 7 and 8 for the words "as the case may be and a certificate of delivery of possession in pursuance thereof," substitute the words, "an order for delivery of possession passed by a Civil Court under the provisions of Section 318 319 of the Code of Civil Procedure"

In line 9 of the same Rule, for the words "a certificate of possession" substitute the words "an order of the Court for delivery of possession"

No 69—I Bova Rao, Amildar of the Devanhalli Taluk, Bangalore District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 6 weeks with effect from the 5th instant

No 72—P Subramiah Nadu, Amildar of the Hole Narsipur Taluk, Hassan District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months with effect from the 23rd April 1891

Muhammad Raza, Deputy Amildar of Gubbi, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Hole Narsipur Taluk during Subramiah Nadu's absence or until further orders

No 73—M Ramaiyangar, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District having completed the probation of the Hole Narsipur Taluk, reverts to his permanent appointment as Amildar of the Channarayapatna Taluk, with effect from the date on which he may have assumed charge of the Channarayapatna Taluk from the Acting Amildar Muhammad Raza

General Summary.

Russian Visitors to India —At the request of the Russian Ambassador at the British Court, the Secretary of State has asked the Government of India to afford all facilities to Professor Tichomiroff, who is about to visit certain parts of India Ceylon and China, with a view to studying the administration of botanical gardens and cinchona plantations, and to M. Goudatt, who is about to study tea and silkworm cultivation in India, Ceylon, and China. The Madras Government has accordingly issued the necessary orders to the Board of Revenue, the Government Botanist and the Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations

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A Hindu Widow's Marriage —The remarriage of Bai Dwaliba, aged 21, a widowed daughter of Sirri Krishna Becher Trivedi, with Chuggunlal Lakumshibhai, aged 35, both Khedval Brahmins of Umreth, was celebrated on Saturday evening, at the Widow Remarriage Hall of Mr Madhavdass Raghunathdass, Girgaum, before a party of the advocates of social reform amongst the Hindus Bai Dwaliba had been a widow for the last eleven years She was first married when only five years of age, and at the tender age of eleven, when she barely knew the relation of husband and wife, she lost her husband She would have continued in her miserable state of widowhood, had not Mr and Mrs Madhavdass found a husband for her Being moved at her position, she appealed to Mr Madhavdass, who at once set to find a husband for her Chuggunlal, a widower, came forward to marry Bai Dwaliba, and by the consent of the parties, their marriage was celebrated on Saturday evening last This is not the first instance of remarriage among the Khedval Brahmin caste which had begun to recognise the rights of women the first remarriage among this caste took place only *eight months ago, since when* there has been *now seven remarriages* in this caste After the usual ceremony had been performed by a Hindu priest, the party dispersed with the distribution of flowers. Amongst those present were Drs Attaram Pandurang, Emma Brainer *Ryder, Maganlal U. Bhat, Purshotam N* Davdev, Runoshordas P Dara, Messrs K. N Kabrajee, S R Bhandarkar, Krishna Rao B Wagle Varaj Santaram Dess, Gokuldas Kandass Parekh Anna Martand Joshi, &c—G

MANIPUR IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons —*Friday, April 17*

The Operations at Manipur —Colonel Nolan asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the statement in the *Times* of Thursday that all villages in Manipur which offered resistance were to be burned, whether the Secretary of State for India would enjoin on commanders of Indian as that no village should be burned for offering resistance unnecessarily and by cruelty to wounded or to prisoners, or by treachery on the part of that particular village, and whether it was the custom, in waging war in the frontier States of India, to depart from the usual customs of civilised warfare without the personal sanction of the Empress of India

Sir J Gorst said no official account of the operations of the troops at Manipur had been received by the Secretary of State, but he had the fullest confidence that the Government of India would act with due regard to the principles of justice and mercy, which were always observed in their Indian frontier wars. (Opposition laughter)

Colonel Nolan asked the right hon gentleman to be a little more explicit in his answer Was he prepared to deny the statement given in the *Times*? Did he deny that the statement was founded on facts, and, if it was founded on fact was he prepared to leave it to chance whether those villages were to be burned down or no, the people probably being engaged only in defending their houses? (Opposition cheers) He desired an explicit answer as to whether orders would be given that the villages should not be burned down except where it might be necessary under the rules of civilised warfare

Sir J Gorst replied that the Secretary of State would not assume that the Government of India would act improperly He would rather assume that they would act properly, and would take no steps until evidence was given to the contrary

Colonel Nolan asked the right hon gentleman to say whether or not it would be improper if the column in this expedition acted in a different manner from that in which a German column would probably act against France in a European war

Sir J Gorst Yes, certainly

Mr Schwann asked whether there was any information that the troops had really put to death women and children

Sir J Gorst No, sir, I have seen the statement in the papers, but I have no official information of that kind—no information

Mr Schwann asked the Under Secretary for India whether he had now obtained any official reply as to the truth or falsehood of the rumours which had appeared in the Press that the Indian troops killed Manipuri women and children in the affair at Manipur so that, in case the rumour were proved false, it might be categorically denied

Sir J Gorst We have received a statement which does by implication the statement referred to, but we have asked for information, and I wrote to the hon member to ask him to postpone his question until further information is received

In answer to Mr Webb, Sir J Gorst said, The following telegram has been received from the Viceroy, dated April 21, 1891 —

"Foreign Yours, yesterday Regent asserts that several boys and women were killed at the time of the attack on the Senapati's house He does not say that they were related to him Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner, observes on this —' The atrocities named are altogether false, as I have made careful inquiries' " (Cheers.) "Gordon, Assistant Commissioner, reports —' That women and children were killed, &c, is absolutely false' The officer commanding at Silchar telegraphed 16th —' The officers state that no cruelty of any kind was practised by us, nor was it possible' This refers to Bolton, and apparently to all other officers who returned with him to Silchar. Regent's statements will be further investigated on the spot'

Mr King asked whether care would be taken in any arrangement to be made with the Government of Manipur to secure that adequate compensation shall be exacted for the widows and relations of those who were massacred

Mr W H Smith The Secretary of State for India considers that it would be premature to fix the terms to be exacted from the Manipuris at present

Extracts.

THE CONSENT ACT AND MADRAS

The *Mahratta*.—We have been told that Bengal is the only Presidency where there is any real feeling of dissatisfaction at the passing of the Age of Consent Act Bombay we were told, had no business to show any dissatisfaction Madras was wise and went in heartily for the reform That was the report made by the advocates of the measure We saw the *Hindu*, and that paper made no mention of any influential opposition to the measure there But we have been agreeably surprised to find that such is not the case Mr. A Sankariah, B A., F M U, Dewan Peishkar, P T H S, writes to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* protesting against any such allegation He says ' This Act is virtually a missionary attack on the modesty, virtue and holy sacraments of the native females Myself and Secretary to the Social Conference of South India have laid the whole subject before Her Most Gracious Majesty through the Private Secretary for directing the Secretary of State to disallow the Act in anticipation of memorials which will be sent and forwarded from the Madras Presidency " Mr Sankariah is the oldest graduate of the Madras University and also its Fellow He has served as a Judge, Magistrate and Naib Dewan We are further told by him that Rajah Kerala Varma, husband of the *senior Rani of Travancore* is also opposed to the measure He would approve of *Acharam* or social understanding but deprecates legislative interference Dewan Sashia Shastri, C S I, ex-Dewan of Travancore and now Dewan of Pudukotta and the Hon ble Mr Rashyam Iyengar, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, are also opposed to the measure. Mr J D Rees, Private Secretary to successive Governors of Madras, has also expressed his disapproval of the measure So it is not the truth to say that on the Madras side there is little opposition These men are all influential as well as educated and enlightened Their opposition cannot be set aside as that of fools or rogues.

LORD RIPON ON ANNEXATION

Lord Ripon has written a letter to the *Leeds Mercury* on the Manipur difficulty in which he protests against a statement, the sentiment contained in which I have seen in many papers The words your ex-Viceroy objected to are these —" Situated as it is between two British possessions, and nominally under British authority, the destiny of Manipur was to be annexed to our Indian Empire sooner or later This revolt and its lamentable loss of life have only precipitated the date of annexation" Lord Ripon protests against such a suggestion and declares that if States situated as described are to be annexed, the policy inaugurated by Lord Canning after the mutiny would have to be abandoned, and the pledges of the Queen's Proclamation would be made worthless As for the latter, I must say, the pledges have, in more than one instance, already been made worthless and Lord Ripon has remained silent. Lord Ripon proceeds to remark —"Lord Canning's policy has given India nearly forty years of internal peace, it has secured the loyalty of the Princes, and it concerns the *honour of this country that it* should be maintained A reversal of that policy would alarm the head of every State, from one end of India to another, and *I would not guarantee the tranquility of our Indian Empire for five years after so fatal a course was adopted*" I have underlined a most signif

cant phrase But, again, I must remark Lord Ripon has stood by, quiescently, while, in respect to Kashmir, this identical *policy* has, in effect, been adopted. Further on, Lord Ripon says — "I entertain so strong a feeling of the importance of maintaining unimpaired the confidence of Indian Princes and Chiefs in the strict observance on our part of the *policy of Lord* Canning and of the pledges of the Queen's Proclamation, that I cannot but regard the use of unguarded expressions inconsistent with that policy and those pledges as most strongly to be deprecated" It is a pity His Excellency is not as *sensitive* when the policy itself is trampled under foot and the pledges treated as though they were mere idle words

HINDU MARRIAGE AGITATION

The *Cosmopolitan* — Mr Frederick Pincott has *contributed an able article in the National Review* on the recent agitation. Mr Ross of Madras has a lively contribution a sparkling leader last year in the *Nineteenth* Century It is curious to note that these two Englishmen were opposed to the Sceble Bill. The utterances *of the former* possess great weight and the writer seems to have an intimate knowledge of the Indian social system, his remarks are pungent and original We give below an extract which will show what he think of the Indian marriage system

It may with safety be assumed that, in many millions of intelligent people certain customs for thousands of years, must be something in those customs to redeem them from the charge of folly or criminality. This should be frankly admitted in the case of the Hindus, who have been not inappropriately called by Prof Max Muller, "a nation of philosophers" It is certain that the whole religious and social system of the Hindus is the outcome of a centurie' profound thought, and carefully recorded experience Whatever we English people may be able to teach them in mechanical arts and in experimental science, we have very little, if anything, to teach them in matter of social philosophy. Everything tending to the peace and well-being of society, and the safe and enduring principles regulating the united and harmonious action of the various classes of a people, has been long since reduced, by the Hindus to well-ordered rules deduced from the unchanging facts of Nature Hindu social science is perfect as a system, any interference with it involving the reconstruction of the whole It is built on a long observance of natural laws, and on a careful utilization of those laws for securing general content and the greatest happiness of the greatest number The Hindus have, in fact, solved the great social problem of changes and any introduction among them of our crude ideas can only result in mischief, and tend to bring the Hindus into the same chronic state of antagonistic interests, which is the characteristic of our own disgraceful social muddle "Physician, heal thyself," would be a justly deserved sarcasm, if uttered by a Hindu In all social matters the English are far more fitted to sit at the feet of Hindus and learn as disciples, than to attempt to become masters

THE CENSUS OF TRAVANCORE

The Final Census of Travancore gives the following results :—

Houses	...	5,45,217
Males	..	12,89,012
Females	..	12,66 062
Total Population		25,55,074

This gives to *every house 4 69 persons on an* average, as against 4 56 persons in 1875 and 4 57 souls in 1881.

On the Final Census day 515,859 houses were occupied and 29,354 were found unoccupied The occupied houses form 94 62 per cent of the total.

There are 31 taluqs in Travancore and on an average each taluq has 17,587 houses and 82,422 persons 15 taluqs have a population exceeding this average The most thickly populated taluq is Tiruvella, which has 122, 142 persons Shertalay stood first on the 1881 enumeration, but there have been changes in the territorial limits of taluqs since then. Some thickly peopled villages have been transferred to the Tiruvella taluq from Changanoor, and hence the alteration in the relative positions of the two taluqs. Quilon stands second having a total population of 1,19,346 Shertalay comes third, with a population of 1,17,261 There are 10 taluqs in Travancore with a population of more than 1,00,000 in each According to the previous census there were 8 taluqs having such a population exceeding 1,00,000, while in 1875 there were only 5 such *taluqs*

The density of the whole State is 370 per square mile, against 343 in 1875, and 256 in 1881. Compared to other parts of India, the density of Travancore is much greater. In the Madras Presidency it is only 248 per square mile. If we exclude from calculation, the lakes, mountains and rivers and the uninhabitable and uninprovable Hill tract, the average density for Travancore comes to 699 per square mile, a state of things justifying Mr Baines' remark that there is "very considerable congestion in the highly cultivated tracts."

The subjoined table gives the increase since the last census —

Year	Houses	Males	Females	Total
1881	5,15,31	12,89 012	12 66 062.	25 55 074
1881	5,14,950	11,97,174	12,04,034	24 01 208
Increase	30,267	91 878	62 028	1,53,916
Per cent of increase	3 85	7 67	4 15	6 41

The following figures show the proportion of the sexes —

Per 1000 of population,	
Males	Females
504	496,

for every 100 males, there are 98 41 females, in Travancore

If the accommodation has increased by 3 8 per cent while the total population has increased by 6 4 per cent in 10 years The increase, in both instances, is nothing abnormal. Judged by that standard, I find that the present result is accurate The rates of increase tally so well Considering that the increase is confined to the natural law of fecundity, and not to any appreciable influence of immigration I think the result may be taken as quite trustworthy There has also been increase in both the sexes, though the females seem to have increased only by 5 1 per cent, against 7 6 per cent among males The rates of increase do not however seem to be so uniform in the Madras districts The population has increased by 4½ per cent in South Arcot, and 23 per cent. in Salem

THE LATE MADAME BMAVATSKY.

The following interesting details of the deceased lady's life and work are taken from the new edition, recently published, of *Men and Women of the Time* In it will be found much fuller details of her earlier life than are furnished in the two accounts given above —

Madame Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, the Foundress of the "Theosophical Society," was born at Ekaterinoslow, in the south of Russia, in 1831 She is, on her father's side, the daughter of Colonel Peter Hahn and grand daughter of General Alexis Hahn von Rottenstern Hahn (a noble family of Mecklenburg, Germany, settled in Russia), and, on her mother's side, the daughter of Helene Fadeef and grand-daughter of Privy Council for Andrew Fadeef and of the Princess Helene Dolgorukey, she is the widow of the Councillor of State, Nicephore Blavatsky, a late high official at Tiflis under the Grand Duke Michael, then Viceroy of the Caucasus At the early age of seventeen, she was married to a husband of sixty, for whom she had no affection and to whom she engaged herself in a fit of girlish petulance Three months, however, put an end to this unsuitable union, by mutual agreement they separated, Madame Blavatsky going to her father and then abroad At Constantinople she had the good fortune to meet one of her friends, the Countess K—, under whose protection she travelled for a time in Egypt, Greece and other parts of Eastern Europe Ten years passed before she again saw her family, during which time her unquenchable love of travel and search for out-of-the-way knowledge carried her to all parts of the world Colonel Hahn supplying his eccentric daughter with the requisite funds. In 1871 she started for Quebec to make acquaintance with the Red Indians so graphically described to her imagination in the novels of Fenimore Cooper. Disappointed by her personal acquaintance with the "noble red man," she went off to New Orleans, in quest of the Voodoos, a sect of negroes much given to magical practices Thence she travelled through Texas to Mexico, and managed to see most of that insecure country, protected by her natural daring and fearlessness even in the roughest and most hunted communities Leaving Mexico, with two companions of similar tastes, she sailed by the Cape and Ceylon to Bombay and attempted to enter Thibet by Nepaul Failing in this endeavour, she travelled through Southern India, and then on to Java and Singapore, whence she returned to Europe The next two years were passed in the United States, but in 1855 Madame Blavatsky again went to India by Japan and the Straits, and with four companions made a second attempt to enter Thibet through Kashmir Two of her companions were politely, but immediately conducted back to the frontier, and a third was prostrated with fever In a suitable disguise however, and conducted by a friendly Tartar Shaman, she herself succeeded in crossing the frontier and penetrating the dreary deserts of that little known country After some very strange adventures and getting lost in the pathless wilds of Thibet, she was mysteriously reconducted to the frontier by a party of horsemen The mutiny troubles shortly afterwards beginning, she sailed from Madras to Java and thence again to Europe, and after spending some time in France and Germany returned home to Russia in 1858 From Pskoff, Madame Blavatsky went to Tiflis, where, riding one day in the forest, she was thrown from her horse and sustained a fracture of the spine which was the cause of a strange psychological experience For eighteen months she lived a complete mental existence, and considerably puzzled the cleverest physicians who attended her. On her recovery in 1863 she left the Caucasus and went to Italy, passing the following four years in Europe and experiencing a multiplicity of adventures From 1867 to 1870 she again visited the East. On her return, the vessel on which she was sailing from the Piræus to Spezzia, and which was carrying a cargo of gunpowder, blew up, and Madame Blavatsky was one of the very few passengers saved From Greece she went to Alexandria and thence to Cairo, where she established a Society for the investigation of modern "Spiritualism" of which she then had had no experience, but speedily threw it up in disgust, and, after spending some time at Boulak returned to her family at Odessa in 1872 In 1873 she again left Odessa for Paris and crossed to New York which and made her head quarters for the next six years, becoming a naturalized American During this period, she *investigated* some of the most striking phenomena of American "Spiritualism", and in 1875—together with Colonel Olcott, a well known and distinguished officer of the American army and a lawyer and journalist by profession, and other literary *friends—founded the "Theosophical Society,"* with which her name has ever since been prominently connected In defence of her opinions, Madame Blavatsky in 1876 published her first work, 'Isis Unveiled, a Master key to the Mysteries of Ancient and Modern Science and Theology,' *in 2 vols. 8vo* In 1887 she settled in London, and started a Theosophical magazine, called "Lucifer the Lightbearer," of which she is still editor together with Mrs Annie Besant In France she has been actively connected with three Theosophical reviews, viz, "Le Lotus," "Le Revue Theosophique," and "Le Lotus Bleu" In 1888 appeared the first two volumes of her greatest work, "The Secret Doctrine, the Synthesis of Science, Religion and Philosophy" This was followed in 1889 by "The Key to Theosophy, a Clear Exposition in the form of Questions and Answers of the Ethics Science and Philosophy, for the Study of which the Theosophical Society has been founded" and by a small work, "The Voice of the Silence, or Fragments from the Book of the Golden Precepts"

HOW THE JUBRAJ WAS TO BE ARRESTED

The *Hindu* — Replying to a question from Lord Ripon, the Secretary of State said in the *House of Lords that he did not believe that the* Government of India ever intended that the Jubraj should be summoned to a Durbar for the purpose of being arrested and that he would be greatly surprised if that was what had been done Yet if the *Englishman's* information *were correct, this method by fair would appear* to have been actually contemplated On contemporary mentions said, an almost critical details of this fool-hardy adventure that we believe that he and not Viceroy Cross correctly informed on the matter Mr Quinton sent Mr Gordon in advance to Manipur to make enquiries and gather information This was an extraordinary step, because Mr Grimwood was on the spot already, and he is the source to whom Mr Quinton as well as the paramount Government should look for all information concerning the affairs of Manipur But he was distrusted, evidently on the ground that he was on terms of intimate friendship with the Ujbraj, That Mr. Grimwood himself felt some anxiety about the situation is apparent from a letter of his, to which our London correspondent referred yesterday He thought it was probable that the Government of India might send back the ex-Maharajah, in which case he apprehended some trouble. He did not believe that the usurpers were a lot better than the deposed prince Yet his friendly relations to the Jubraj had biased him in his favour He knew that the Jubraj and his supporters were bent upon mischief in case their position was threatened This fact, however, he does not seem to have communicated to the Government or to Mr Quinton, and if he had done so, Mr Quinton might have taken more effective precautions against a probable defeat of his plan Mr Grimwood was as a fact, as much distrusted that it was not until two days before the contemplated coup was to be undertaken that Mr Quinton told Mr Grimwood in the strictest confidence the object of his mission to Manipur He was then told, according to one contemporary's account, that "it had been determined to arrest the Jubraj in open Durbar and deport him from the country, and he was informed to his dismay that his was the hand required to execute that office" Both Mr Grimwood and his wife entreated Mr Quinton to entrust that disagreeable office to somebody else because they both were on very friendly terms with the Jubraj "The Chief Commissioner firmly declined to alter his plans, alleging that it lay in the province of Mr Grimwood's duty to make the arrest, and in reply to Mrs Grimwood he told her that the reason of the arrest was that the Government of India did not allow any one except themselves to make and unmake Maharajahs, and since the Jubraj was such a power in the country he must for reasons of State be sent out of Manipur" The idea of arresting the ruling prince in open *Durbar was foolish enough, but the risk of* the attempt was increased by the astonishingly reckless carelessness which accompanied its execution At the hour appointed, the Maharajah, accompanied by the Jubraj and the Senapathi, arrived at the Residency But *Mr Quinton was not prepared to receive them* The translation of certain documents was not ready, and the royal party had to wait for more than two hours 'This delay,' adds our contemporary's narrative gave the Jubraj the opportunity of noting the unusual *disposition of the troops under four British* officers on the steps of and surrounding the house on every side As a matter of fact, though this could not have been then known to the Jubraj the troops were posted as a guard in every room leading out of the Durbar Hall, and in every *position of vantage* at four sepoys being located in Mrs Grimwood's bedroom" Before the translation could be got ready the Jubraj and the Senapathi had left the Residency, and while Mr Quinton refused to see the Maharajah without the Jubraj, the Jubraj proceeded in company away on the plea of ill health After an hour attempt to secure the presence of the Jubraj failed, Mr Quinton sent Mr Grimwood to inform the Jubraj of the decision of the Government and to peremptorily requisition to leave the *country before a stated time. The* Jubraj refused to comply with this requisition and the next day the palace was attacked It is impossible to imagine a more deliberate self entrapment than this plan of Mr Quinton's Who is responsible for these details of the plan there is no means of saying It is evident that Mr Quinton could not have had the benefit of professional advice and probably if Mr Grimwood had been taken into confidence he would have advised a less hazardous course Even apart from these details, the wisdom of British civil officers trying to arrest a powerful Royal personage in his own capital supported as he was by a large army of warlike and devoted hordes, does not commend itself to us The British Government is strong enough to deal with a petty chiefs like the usurpers of *Manipur in a* manner *befitting* and in *manner* It should have [illegible] the determination to the Jubraj [illegible] the Resident, and on his refusing to obey the command of the supreme power his obedience should have been enforced by means of a regular well organized expedition

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YEARLY	ADVANCE.	ARREARS
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KANARESE	4—0—0	5—0—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	8—0—0	9—0—0

MOFUSSIL

ENGLISH	5—0—0	6—0—0
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ENGLISH & KANARESE	9—0—0	10—0—0

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The Charges are Moderate.

Bangalore City Municipality

11TH MAY 1891.

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission, to be held on Friday, the 29th May 1891, at 8 A M., in the Municipal Office, Fort

I. Cash Account Current, Mortuary Return and Itinerant Medical Officers' Return, for the month of April 1891.

II. Letter from the Manager, Binny's Oil Mill, requesting remission of Octroi Duty on Copra or Dry Cocoanut used by them in extracting Oil and also informing that it is proposed to open a Soap Manufactory in connection with the Oil Mill.

III. Proceedings of the Bangalore City Ratepayers' Association, dated 23rd April 1891, received with the Honorary Secretary's docket, dated 29th April 1891

IV Docket No 953, dated 16th April 1891, from the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, for warding for favorable consideration letter from the Resident Assistant Surgeon in charge, *Maternity and Hospital for Women and Children*, asking for an additional Peon

ADDITIONAL PROPOSITIONS.
20TH MAY 1891.

I. Proceedings of the Government of Mysore No 1703—16 Cir No 29, dated 15th May 1891, requesting that steps be at once taken in the City of Bangalore for giving effect to the rules regarding the constitution and conduct of business of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

II. Mahazar from the residents of Lascar Lines, praying for the widening of the Lascar Line Road leading to Mavalli, &c

III Proceedings of the Government of Mysore No. 16 3—5, L 110, dated 13th instant, sanctioning the purchase of Ornamental Lamp posts for the Cubbon Park, *at a cost of Rs. 1,000 to be borne* by Government

IV Application from Mr. Narasima Iyengar, requesting that the Karanjee Pipe may be carried to his new house in Sultan Pete, and stating that he would contribute a moiety of the cost of the work.

V Application from certain ryots residing in Gowdru Pete, Bilicula Pete, and Ranga Pete, requesting that the stacking of Raggi Straw in their backyards may not be interfered with

SYED NASIRUDDEN,
President,
City Municipal Commission

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Calcutta, 16th May—3 15 P M.—A serious riot occurred to day between the Mahomedans and Hindus, the outcome of a dispute about land on which a Mosque had been built The result of recent litigation in the High Court was a decree in favour of the Hindus, who proceeded to take possession and intended to demolish the Mosque. The Mahomedans turned out armed with sticks and various weapons The Hindoos gathered fresh forces, and a fight ensued

Sixteen or eighteen are reported to have been killed. The Police were unable to restore order. Special trains were sent to the Fort for the military. The riot is still going on The military are just starting for the scene

Calcutta, 17th May—The number of deaths reported at yesterday's riot turns out to be two only, while some dozens of people are more or less severely wounded, and many are in hospital. Doubtless the riot would have assumed a very serious aspect were it not for the promptness of the police and military, who have made over a hundred arrests already Of these prisoners about 40 are wounded and in a critical state. The riot originated thus Baboo Sirish Chunder Dey recently purchased a plot of land at Sham Bazaar. When he went to take possession he found on it a cutcha built Mosque The Moulvie in charge received notice to pull it down, and he refused. Proceedings were instituted by the Baboo in Court, and a decree was given in his favour. The Moulvie, however, refused to abide by the decree After waiting 15 days the Baboo prepared to enforce his rights under police protection Meanwhile hundreds of *badmashes* had been summoned, who promptly began to attack the invaders A Native Superintendent and two Inspectors of Police were so severely beaten that their lives are despaired of. Mr. Lambert, Commissioner, and Mr. Bernard, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and a large force of mounted and native police then arrived on the scene, and this force was soon augmented by detachments from other Police Thanahs. This, however, was without effect Mr Lambert was severely hurt in the side with a brick thrown at him Mr. Bernard was wounded in the head by a loaded *lathie* The rioters now numbered two thousand Messrs. Lambert and Bernard then made two or three rushes, and taking the mob in the rear dispersed them finally after a great deal of fighting. Meanwhile the military authorities sent down 250 European troops with 40 rounds of ammunition each under *Major Ommaney*. News of their coming, however, preceded them, and the mob had dwindled down to a handful when they came up. Several members of the Police force were very badly hurt. Superintendent Robertson is in hospital and was in an unconscious state till late last night A large force of police have been located on the scene and special patrols were set over the Mahomedan quarters last night Quiet has now been restored

Calcutta, 18th May—Everything is now quiet in Calcutta and there are no signs of a renewal of rioting Altogether 120 arrests have been made, 40 of the prisoners being in hospital Messrs Lambert and Bernard are not hurt Superintendent Robertson is still in danger, and a relapse

is feared Superintendent Merriman, who was badly cut under the eye, was taken worse yesterday

London, 19th May —Both the *Times* and the *Standard* publish articles on the Manipur disaster this morning, commenting on the narrative of Lieutenant Gordon, which appeared yesterday.

The *Times* says that the military conduct of the affair is as inexplicable as the political

The *Standard* says that public sentiment has been wounded by the strategem used in the attempted arrest of the Senapati, and adds that the Government of India ought to be above suspicion in their dealings with Eastern Princes

Washington, 18th May—The Treasury to-day purchased 415 000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98 05 to 98 20.

Simla, 19th May—A rumour has been very persistently spread about Simla to day that the Senapati has been captured but it turns out not to be the case It is the third brother, whose name is Angi Sane, and whose title is Dolaryi Hanjuba Locally he was called the Senapati since the Regent assumed the title of Maharajah

Allahabad 19th May—The hanging of Mian Jan and Mian Mamarrow, which was fixed for Friday, has been postponed, the Government of India having ordered that now that affairs are becoming settled all capital sentences are to be referred to Simla for sanction

An executioner at Manipur, called Dhonosing Sajol Senba, has made the following confession —"I am a public executioner On the 24th March there was fighting between the British and Manipuri troops I was on guard not far from the west gate in the evening I had finished dinner and was listening to the firing, when a man came up and called to the Sutwal (chief executioner) that he was wanted with the executioner's knife Sutwal ordered me to accompany him I obeyed, taking with me a *dhao* known as of the *Tendal Thang* pattern We arrived at the Durbar house, and some one called out — One executioner is not enough' Whereupon the Sutwal went in search of more men Four Sahibs and a native sepoy came out of one house Sentries marched them to the gate and made them over to me The whole place was crowded with Manipuri Sepoys. The Sahibs were killed one by one Chairs were on their legs, and their hands were tied behind their backs Each one was placed in a standing position facing the west I was on the north side, and gave the *dhao* stroke I don't know one Sahib from another The execution occurred at night, but it was bright moonlight, as bright as day At the time of execution there were many people about I was trembling from fright, and did not recognise any one in the crowd I know both accused I don't remember having seen them that night"

LONDON, *20th May*—The *Financial News* to day mentions a rumour that an Indian sterling loan is imminent

CALCUTTA, *21st May*—Yesterday afternoon 41 of the rioters concerned in the *recent outbreak* at Sham Bazar were placed before the Magistrate of Alipore charged with rioting, murder, grievous hurt and being members of an unlawful assembly They were placed in the dock in two batches of 20 and 21, and the evidence of the Police and independent witnesses was taken against both batches The case was then adjourned till Tuesday.

CALCUTTA, *23rd May*—Yesterday, in the High Court, a plaint was filed by Mrs Kadambini Gangooly, a member of the Bhramo Samaj and practising as a lady doctor, charging the printer, publisher and editor of the vernacular paper *Bangabasi* with libel in having referred to her as a prostitute She claims one lakh of rupees damages

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 25 1891

THE CRUSADE AGAINST OPIUM

THE crusade against opium is going on briskly in England and all sorts of people are joining it The Victory the anti-opiumists gained a short time ago in the House of Commons has emboldened them to go forward and, if possible carry the whole line These people are thoroughly in earnest, and they are not afraid of consequences They are determined to abolish the cultivation and sale of the drug, and to this end they care not what means they use We will look at the quest on from both sides That the use of opium in anything but small quantities is an evil, nobody will deny, and if it could be given up there would be cause to rejoice Whether the use of the drug is on the increase in this country we are unable to say, but it is well known that large quantities have been consumed in all ages It is to be feared that some injure themselves by the use of opium and those opposed to its use declare that if the Government gave the order that no more must be taken this order would be obeyed implicitly It is their contention, and we shall have something to say about it afterwards Then again, the anti opiumists say the Government ought to have nothing to do with the production of the drug The cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium to be monopolised by the State, a wrong thing according to many at home The whole business should be given up, the Government should forbid opium to be taken except as medicine, and the crusaders are of opinion the land could soon be purified of what is now, they say, defiling it The whole blame rests upon the Government, it must give the word and the evil would cease in a very short time, if not in an instant There must be no half measures The China trade must be given up, and the celestials will not desire to smoke or eat opium and they will live happily ever after

If the abolitionists would accomplish all they say they could, assistance ought to be given to them, but it is to be feared they have erred without knowledge They do not understand human nature in its entirety A portion of the people of India has always been in the habit of using opium in some shape or other, in former times they grew the poppy and made the drug, Government had no control over the matter The result was that the opium was very inferior and did far more injury than that now used We cannot bring ourselves to believe that if the Government gave the order to discontinue the use of opium that it would not be used There is a craving for it among some people, they believe they cannot do without it, consequently they will do anything to obtain it If the Government did not cultivate the poppy the people would It is very easy to manufacture the drug, and it would be manufactured, if Government gave up the monopoly, in every village in the land, in spite of all the precautions that might be taken It is our opinion that its use would be very much increased, for the people might find it cheaper to grow opium than to buy it The people can now obtain what they require at a decent rate, and they are satisfied If the supply was not forthcoming in the usual channel, it would be forthcoming in another Of this there can be know doubt The anti opiumists may declare the contrary, but the result would be as we have stated The people would have like drug though they might be punished for it, and in order to partially keep down the cultivation of the poppy a large army of detectives would have to be employed the cost of which would be enormous The Government regulates the trade, it supplies the people with what they require, and if it failed to give the supply it would have to be obtained elsewhere The anti opiumists do not sufficiently take into account the ease with which the drug can be produced, and they fancy it has to go through many elaborate processes before it can be used It is true the opium now sent out is more refined than it would be if the people produced it themselves, but they would find no difficulty whatever in producing it in large quantities if they could not procure it as they do now So that if the opponents of opium succeeded in forcing the hands of Government they would not really benefit the people but might do them a great amount of injury

In the next place we have to look at the loss the country would sustain by the abolition of the Government monopoly The authorities now derive an income of about six millions from this source and the onus of showing how this is to be made good rests upon the anti opiumists If this money was not forthcoming the whole machinery of Government would be disorganised, great changes would have to be made, taxes would have to be put on with the result that much dissatisfaction would be caused The opium crusaders do not view the matter in this light They think nothing of results, but are simply guided by sentiment Further taxation to the amount of the money to be given up might simply bring about a revolution in the country, but this probably, the opponents of opium think, would be better than allowing the people to take what they like The only plan would be for the British Government to come forward and make good the loss and then an experiment might be made with regard to the abolition of the monopoly But we feel assured the British public will not give one farthing to assist in the matter, the people will talk and advise but they will not assist with their cash Whatever India is concerned the people at home will talk, but they will not give

Then again, if the trade were stopped with China, the people of that land would obtain opium elsewhere Other lands besides India produce the drug and they would get it from those lands The poppy grows luxuriantly in Persia, and large quantities may in time be produced there, that is to say, if the Government monopoly is relinquished More than this, the people of China themselves are manufacturing opium, and in time they may take a large part on of the trade carried on between this country and their own The anti opiumists may rejoice at this, but the China will take opium all the same There will be a loss to the revenues of India, nothing more There has been a falling off in the money obtained from opium of late years owing doubtless to the cultivation of the poppy in China, and this may go on till the loss is serious But it will be years before the loss is greatly felt, and by that time other sources of revenue may be opened up so as to supply the deficiency But the opponents of the present system will not hear of any compromise, they want the Government to give up the monopoly at once, regardless of consequences, but it is to be hoped the good sense of the English people will come to the rescue and prevent what will be a terrible calamity to India, a calamity that might throw it back for a generation

Occasional Notes.

THE Hon'ble Mr Ranade, of Bombay, has promised to introduce a Bill similar to the Malabar Marriage Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council if the latter is passed in this Presidency

THE Czarewitch received an enthusiastic welcome from the Russian community in Hankow, and had a grand reception from Chang Chih Tung and the Chinese, who made a lavish display.

FROM the accounts just published by the Government of India it appears that in the year 1889 90 Upper Burma cost the Government Rs 43,58 000 and the Chin Lushai and other frontier expeditions Rs 42,92,000

THE receipts of the Bengali balloonist, Babu Chatterji, have averaged Rs 1,000 at each place in Central and Northern India where he has made an ascent. Ballooning, he says, is much more profitable than quill driving

THE Government of the North Western Provinces has offered of Rs 1 000 each for the last two of the train escaped convicts, who have not yet been apprehended, and are presumably still somewhere in the neighbourhood of Barnan

THE agitation against the age of Consent Act is not yet dead The British India Association is arranging for a monster gathering at Calcutta on the 17th proximo when a Memorial will be adopted praying Viscount Cross to order the repeal of the measure

THE Government of India has sanctioned an additional allotment of one lakh of rupees for loans under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Act for the Madras Presidency The amount is to be principally utilised in the Districts threatened with famine

THE American War Department has decided that the projected Hudson River bridge to connect New York with New Jersey must be 150ft in height The bridge will probably be the largest in the world, with 16 tracks for steam railroads and four for lighter passenger traffic.

At the Kanchrapatty Jute Mill, in the suburbs of Calcutta, a serious disturbance has been threatened A European Assistant struck one of the workmen Immediately three thousand hands knocked off work and pursued the European, who sought refuge in the Manager's house The Police were sent for and the mob were with difficulty persuaded to return to duty

THE Nawab of Bahawalpur proposes to establish a Female Hospital at Bahawalpur in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Queen Empress The Hospital will be under the charge of a qualified Lady Hospital Assistant, who will be assisted by a competent staff, and everything necessary will be provided for the proper treatment of the patients

A CURIOUS accident occurred in Lahore city the other evening It seems that a fat bunniah, while walking on the balcony of his house in Hira Mandi, suddenly lost his balance and fell on a young woman who was lying on a cot downstairs, with the result that the bunniah having had a soft fall escaped with a few scratches, while the unfortunate woman sustained serious injury, involving the fracture of few ribs

THE *Indian Social Reformer* has heard from a reliable source that an old Brahmin gentleman of about 50 has entered into wedlock with a young girl of 12 or 13 "The hero of this farce of a marriage is a well-to do First Grade Pleader, practising in a Tamil District not far from Madras He has a grown up *son* studying for the Degree Examination in one of the Colleges of this town It cannot therefore be said that this unequal marriage had to be celebrated on religious grounds We further hear that the old bridegroom had to make a *gift of Rs 400 to the bride's family*"

The first experiment of sending pack bullocks to work on the transport line to Manipur seems to have ended disastrously. Between 500 and 600 were purchased, originally in the Julpaiguri District, and sent by rail and steamer at enormous expense to Shikarighat There are now less than a score left, and not one of these has managed to pass Golaghat Over 400 were condemned outright or being landed on the banks of the Brahmaputra Such as did not die realised about Rs 8 at auction. The survivors are very precious animals, as they represent at least half a lakh of rupees originally spent, not to mention railway charges, and Rs 15 000 for a special steamer chartered for the conveyance up the river

During the past year 1,281 candidates presented themselves for the Matriculation at the Melbourne University 580 passed, the percentage of pass being above the average In the same period 172 persons graduated at the University In the academic year 1890 there were 560 student, 21 of whom were women attending lectures, four ladies were recently admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three to that of Master of Arts In reference to the women students, it is said that their presence was of unmixed advantage to the University in stimulating the young men to work, and improving the young men's manners

The University tower tragedy continues to occupy the intense attention of the Parsee Community In spite of the patient inquiry which is conducted by the Coroner and the elaborate theories as to why and how the unfortunate young women met with death propounded by some of our contemporaries nothing reliable so far has been elicited The incident is doubtless unfortunate and the shroud of mystery in which it is veiled is calculated to suggest in any a wild conjecture, but the excitement which it has caused among the Parsee Community is we think, much too great considering the real significance of it which is altogether small A fund has been started by some of the amiable Parsee citizens to aid in the search of evidence It is a virtuous impulse but probably a superfluous impulse A monument is suggested to be raised to the two unfortunate young women We should not wonder if in the heat of excitement money flows out readily from the pockets of our Parsee friends but it would be wiser, we think, to wait

Local and Provincial

The Diwan—The Diwan Mr Seshadri Iyer, came to Bangalore last Friday

The young Prince of Baroda leave Bangalore on the 31st instant for Gotacamund, and the Gaekwar leaves on the same date for Mysore

The Queen's Birthday—Her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated throughout India on Saturday next, the 30th instant

Relieved—We hear that Mr C Pagheer Charlu, Police Superintendent has been relieved of Police duty owing to some misunderstanding between this gentleman and the Inspector General of Police—M H

The British Resident It has been arranged that the British Resident, Sir Harry Prendergast should reach Bangalore on the 31st of this month He is fast recovering from the accident he met with some time back

The Maharajah—His Highness left Gotacamund on Wednesday last and is expected to reach Mysore in a day or two. He is making a stay for a few days to do some shooting Several gentlemen accompany him on his excursion

Special Test Examination—The rule hitherto in force debarring candidates from presenting themselves for the Translation Test Higher Grade, and Judicial and Revenue Tests at one and the same examination in the Madras Presidency, has been cancelled

The weather—Still no rain has fallen, though the clouds often look as if there was plenty to come down Water is becoming very scarce in the Civil and Military Station, and in a short time there may be none at all. The Shoolay Tank is nearly dry, and there is very little in the wells

Change of Mail Day—The public are hereby informed that, after the despatch of the Homeward Overland Mail to day, the latest safe day for the posting of English letters will be every Wednesday, beginning with Wednesday the 27th instant, and until further notice Parcels and Money Orders should be posted a day earlier.

Bitten by a Snake.—We hear that one Venkatnaswami, son of Hobliadar Subbiah, was, on Friday at 6 a m bitten by a cobra while plucking mangoes He instantly tied the bitten part with a string and [illegible] the circulation of the poison [illegible] agreed to go to one Sadhiyya [illegible] Department who treated him, glad to say, successfully—*H*

Murder—Information reaches us that a month ago, a Mr Subbanna, resident of Channapatna was murdered and thrown into a tank near Channapatna in consequence of a misunderstanding between the two religious parties that have been in existence a long time since, and that some officials are at the bottom of this cruel deed. We hope the authorities concerned will make a thorough investigation—*Ib*

Southern Mahratta Railway—Complaints are numerous in regard to the unfeeling way in which the Southern Mahratta Railway line is mismanaged, and the *Bangalore Spectator* also drew attention to this subject recently, but nothing has been done The Durbar as well as the Resident to whom the Diwan has represented matters clearly are responsible for this state of affairs and the delays to trains, not to say of accidents to trains and cattle, are not praiseworthy.

Terrifying People—On the night of Monday last, a man was seen prowling about Rajapuram and went so far as to look into the bed room of a lady while she was in bed, and to insert his hand into the apartment through a window, with a view of removing something from the room, when the lady, who was far advanced, got so alarmed that premature birth was produced In the meanwhile, the delinquent, on being challenged, took to his heels—S

Underground Passage Maintained by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways—It has been brought to the notice of the Madras Railway authorities, with whom the working system rests on more occasions than one and yet, we regret to note that they have not taken any notice of this underground passage, in which at nights even a light is a rare sight The [illegible] who come by the Mysore train and [illegible] has train in the evening are subject to great hardships, and this only [illegible] to the Traffic [illegible], who has had experience in Railway [illegible], and we hope that he will engage his attention on this subject.

Retirement of Colonel W Hill, Civil and Sessions Judge—We learn that Col W Hill, Civil and Sessions Judge, Bangalore, has abandoned his intention of availing himself of the two months and fourteen days' privilege leave granted him, and will continue to do duty till the 15th of August next, when he completes his service for pension on attaining Colonel's allowance, the Government of India having declined to sanction him the privilege of retiring and returning to England on the expiration of his leave The Government of India have their grounds under the Civil Service Regulations which provide that a public servant on the eve of his retirement from the service must return and resume charge of his duties on the expiration of his leave, though it even be for one day, and then relinquish office, and such being the rule no exception can be made in Colonel Hill's case Though it might seem a hard rule, yet the provisions of the Regulations must be carried out

Opinion of the Magistrate in Shimoga bribery case—To obtain a conviction in bribery cases is notoriously difficult The evidence of accomplices is seldom procurable, and when it has been obtained it must be regarded with suspicion as evidence on which by itself it is most unsafe to convict an accused I have recorded my reasons for not accepting the evidence offered in corroboration and I have therefore no alternative but under Section 253 C P C to discharge the accused connected with the Shimoga bribery case.

Eclipse of the moon—There was a total eclipse of the moon on last Saturday night, and according to the *Nautical Almanac* the following are the times for the principal phases :—

		H M
First contact with the Penumbra, May 23rd		8 58 P M
Do. Shadow	"	10 2 "
Beginning of Total Phase	"	12 11 "
Middle of the Eclipse	"	11 50 "
End of Total Phase May 24th		0 30 A M
Last contact with the Shadow	"	1 31 "
Do Penumbra	"	2 43 "

In an eclipse of the moon it is interesting to note the moment when the black shadow is first detected, who watch its gradual encroachment over the bright surface of the moon, to follow it in case the eclipse is total, as on the present occasion, until there is only a thin crescent of moon light left and to watch the fine extinction of that crescent when the whole moon is plunged into the shadow But now a spectacle of great interest and beauty is often manifested, for though the moon is so hidden behind the earth that not a single direct ray of the sunlight could reach the surface yet it is often found that the moon remains visible, and indeed actually glows with a copper hue bright enough to permit several of the markings on the surface to be seen

Legal Intelligence.

THE PITTAPORE ZEMINDARY

The fears we expressed not long ago that this important Zemindary in the north of the Madras Presidency, would soon be involved in serious litigation were not without foundation A suit has now been filed in the District Court of Godavery by the adopted son of the late Rajah of Pittapore, known as the Kumarah Rajah of Pittapore, against the Court of Wards and the minor son of the late Rajah The acting Advocate General with Mr Willis Grant appears as Counsel for the plaintiff, instructed by Mr Douglas Grant, and are assisted by Rajah Ramma Rao, Vakil while the defendants will probably be represented by the Government Pleader, the Hon Messrs Bashiam Iyengar, S Subramany Iyer, Vakils, and P Subramanya Iyer, Attorney at Law Both parties are further represented by local Pleaders The Plaintiff sets forth briefly —

1 That in September 1873 he was adopted by the late Rajah of Pittapore, having been given in adoption by his father the present ex-Rajah of Venkatagherry, and that the adoptive father on October 1872 executed an instrument whereby he constituted the plaintiff sole heir to the Pittapore Zemindary and all property movable and immovable belonging to him

2 That about the year 1881 the plaintiff, in consequence of differences between himself and his adoptive father and of the latter's continued ill feeling, left Pittapore and resided in Madras till the death of his adoptive father in July 1890

3 That in October 1885 the adoptive father announced that his first wife had been delivered of a son—the second defendant in this suit—whom however the plaintiff asserts is not the son of the late Rajah, or of his said first wife, and that the assertion that he is the lawful issue of the said Rajah is false and fraudulent, and made with the view to deprive him, the plaintiff of his rights as an adopted son

4. That in March 1890 the late Rajah made a will in which he alleged the son his sole heir.

5 That the dispositions made in this will by the testator are wholly invalid and ineffectual, inasmuch as (a) the second defendant is not the natural born son of the testator, (b) because the dispositions contravene the provisions of the adoption deed, (c) because under the Mitakshara law and family custom the will itself is wholly void and (d) as the property dealt with by the will is inalienable being ancestral property, and not acquired by the late Rajah of Pittapore

6 That the late Rajah of Pittapore died at Pittapore on the 22nd July 1890, leaving the plaintiff as his adopted and only son

7 That the plaintiff being away at the time in Madras the Court of Wards, in the person of the Collector of the District, took possession of the whole of the property of the late Raja

8 That the plaintiff, who was detained in Madras at the time in connection with the funeral ceremonies of his late adoptive father, gave notice to the Collector claiming the whole estate and other properties in the enjoyment of the late Rajah at the time of his death, as his only adopted son, and repudiating any claims that first defendant made on behalf of the second; and therefore asked that directions be given the Collector of Godavery to recognise his (the plaintiff's) claim to the Zemindary and all other properties

9 That in August 1890, on plaintiff's arrival at Cocanada, he was informed by the Collector that under instructions from the 1st defendant he had taken possession of the Zemindary and all other property on behalf of the 2nd defendant, who it was alleged was the son of the late Rajah and of his first wife

10. That on the 4th September, 1890, he received from the Collector of Godavery an extract of the proceedings of the Board of Revenue intimating that it had no option but to acknowledge the 2nd defendant as the heir to the estate until the contrary was established in a Court of Law

The plaintiff therefore prays, among other things, that the 2nd defendant be declared to be not the son of the deceased Rajah, and that the will in his favour be declared wholly ineffectual and invalid; and that even if he (2nd defendant) should be declared to be the son of the deceased Rajah it may be ascertained and declared which of the properties left are impartible and which are partible, and that as the oldest surviving member of the late Rajah's family he be declared entitled to possession of all partible property

The suit has been fixed for settlement of issues for the 29th July next

Extracts.

ADVANTAGES OF MADRAS

The *Standard*.—Those amongst us who are suffering the tortures of prickly heat and similar luxuries of a Madras summer, should thank their stars that their lot is cast in the favored place of the Benighted South Prickly heat is nothing to Influenza with its concomitant affection of the Lungs In England, and in fact in most parts of Europe, there has been abnormal weather Towards the middle of May and the commencement of June, one usually expects the delights of pleasant summer, but we fear that there have been snow storms in England attended with much cold In France also the weather has been abnormally cold With, it is extraordinary weather there has been an outbreak of Influenza which has already numbered many victims and shows no signs of abatement. In a hot climate Influenza cannot be described as a malady of any gravity, if we do not consider the attendant prostration, but in cold climates Influenza is apt to be complicated with affections of the Lungs, which frequently prove fatal, particularly in the cases of the very young and the very old. Under such circumstances Madras with the balmy perfumes of the silvery and mountainy Cocoum is, after all, not such a perilous abode as London and other centres which are replete with the latest inventions of Sanitary Engineering and Hygienic Theory

MANIPUR AFFAIRS

The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* gives particulars of what it calls the beginning of Manipur affairs, which are to say the least very astonishing The *Patrika*, speaking of Mr Grimwood, says "Mr Grimwood, was a civilian—a Master of Arts, and an able man in every respect, but very reticent in his habits." Our brother thus sums up the advantages of the Manipur Residentship "The climate is delightful, the work almost nil, and the supplies from the Raj of the necessaries of life abundant" When Mr Grimwood became the Resident he found that the climate did not agree with Mrs Grimwood, who had lived at Manipur and she at Silchar The *Patrika* says that he had to lead the life of a bachelor all alone in a hill-station, he had no work and to while away his time he devoted some pleasant occupation In the Sonapati he found a boon companion The Maharaja being young and serious minded, did not like Mr Grimwood who on his side quite reciprocated the

feeling Mr Grimwood wanted to take the photographs of some Manipuri women Orthodox people were shocked. The Maharaja did not allow this. The Senapati was agreeable to his proposal. Then again we hear that there was a hunting excursion in the Residency tank with some Manipuri ladies This produced the greatest sensation that here too the Senapati was on Mr Grimwood's side, for it was he who provided the amusement Then come the news in the palace The Maharaja fled to the Residency for shelter, but soon found that owing to the friendship between the Senapati and the Resident he was less safe there than in his own palace He then, on the pretext of going on a pig image to Brindaban managed to make his way to Calcutta No doubt Mr Grimwood was the Senapati's friend It was possibly his friendship that the Senapati relied upon in successfully accomplishing the settling aside of the Maharaja, and he was right in this as the Maharaja found to his cost But if that be so how are we to account for the murder of Mr. Grimwood

SRIRUNGAM,—MAY 18

The visit of His Holiness the High Priest of Vanamamalai to Srirangam—On the 11th Instant some of the Vadagalais of Srirangam appeared before Mr M Hamnick, C. S., Acting District Magistrate, Trichinopoly, with their pleader, Mr T V Sanjiva Rao, in response to his notice Some Tengalais of Srirangam and a few disciples of Vanamamalai Jheer appeared before the same Magistrate with their Counsel, Mr M O. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M A, M L, Advocate High Court, Madras, instructed by Messrs S Rajagopalachariyar and Venkatakrishna Aiyangar of the local bar After hearing the arguments of Vakils on both sides, the District Magistrate ruled that the Vanamamalai Jheer might parade the Srirangam streets with his usual honors, or words to that effect. Accordingly the Jheer arrived at Srirangam on the night of Sunday, the 17th Instant, with a view to remain here and receive honors In the meantime the Police Superintendent, Mr J E A Boyd, made the necessary arrangements to preserve peace and order The Deputy Magistrate, Mr Syed Kadir Badshah Sahib, and Tahsildar, Mr Kandaswami Pillai, were present on the occasion. They are holding their office in Srirangam till the Jheer leaves this for Vanamamalai About 1 0 constables and some Head Constables, with our *energetic Police Inspector*, Mr Subbaraya Pillai, arrived at Srirangam on Sunday night The Jheer with his disciples and a retinue of followers, about 200 in number, started from Anaimamuttupatti, a mile south of Srirangam, with his elephants and honors, wearing Tengalai marks in a palanquin specially made for the occasion; and arrived at the Gurubhavar Gate at 7 25 A M, where Mr. L Krishna Ayangar, the Trustee of the Srirangam Temple, and Stalbatars received the Jheer with the Temple honors The Jheer was conducted into the Andal Koil, from thence to Odayavar's tomb, and lastly to the Sri Ranganathaswami's shrine and received the Sadagopam at the main pillar with all honors He made some presents to God and a couple of Rupees to Ringanathan He was conducted to Goddess temple where also he received the honors but paid a Rupee to Goddess Ringanayaki He was taken through the Ostra and Chitra Streets in procession with elephants, chatramas and chauras as wearing Tengalai marks with the Police force arranged in regular order The arrangements made on this occasion by Messrs Subraya Pillai and Subbayar, the Inspectors of Police, were very excellent, and reflects greatest credit to all Police officers concerned. The Jheer remains here for a week and in the meanwhile he will visit the Temple for two more days with honors, but he will not parade the streets in procession unless it had been specially arranged by the disciples There are very few disciples for the Vanamamalai Jheer in Srirangam

WAS IT TREACHERY?

The *Bombay Gazette* makes the following forcible remarks on one aspect of the Manipur Disaster —

The Manipur despatches seem to be studied textually and at length before it can be decided whether they constitute a full vindication of the proceedings of Government and of the officers who represented them in this unfortunate business On one important point they are silent. It will be remembered that in the *Kangjamadra* narrative, which is generally asserted to have been based on material supplied by Mrs Grimwood the Senapati—or Jubraj as he subsequently became—is stated to have actually gone to the Residency to attend the Durbar on the morning of the 21st March, that he left on it being notified that the Durbar would be delayed for a couple of hours for the installation of an important document, that he saw troops posted on all sides of the Residency, and that this led him to suspect that measures were going to be taken against him This statement is of the highest importance, and the greatest pains should be taken to test its accuracy Accompanied as it was by the statement that soldiers were placed in every room in the Residency, including Mrs Grimwood's own apartment, that lady's evidence on the point would be conclusive The Government of India very naturally repudiate with indignation the *charge that Mr Quinton carried out his instructions treacherously* That, however, is a general repudiation, it would have been more satisfactory if they had been able to disavow the specific allegation that Mr Quinton invited the Senapati to an open durbar for the undiscovered purpose of arresting him It will be noticed that the *Times* regards the method determined on as anything but straightforward, and that the *Statesman* almost as significantly prefers not to come to a conclusion in so delicate a matter Whatever evidence may ultimately be forthcoming, we doubt if the central fact that the Senapati was invited to a state function with the concealed purpose of arresting him before his suspicions were aroused, can be presented in a favourable light As to the want of foresight in the military preparations, though Government indicated the importance of taking a sufficient military force, Mr Quinton had such singular confidence in the good will of the Maharajah that he proposed to Government *to borrow a gun from him for the use of the escort* Remembering that the Ghoorkas had two seven pounder guns with them at Golaghat and that these were deliberately left behind this is an extraordinary incident It is the first occasion on record, we should imagine, on which a force with the guns of its own left them in the rear, relying on borrowing a gun from a Chief, whom it was *recognised it might be necessary to coerce* into a particular course. If a gun was to be borrowed from the Maharajah why not a regiment of Manipuri troops as well?

THE HOARDED WEALTH OF INDIA.

The *Maharatta*—Has India much hoarded wealth? The question has been answered affirmatively on hundreds of platforms and in thousands of newspaper paragraphs Whenever the cry of India's poverty is raised you are sure to find the finger of scorn of the *Pioneer, Englishman* and other Anglo-Indian papers pointing to the hoarded wealth of India Figures of the annual imports of gold and silver are quoted and enormous sums are cast up and thrown up into the face of one who talks of the poverty of India One Mr Jarmont Doull went into the subject of the hoarded wealth of India, and by a process of calculation arrived at the figure of 1270 millions sterling as the amount of treasure lying idle in India either in the shape of hoards or ornaments The Editor of *Indian* commenting upon this says that when such an amount is regarded in the light of the population of India which is one-sixth of the *population of the entire globe* and moreover bearing in mind that much of the jewellery in India is inherited, very little proportionately is bought now-days, the significance of the above amount dwindles to nothing It is only in the high-born and hereditary families that such hoardings are found These families look upon the jewels &c, as sacred heirlooms with which they are very loth to part *Financial authorities in India have put down* the average yearly income of an Indian at a little over rupees twenty Now how can anything like a decent sum be set aside out of this earning? Then there is another view of those so-much-made of hoardings. As the writer in *India* says 'As to some of the reserves of the well-to-do people in India being kept in the shape of jewellery, that is inevitable While human nature is human nature, some adornment of the person will always be considered essential, back and body will be adorned even if the purse be empty Further to expect, as some English publicists appear to expect, that Indian people will sell their jewels and melt their gold and silver into ingots and ankle and finger rings, to enable them to find capital for industrial enterprises or to improve the land, is to expect from them what is expected from no other people on the face of the earth. Where is the capital employed in joint stock and other enterprises in the United Kingdom? Does any of it come from the jewellery, the paintings, the service plate, the hoarded wealth of the rich people of this country? It is only as there is capital over and above what makes for the adornment of the person and the enrichment of the home that general enterprise is nourished, even in go-ahead Britain" The inference is obvious In India there is no surplus wealth over and above what is required for the first natural tendency of the mind Hence it is that India is poor. The drain of the wealth of India is enormous If this drain were stopped then we might expect some surplus wealth to remain in the country to be applied to industrial enterprises Of course the stopping of this drain is not a question of easy solution Whatever English philanthropists may say, England does not hold India for the benefit of the people thereof England receives and will not give up readily the thousand and one pecuniary other advantages from its connection with India. That being so, there are now and then efforts made in India by patriotic men to induce their rich brethren to withstand the desire—natural no doubt—of the adornment of the person But his only emphasizes the fact of India being poor

DISCONTENT IN COCHIN

The *Standard*—For the last month or so, we have been inundated with letters from Cochin, complaining of the "evil administration" of the Dewan and of the apathy and indifference of the Maharajah In another column under the heading "Pen and Ink Sketches," a well known Travancore Gentleman accurately describes the state of feeling with regard to the Dewan

Mr. Tiruvenkata Charriar, the Minister who has succeeded in rendering himself so unpopular can scarcely be described as an eminent Cochin. He is, as already stated, a thorough foreigner, an alien who has been imported from the East Coast. He has no sympathy for the Natives of the country and seems unable to gain their esteem and confidence Were he a man of commanding ability and great administrative experience, people would be prepared to overlook such shortcomings as lack of sympathy and want of popularity But Mr Tiruvenkata Charriar cannot lay claim to such superabundance of ability or of excess of administrative capacity He is a mediocrity who should work wisely and endeavour to win the sympathy and esteem of those around him Moreover, his past career can scarcely be described as all together above reproach—and all these unfavourable circumstances have combined to deprive him of that respect which the Head of every Administration should invariably enjoy

Of late the Dewan has added fuel to the flame by appointing a certain Mr Ramiah as his Secretary This Mr. Ramiah is also an alien and his preferment has been highly distasteful to the Natives of the country Just as in Travancore the popular cry is "Travancore for the Travancoreans," so in Cochin popular feeling is arising in favour of "*Cochin for the Cochinites*" *In Cochin itself* there are numerous Graduates, highly educated men, who could have well filled the post of Secretary to the Dewan, but the claims of all of these were overlooked in favour of an unknown foreigner who cannot possibly be in touch with the majority of the Maharajah's subjects The Dewan would have acted wisely had he chosen a Native of the country; for being a foreigner himself, his Secretary would have acted as a bond of sympathy between himself and the Native population of Cochin. Mr. Tiruvenkata Charriar thought otherwise and must accordingly expect to incur the wrath of those whom he has repeatedly offended In fine, Mr Tiruvenkata Charriar cannot be described as a successful Dewan, and we fear that as long as he remains in office the present discontent will continue and develop into open agitation similar to that which has disfigured the Administration of the present Travancore Dewan.

With regard to the Maharajah we can only express our regret that he should now be sharing the unpopularity of his Dewan One would have imagined that the painful experiences of his neighbour the Maharajah of Travancore, would have induced the Cochin Rajah to bestir himself and endeavour to win a lasting name for good Government and political sagacity, that the Maharajah of Travancore should fall into errors is intelligible enough He is a man of weak character and poor education and so completely under the domination of an infamous and illiterate favourite He is incapable of wisely administering his country and has in consequence to depend on incompetent alien Ministers like Mr Rama Rao and shady Eurasian adventurers like Mr. Frank Watts With the Maharajah of Cochin it is different. He is a man of education and refinement and no ordinary favourite of notorious character has enthralled him If he will but exert himself and abjure certain prejudices and renounce certain superstitions and only fulfil a small portion of the high expectations which were formed of him, His Highness will easily undo the evil effects of the present *regime* and earn noble and lasting fame

THE KINGDOM OF SERVIA

The *Standard*—The little Kingdom of Servia seems to be blessed with abundance of agitation and excitement Prior to the Russo-Turkish War Servia was but a Vassal of the Sublime Porte and the Servian Prince had to recognise the Sultan of Turkey as his Suzerain. A Turkish garrison was maintained at Belgrade the capital, very much as a British garrison is stationed at Secunderabad to overawe the Nizam and at Mhow to act likewise towards Prince Holkar At the beginning of the Century Servia formed an integral part of the *Ottoman Empire but in 1815 there was a* popular revolt headed by one Miloe Todorovic Obrenovic This insurrection lasted till 1822 when the Turkish Government had to grant virtual independence to Servia and Miloe Obrenovic the leader of the Insurrection, was recognised as Prince of Servia In the following year the dignity was made hereditary in his family—Ten years later there was a mutiny of the *Servian troops and Miloe Obrenovic was* compelled to abdicate in favour of his eldest son Prince Milan Obrenovic II The latter died in a few days, and his brother Michael was proclaimed Prince. In 1842 Michael was driven from the country and he and his family were banished from Servia till 1862, when Miloe T. Obrenovic was placed on the throne The latter died in 1860 and was succeeded by his son *Michael who was assassinated in 1868 and was* succeeded by Prince Milan who has acquired a certain amount of European notoriety One year before the Russo-Turkish War broke out Servia repudiated the suzerainty of the Sultan and declared War against Turkey Within a short while Turkish troops under Abdul Kerim Pasha entered Servian territory and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Servian army *at Alexinatz Russia now intervened and in a* few months declared war against Turkey Servia now made common cause with her Muscovite patron and a Servian Contingent rendered good service at Plevna After the War Servia was recognised as an Independent Principality and shortly after Prince Milan took upon himself the responsibility of declaring his Principality a Kingdom and thus elevated *himself to the dignity and rank of a King* Some years ago Servia declared War against Bulgaria and the Servian army under King Milan invaded the territory of Prince Alexander The latter however was equal to the emergency and succeeded in completely routing the Servians and driving them hollowing into their own territory Next followed the disputes between King Milan and Queen Natalie which culminated *in a public divorce Shortly after paying a* prolonged visit to Palestine, he returned to Europe and kept visiting Belgrade off and on Queen Natalie also took up her residence in the Servian Capital At last the Servian Government came to terms with ex-King Milan and for a handsome consideration the latter consented to definitely quit Servian territory Queen Natalie however was more difficult to deal with She declined to leave Belgrade and had to be removed by force. Her son, the present "boy-King" of Servia is under the tutelage of Regents and his lot is perhaps hardly a happy one.

Austria-Hungary from motives of self-preservation keeps a firm hand on Servia, and treats this unfortunate little Kingdom very much as the British Government does the Feudatory States of India

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NOTICE

MESSRS CAPTAIN & Co,

CHEMISTS &c

Have the pleasure to inform the public that they have opened a branch Dispensary at Pettah, opposite to Taluk Cutchery No 501, where the prescriptions will be despensed acurately and neatly by an assistant of many years experience

The Charges are Moderate

Coorg Forest Department

NOTICE

Dated 22nd May 1891

To be sold at Hunsur on the 15th June 1891

Teak logs	181	12,400 feet
Blue Ac	11	11,100 "
Teak Sleepers	5 71	6 996 "
Twelve	7 0 0	
Scantlings	[illegible]	140 "

Terms 10 per cent down at the time of sale, and the balance within 30 days from the date of sale and Excise Duty on timber purchased [illegible] Conservator's Notification No 3 Dated 9th December 1890

J McKEE,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Allahabad, 29th May—The Sonapur, Tekchand Singh, was captured in Manipur on Saturday afternoon by two of Major Maxwell's constables He made a struggle, but was overpowered He was so exhausted by the hardships and privations endured since his flight that he had to be carried to the fort on two coolies backs He was only attended by one follower when caught, and although the road along which the prisoner was brought was crowded with Manipuris the event seemed to excite little interest

Simla, 29th May—The Viceroy has telegraphed his congratulations to Major Maxwell on his capturing the Sonapati

Manipur, 28th May—Kajeo the man who is believed to have murdered Mr Grimwood on the steps of the Durbar Hall was hanged this morning on the ground near where the lady's corpse was found opposite the Cutcherry Gate and close to the parade ground He was marched from the Jail in Durbar in escort of the 2nd Goorkhas at 7 A M The ground was kept by 100 Rifles of the Native regiment The prisoner appeared quite unconcerned and indifferent

Cairo, 26th May—Sir Evelyn Baring, in his Annual Report on Egypt to the Imperial Government, believes that only a series of untoward events is now able to endanger the solvency of the country It is possible, he says, within a few years to further reduce the population from taxation, but the general prosperity of Egypt also depends upon upholding the existing political regime, and he cannot recommend the evacuation of the country by the British

Paris, 26th May—A counter-Memorial, drawn up by the Khedive's foreign officials, is now in the hands of one of the officials here, and official pressure is being used to make the petition sign it Clerks and others directly under Egypt are not only compelled to sign but are being used as tools for obtaining signatures from others

Simla, 28th May—Tekchand Singh, who was captured the Sonapati states that much fighting struggle took place between Kumal Sub Kadar Singh of the Punjab Regiment and Anu Singh, of the Garo Hills Frontier Police These two had tracked the Sonapati to a small village and whilst the Sonapati was fast asleep Kumal Sub Kadar Singh sent information to the Military authorities the Sonapati saw them He ran down by bolted, and was overtaken by the Sub Kadar Singh after a struggle Both men fell together the Sonapati fighting hard Bugles blown on the arrival of Anu Singh, and assisted with all speed to the Fort at Manipur, six miles off

Calcutta 28th May—The Sham Bazar rioters were yesterday again brought up before the Magistrate of 24 Pergunnahs The Police were examined and the evidence was taken of several independent witnesses, including some respectable natives living in the vicinity of the scene of the riot, and those who saw the row and got mixed up in the crowd Several Bengalee Babus tendered evidence, but in almost every case admitted they did not see much of the fight, having fled in terror. Many locked themselves up in their houses and did not venture out till next day or late at night

Allahabad, 27th May—Kajeo, the murderer of Mr Grimwood, was hanged at Manipur on Monday Besides the Goorkha Guard there were about 200 present After the execution the body of the deceased was taken away by friends to Bishenpore

The trial of the Jubraj is to commence on the 1st June He will have the assistance of a British Officer in his defence

London, 29th May—A telegram received at Lisbon to day from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, states that fighting has taken place between the British and the Portuguese on the banks of the Bembe, in which the Portuguese were worsted

Sir William Harcourt will ask in the *House of Commons to day* what day the Government will name for a debate on the Manipur affair, which Sir William proposes to call attention to the disaster, and to the causes thereof, and will ask for the production of further papers relating thereto

Manipur 28th May—Since the capture of the Sonapati who is here under arrest of any kind Mr Dawes Deputy Commissioner of Kohima, is expected here to-morrow, when the trial of all the prisoners will commence

London, 30th May—The polling in North Bucks for the election of a Member of Parliament in the room of Captain Verney, *who was expelled, has resulted in* the return of Mr Lees, the Gladstonian candidate, who defeated the Conservative candidate, the Honorable Evelyn Hubbard, by a majority of 110

Further papers on the Manipur affair have been published and relate to the proclamation concerning the seizure of the native princes, to Mr Grimwood's views, and to the plans of the late Chief Commissioner, Mr Quinton They also deal with the question of the ammunition of the escort running short

London 27th May—A telegram received here to day from Lord Randolph Churchill, dated from Cape Town, states that the Portuguese soldiers at Delagoa Bay have assaulted and wounded with their bayonets two British subjects Lord Randolph considers that to prove further outrages the immediate occupation of the coast by the British is imperative

Allahabad, 28th May—The Bengal and North West ern Railway Company will declare a dividend of [illegible] per cent for last [illegible] half year The Kumaon Company will [illegible] a dividend of [illegible] per cent The net receipts of the latter are [illegible] per cent on the

paid up capital The working expenses amounted to under 50 per cent of the gross earnings

Calcutta, 29th May—The Sham Bazar rioters are being tried in batches Some of the leading Europeans Counsel and the pick of the native Pleaders appeared for the accused The case was adjourned

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 1 1891

INDIA IN ENGLAND

It is very gratifying to the people of India that so much interest is now taken in it and its people by the British people and Parliament It is not many years since India was little regarded at home Some thought it had better be resigned, as it was not worth the trouble of retaining It might involve the country in war might cost money in other ways in together was a burden Mr Cobden of opinion that the country was of no profit to England He held that if it were given up the trade would be as great, while the responsibility would be reduced to nothing Mr Bright held views somewhat similar, and others were of the same opinion Now, however, the people are be no able to see the value of the land They do not believe it would be well to retire from it, and leave it to work out its own regeneration At the present time questions are continually asked in Parliament on all sorts of subjects, and the press is constantly sending forth its views with regard to the country the Manipur affair has been discussed in every paper in England though many of the views put forward may be very crude, the fact that they appear is a sign of *the increasing interest* that is taken in the affairs of India If any wrong takes place the subject is at once taken up in Parliament, even though *the person wronged may be only a private* individual of no particular standing The doings of the Officials are watched, and any attempt at arbitrariness may at once be *brought forward This must tend to keep* them in the right way, to prevent such waywardness as was only too common not long ago The finances of the country are discussed *with more interest than they were* only a few years back though there is much room for improvement in this respect It may be said that India occupies a good portion of the time of the House, and it may happen that a larger portion will in future be call for It would not be surprising if a Government of India was set apart for the discussion of Indian matters But while it is pleasant to know that India is so much more valued than it was in former times, danger may arise from this watchfulness India may claim too great a share of the time of Parliament All power may be taken from the authorities in the country, and every matter, known or trifling, may have to be decided by the House of Commons The result will be a great loss of time reference will have to be sent from this country and the difficulty of carrying on the rule will be very much increased Matters may be so and those who ought to govern may be nothing more than machines This is not to be desired, and it would not be of benefit to India or her people What we want is that there should be a Council—a real Council—in India, a more than one, to which a portion of the members should be elected This is the view held by the Indian National Congress, and if such institution the members require were formed, it would not be necessary to bring so many petty matters before the House of Commons as is thought to be the case now It is well-known in England that the Councils do not represent the people of India, that they are simply Government institutions, and hence the fact that Parliament takes up everything that is brought before it, however trivial it may be If the authorities *in India only send matters* in the true light, if they were only alive to their own interests they would grant what the Congress has asked for If they do not grant this the British Parliament may usurp all power, and the rulers in India may find it far more difficult to deal with this assembly than with one form in India itself the subject requires the prive considerations of all

WANT OF RAIN

The rain is still unwilling to come down and though it looks at times as if we were likely to have a good down pour, only a few drops come down A little has fallen at Mysore, and in other parts of the province, but not in Bangalore the rough boundaries, and great anxiety is felt in consequence It is found by some that there may be a scarcity this year if not an actual famine We trust such a calamity is far away, but matters look anything but Some say that the weather just now very much resembles that of May 1876, the year when the great famine set in We do not remember what that month was like, and so we are unable to say whether this statement is correct or not It must be confessed that the outlook is not pleasant Unless rain falls soon there will be scarcity, of this there can be no doubt, though it may not be of the worst kind It is necessary therefore, that the Mysore Government should be prepared for any emergency that may arise, should there be scarcity it must be met, and the machinery, so to speak, should be got ready to meet it We have not heard of any steps being taken in view of scarcity, but they ought to be, and at once But *a greater danger threatens the place, more* especially the Civil and Military Station from the want of food and then the want of water The tanks and wells are fast *drying up, the water that is to be used* is anything but of the best kind and it is every day becoming worse Under these circumstances it is only natural there should be anxiety, and not a little We trust rain will soon come down, but unless it does so in a good measure all anxiety will not be removed In any case it is to *be feared the season will be late.* As a sign of what may happen the shop keepers have raised the price of their articles, and we may be sure they will not reduce them *till they see there is not the slightest prospect* of a scarcity

Occasional Notes

The Calcutta Zenana Hospital will get £10,000 from the Lady Dufferin Fund

Prince Scindiaghy, of Pataua, is *to leave shortly for England about the middle* of next month

The Rajah Deswamuthy, a low of the late Rajah Sang Nam Dhadder of Coorg, died at Bonnes on the 2 ult

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Earl of Derby, K G, to be Chancellor of the University of London, in the room of the late Earl Granville

The Czar goes to Germany in August, on a visit to the Emperor William, and will rest to at Sedan Babelsberg, near Potsdam

The Jubraj is said to have had a rough time of it and walks with difficulty He is a sturdy man, and in appearance not unlike a Gorkha

Pir Mahrajah Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K C S I, has promised Rs 1,000 towards the proposed translation of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* into Bengali

Sentences not involving death penalty or the Manipur offenders will be confirmed by General Collett All the death sentences passed await confirmation by H E the Governor General in Council

It is satisfactory in some respects that the cause of dissension which led to the late riot at Sham Bazar, Calcutta, has been removed The land over which the contention arose has been purchased by a Mahomedan gentleman for Rs 4,000

The late Rance Bora Anuje of Coorg, who died on the 22 ult at Bonnes, had been a political detenue in Bonnes for *many years, but was released from surveillance* on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee

The Nizam has been pleased to confer the coveted distinction of *nishat* on a Hindu temple at Warangal and to make a grant of Rs 50 per mensem for its maintenance This brings in the greatest satisfaction to the large Hindu population of the place

A recent Commission report from Windwish *to say that large numbers of cattle have* been taken to the banks of the Pulicat river, in the Chingleput Talak, and some to the Tindivanam taluk, in South Arcot The Collector has been ordered to consider and report on the advisability of throwing open portions of the forest reserves for pasture

Information has been received that Mr Gaul, the Traffic Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway, who will have to on 12 months furlough in December last, has resigned his appointment and accepted another on a railway in the Argentine Republic It is not known who will be appointed in his place, but it is presumed that the gentleman who is now officiating as Traffic Manager will be confirmed in the appointment

The Indian Salt Revenue for the year 1890-91 was Rs 7,99,11,000, being the highest obtained during the past four years which the revenue stood at Rs 6,37,16,000 in 1887-88 Rs 7,38,82,000 in 1888-89 and Rs 7,91,06,000 in 1889-90 According to Presidencies and Provinces Bengal contributed in 1890-91, Rs 2,14,00,000, Northern India Rs 1,80,02,000 Madras Rs 1,98,03,000 Bombay Rs 1,13,00,000 Burma Rs 15,88,000

The *Times of India* writes of the Manipur disaster—"With more information they might have held our judgment of the affair with more discretion they might have retreated into the open and taken up a position in the hills overlooking the town and await Lieutenant Grant's forces An earthquake in fact made the former impossible and assumed the latter alternative a thing that, and the only wise course of the wisest, because the most easily workable, had

The results of the recent census of Cape are as follows—European, 1 Whites 377,000, Aborigines Bastards 848,000, all other colored races, 291,000, total 1,524,000 The population in 1875, according to the census of that year, was 720,000 exclusive of the Transkei District the population of which in 1871 was 157,000 and which now numbers 10,000 Europeans and 170,000 natives Thus an increase in twenty years in the population of the Colony of 804,000

Says the *Hope*—In a telegram recently addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, attempting to defend the former's action with the Manipur affair, it was stated that the charge arose from a misconception of the position of Manipur as a State It was as much assumed, if not distinctly declared, that Manipur was a feudatory and not an independent State Naturally enough the Government of India has been taken to task by almost journalists for thus trying to shuffle out of the dilemma caused by its bungling policy by resorting to a false excuse—for a false sense it best is All facts and records connected with the history of Manipur from the time of the first Burmese war show that Manipur has been always treated by the British Government as practically and in fact an independent State as Nepal or Afghanistan The Government Gazetteer supports the same view In that work we read that "in 1826 peace was concluded with Burmah, and Manipur was declared independent" This statement is sufficient enough Had Manipur been a feudatory State, in the sense that Baroda is, the Government of India could not have continued passive either when Kirty Chandra Sing usurped the rule of the State or when his son Soora Chander Sing, more recently was driven into exile The only justification of the inaction of the Government of India after the rebellion of September last year, was that it could not assume the right of directly interfering in the internal affairs of Manipur, and it would have been better as well as more honest if it had not broken that policy of non interference by arranging the unfortunate mission of Mr Quintan

Says the *Hope*—Comments of different kinds are being made on the conduct of the police in quelling the riot The general tendency is to praise the promptitude and pluck of the police, and particularly of their chief officers, but there is the spirit of finding fault The native people who are of opinion that if the police instead of taking up in themselves the duty of disperging the riot, had left the very beginning called in the aid of the military, there would have been no loss of life and blood shed This opinion however strikes us as very much like being wise after the event The prospect of actual and fight with the authorities of death, for reasons not yet well known, is seldom expected *that the Police generally considered themselves* bound to do but the chief at trying to lodge the Mahomedan leaders from their post in fact by parlying and in by returning blow for blow If that *tactics were taken up quickly as they ought* Ly, and we do not think that the Police Commissioner of the first city in the Empire Mr Lambert was at all too late in seeking the assistance of the military *If he had* call Infantry in the riot but notwithstanding, those who are blaming the police now would have contributed to that end and sent upon the ill employed by the presence of armed soldiers It is our firm opinion that the police recently what was demanded by the circumstances, being neither too rash nor too dilatory Considering the determined attitude of the rioters it is difficult to suppose that anything will have prevented a fight, and we have to congratulate the city that it has escaped with a comparatively small bill of damage to life and property As to the conduct of the Police Commissioner we have the most unimpeachable testimony from respectable gentlemen of the highest rank that it was considered to be plucky We understand that after the riot was over Mr Lambert, but to be wise, went for a loot to do, warning the residents of the neighbourhood to keep their lives barred, as he said that in the then state of excitement a blind people might not be able to do all that was necessary for their protection against violence

Local and Provincial

Sunnagar—During the past few days good rains are reported from Sunnagar, averaging nearly inches.—S

Volunteer Sports—These were very very successful sports by the Volunteers last Saturday evening, in the Parade ground, *in front of the Armoury* Every thing went off well

Coronation Office—Last Saturday being the 1st Saturday of the month as well as being celebrated as the Queen's birthday all public offices and courts were closed, and there was a general holiday

The Public Health—This, we are sorry to say is anything but good Fever prevails in many parts of the place, and small pox is to be found in other parts It is believed the weather has much to do with the sickness prevailing

The Gaekwar of Baroda—His Highness, the Gaekwar of Baroda, came in yesterday morning accompanied by Sir Harry Prendergast the British Resident in Mysore His Highness was driven to the Palace at the back of the Railway Station, and will leave to day for Mysore

The Queen's Birthday—The birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress was celebrated on Saturday last The troops in garrison paraded at half past seven in the morning, when they marched past and a salute of thirty one guns was fired by artillery on the parade ground Three Cheers were then given for her Majesty, and the parade came to a close

EDUCATIONAL.—It is reported that all the sub Deputy Inspectors of high schools will be retired by 31st August next, and that from 1st September two additional Deputy Inspectors will be appointed for the last in schools. Further three Deputy Inspector will be nominated for each of the eight districts of the province.—S

A GANG OF THIEVES is reported to have crossed the frontier into Mysore from the Gooty side. These gentry are said to be paying attention to the good people of Gubbi and Arsikere. The police of the district, on the other hand, are reported to be politely attentive to the rogues, and to have safely and comfortably lodged a few of them at Tumkur.—S

AFFECTED PERSONS IN THE NELLORE DISTRICT.—The Collector of Nellore has submitted to the Board of Revenue, a provisional list of works for Fur Undues and two Zamindari Divisions in his District, the estimated cost of which is fixed at Rs 1,33,213, and which will afford work for 5,250 people for three months, at an average monthly wage of Rs 5 per adult labourer.

SEVERE FLOODS.—For the week ending 23rd May.—Rainfall gauges in Tanjore, Nilgiris and Malabar, further in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and parts of Salem, Cuddapah and Vizagapatam and in Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah and Anantapur. Slight in morning days in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices slightly fallen in Tanjore and improving in Godavari, Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Cuddapah, nearly stationary in other districts. Number of coolies employed on works on last day of week—Ferozepore 12,000 in Cuddapah, 1,400 in Kistna, 2,800 in Vizagapatam, 1,700 in Kilsheitz mainly, in Tinnevelly 927 in Coimbatore 400. Number of sick men 203, and 1,427 women and 72 children, in Cuddapah 1,000 in Kistna, 72 in Madura. Women and 59 children in Vizagapatam and 158, including 85 women and 30 children in Kilsheitz and in North Arcot.

GENERAL SUMMARY

SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER.—Proceedings relative to drinking water in Sirkarugur, in the Nandial taluq of the Sirur District and the suffering of the people being, the Pahal Board has sanctioned Rs 50 for the immediate opening of a water shed to distribute drinking water to poor people.

A SOWCAR ROBBED.—Yesterday afternoon, a sowcar, Kali Chand, residing in Chooley, was robbed of his cash box out of his day's business, but before commencing work went to worship. He came back and found the box missing. The matter has been reported to the police but no clue has yet been found to the thief.

RAIN IN PONDICHERRY.—A correspondent writes—"Some heavy showers of rainfall in Pondicherry and the neighbourhood on Friday last which continued up to Saturday afternoon. The fall was sufficient to fill the streets of the town and wash the terribly dusty roads, and also to give a small supply of water to the tanks and water channels, besides refreshing vegetation and affording the parched ground. After the long and intense heat showers of last week were very acceptable.

THE CENSUS.—The last Census Return of the Nizam's Dominions, exclusive of the Berars, shows that the grand total for his Highness' dominions is at present 11,132,828, of which 5,761,532 are males and 5,571,296 females. According to the Census taken in February 1881, the total population was then 9,845,094, showing an increase during the decennial period of no less than 1,287,734 inhabitants, so that the percentage of increase throughout India has been more than mentioned in Hyderabad. From the same return we find that the capital with its suburbs, including Chaddarghaut, contains 297,800 inhabitants, whereas in 1881 the population was only 192,550, or an increase of no less than 105,250 in ten years. The total Mahomedan population of the Dominions, including that of the capital, is slightly over one million, or about 11 per cent of the total number of inhabitants.—I

TERRIBLE BOAT ACCIDENT.—Last evening about six o'clock a terrible boat accident occurred at Barrackpore while a wedding party on the river opposite Panchanagar Ghat, resulting in great loss of life. It appears that there is a custom here among Hindus, when the bride is going to the bridegroom's house, for them to go and worship the Ganges. In accordance with this custom a bridal party of Ahirs, consisting mostly of women and children, had put off in a badgerow. The boat had scarcely left the shore when it struck and the bottom gave way and it sank at once. A small dingh which went immediately to the rescue was also swamped by the struggling unfortunates. Every help was rendered by the occupants of the neighbouring boats and thirty one persons were saved. It is not known how many lives were lost, but up to last night nine bodies were recovered. The infanticide bride was among the drowned, but the bridegroom was saved, and of their relations no less than ten met with a watery grave. A most affecting sight was that of a young mother who had an infant in her arms and who, when her body was recovered, was still clasping the babe to her breast.—I

INTERNAL POLICY OF THE COUNTRY.—The Age of Consent agitation has led to an useful warning at least in the Calcutta Weekly Bank and Stock Gazette of the dangers of taking such premature steps. The capital of a company will be fifty lakhs to be raised in lakh of shares, the value of each share being Rs 100 guaranteed of each share being paid, that eighty thousand rupees being already promised. The following is a list of some of the principal subscribers to the guarantee fund—

Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji	Rs 5,000
Babu Rash Behary Mukerji	„ 10,000
Babu Sashi Shekhareswar Roy, Lahiripur	„ 5,000
Babu Monohur Mukerji	„ 5,000
Babu Jogendra Nath Bose	„ 5,000
Babu Raja Kristo Mukerji	„ 3,000
Babu Hari Har Mukerji	„ 3,000
Babu Jugo Bandhu Bose	„ 2,500
Babu Nilambar Mukerji	„ 2,500
Babu Sarosh Chunder Mukerji	„ 2,500
Babu Nundo Nath Bose	„ 2,500
Babu Kunj Lal Khan	„ 2,500
Proprietors of the Bangabasi	„ 2,000
Babu Rama Nath Ghose	„ 2,000
Babu Krishnoo Mukerji	„ 2,000
Sri Ram Sah Chunder Mitter	„ 2,000
Jogi Bhushan Gomda Vidyasagar	„ 1,000
Babu Akhoy Gopal Sirkar	„ 1,000
Babu Gopal Chunder Chunder	„ 1,000
Babu Amar Kumar Mitter	„ 1,000
Babu Lal Chandra Nath Bose	„ 1,000
Babu Chara Chunder Mullick	„ 1,000
Babu Bhuddi Mukerji	„ 1,000
Babu Dwarka Charan Bakhit	„ 1,000
Babu Gopi Kanta Banerji	„ 1,000
Babu Bhawani Nath Sen	„ 1,000

The movement seems to have been taken up right earnest. On one side four similar movements are talked of. But we are afraid nothing practical will come out of it. Our experience is that if a man is determined to see only religious articles, he will be much more interested really with regard to cloth of various kinds. Of course some things we shall have to look foreign countries for supply, but the number of such things can be very much minimised. The Bombay Industrial Museum is doing useful service in this connection, mainly by bringing together indigenous articles produced in the various provinces of India. So that we have a large collection and at the same time varied. Here is a tale to chew from.—*Indu Prakasha*

CITIES

THE FAST COST RAILWAY

Extract from a pamphlet published the following Note. The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, *dated 16th April 1891*—

The Engineer-in-Chief has estimated amounts to Rs 1,08,54,773, for the East Coast Railway having a length of Rs 91,79. Provision is made for a ferry at the *Godavari at a cost of Rs $11,00,000. The* line diverges opposite the house signal of the present Bezwada station on the Bezwada extension of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway and terminates at Nunaja, slipway the right bank of the Mahanadi River about 5 miles above Cuttack. The whole length including from lines of 9 1 and 7 24 miles from Sunkkoi to Cocanada and from Gopalpur to Vizagapatam, respectively, is 504½ miles. The maximum angle of curvature is 6 (out of the town of Vizagapatam) and the ruling gradient is 67 per cent of which grade there are 97¾ miles. The proportion of curves and gradient to the total length of line is 10 8 and 66 3 per cent, respectively. The waterway provided averages 57 7 linear feet per mile and the average height of bank is 7 3 feet. For construction purposes the line has been divided into eight divisions, seven being in the Madras and one in the Bengal Presidency. The original alignment has since been resurveyed from a point 56 miles distant from Bezwada, to Pithapuram, 120 miles, with a view of better serving the canals in the Godavari delta. The new alignment will add 11 12 miles to the length of the railway and will increase its cost by about 11 lakhs. There are [illegible] consultation of the Madras government.

The estimates and plans have not been prepared in accordance with the instructions embodied in the rules forwarded with Director General of Railways' Circular No 2 1 dated 12th April 1890 but it is understood from a recent decision by the Engineer-in-Chief that the rules of the project were approved by the Government of India on the occasion of his deputation to Simla. The estimates have consequently not been further delayed by referring them to the Engineer-in-Chief for revision, but are sent on as received.

AGITATION IN TRAVANCORE

The *Madras Standard*—Agitation seems to be the order of the day in Travancore. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Madras Government, or rather of Lord Connemara's Government, to keep matters quiet, the whole country is alive with excitement and party feeling runs at high tension. The party who advocate "Travancore for the Travancoreans" are now sanguine of success and the quiet, law abiding Nayar has been worked into a state bordering on mutiny. It has been arranged that the leaders of this movement will hold a number of Public Meetings in *furtherance of the programme* "Travancore for the Travancoreans." It is not expected that success will be achieved at once, but by persistence and perseverance there can be but little doubt that success must crown the efforts of the gentlemen who are at present working on behalf of the children of the soil.

Mr. Rama Rao, the Dewan, has been invited by the Maharajah to receive a Deputation from the popular party and to discuss matters with them, but Mr Rama Rao is known to be hostile to the Natives of Travancore. Another himself, he has but little sympathy for the sons of the soil, and, rightly enough, he has acquired the reputation of being inimical to their aspirations. Were the Dewan a man of ability, such policy would be a matter of conviction, but it is a matter for regret that a man of the calibre of an extremely perfect scholar like his Highness should be so hoodwinked by Rajah Rao.

not obtain what he requires without the help of the Durbar is ordered "to request *the Darbar to appoint dealers from whom the* articles required can be procured for proper payment" The system of receiving supplies has grown into such a scandal that the Government of Bombay has been constrained to pass orders on even trifles which the high placed officers of Government can well be expected to eschew of their own accord 'It is understood' adds His Excellency the Governor in Council "that grass or fodder or free supplies for the table of officers staying in State bungalows, for however short a time, are absolutely and expressly prohibited The Government thinks that every Political officer who is on tour is bound to supply himself with all that he requires" Descending further down to the use of conveyances "the use of any Darbar carriage will be restricted to the rarest occasions and to the *poorest of the poor* 'As regards State bungalows, officers will, under no circumstances be allowed to live" in them 'at the cost of the Darbar for their supplies" These orders apply not only to the officers but also to their subordinates And in most cases it is the subordinates that come in for a good share of the presents and cause some inconvenience to the Durbars Consequently it has been wisely ruled that 'the Subordinates of Political Agents are forbidden to receive free quarters" 'All orders that apply to Political officers are now declared to have equal application to their subordinates' The Resolution of the Government concludes thus —'What is required is to secure as far as possible the independence of British officers and their subordinates, and, therefore, every Political Agent must personally be held responsible that the spirit of these orders is duly observed Government are confident that the rulers of native States will not regard the enforcement of these orders as any act of discourtesy, but rather will consider it an act of necessary courtesy to Government to assist it in the execution of its declared policy, which is merely devised in the interests of the native States themselves" The above Regulations for the conduct of Political officers and their subordinates are unexceptionable, and if they and the Native States heartily co-operate with the Government in giving effect to them, the official atmosphere will be greatly purified The Government of Bombay has, with commendable earnestness, set a high standard of official purity, and we hope every attempt will be made by the officers concerned to reach this standard *the Government* may well extend the same to District Collectors and other executive officers It is a mistake to suppose that only in Native States are such costly practices indulged in And we recommend to the consideration of the *Governments of Bengal and Madras* the desirability of circulating the Resolution of the Bombay Government to their subordinates for their information and guidance

THE MANIPUR QUESTION IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Friday, May 1st 1891—The Marquess of Ripon Seeing my noble friend the Secretary for India in his place, I am anxious to ask a question of which he has received private notice I desire to know whether he can inform the House if there is any foundation for the statements appearing in some of the newspapers that it was intended to summon the Maharajas of Manipur and other native princes to a durbar at Manipur, and at the durbar, or afterwards, to arrest them If such a statement correctly represents the facts, I should like to know if the proceeding had the authority of the Government of India I need not point out the important bearing of the question, but I must express my feeling that it seems to me incredible, from my acquaintance with Mr Quinton's character, that he should have had any hand in such a proceeding

Viscount Cross In answer to the question of the noble Marquess, I have only to state that my information does not lead me to believe that the Government of India ever *contemplated that the Sooprdt would be* summoned to a durbar for the purpose of being arrested, and if that was done I shall be very much surprised As to the actual facts it is quite impossible for me at this moment to make any statement, because the Viceroy has not yet had an opportunity of obtaining all the information necessary In the meantime I do not think it would be right to lay papers in an incomplete state before the House, but I am expecting further despatches, and as soon as the papers are complete they will be presented to Parliament

Mr Cremer asked the under Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to letters from Mr Grimwood and Lieutenant Albert Wood concerning the way in which the massacre at Manipur commenced, if he could inform the House whether the statement in regard to the attempt to capture the Jubraj was true, and whether the Agent was authorised, and, if so, by whom, to capture the Jubraj, and the reasons which prompted such attempt

Mr D Crawford asked if the right hon gentleman would state whether he would lay on the table the instructions to Mr Quinton

Sir J Gorst The attention of the Secretary of State was called to the statement in the newspapers, but the information in his possession does not lead him to believe that the *Government of India contemplated that the* Sooprdt should be invited to a durbar with the intention of arresting him My noble friend informs me that he would be very much surprised if they had done so Papers on the matter will be presented to Parliament as soon as the information is more complete than it is at present

Mr Cremer Will the right hon gentleman state whether an attempt was made by the Agent to capture the Jubraj, and if so, upon whose authority was that attempt made?

Sir J Gorst I think the hon. member must see that it is impossible for my noble friend at present, and possibly never, to answer that question, because all the officers in this matter have been unfortunately killed, and any official records have probably also been destroyed Certainly at the present moment there is no information in his possession which would enable him to answer the question of the hon member We have been informed by telegraph that despatches are on their way and will arrive probably on Monday next Papers will, I have no doubt, be laid on the table, and will contain all the information in possession of the Government

Mr Cremer said he would repeat his question on Thursday

Monday May 4th—Mr Crawford asked the Under Secretary for India whether he would lay upon the table the instructions given to Mr Quinton for the expedition to Manipur.

Sir J Gorst said that the text of the instructions given to Mr Quinton would be laid upon the table as soon as the despatches were *printed*.

Mr Bryce asked the Under Secretary for India whether the papers relating to the Manipur expedition which he had promised to present to the House would include not only such instructions as might have been given to Mr Quinton by the Government of India, but all communications which had passed between the India Office here and the Government of India upon this subject

Sir J Gorst said that the communications which had passed between the India Office and the Government of India upon the subject would also be included in the papers presented to Parliament

Tuesday, 5th May—Mr Cremer asked the Under-Secretary for India if he could now state whether an attempt was made, or intended to be made by the Chief Commissioner to capture the Jubraj at Manipur in case he attended the durbar to which he had been invited, and whether such attempt was the cause of the massacre which followed, whether the Chief Commissioner intended the attempt on his own authority, or if he received his authority from the India Government, whether any record had been kept of the exact orders which the Chief Commissioner received, and when the Government would lay before Parliament a complete copy of such orders

Sir J Gorst I am requested by my noble friend the Secretary of State to answer this question as follows —The best answer I can give to the question is to say that I have just laid upon the table of the House all the despatches relating to Manipur, and that they will be printed and circulated as speedily as *possible They despatches by last Mail, which* we have been expecting arrived this afternoon

Mr Cremer Do I understand the right hon gentleman to suggest that he is not in a position to express any opinion or to give any answer to the question upon the *paper?*

Sir J Gorst I can only answer questions in this House as directed by my noble friend the Secretary of State (laughter—and I have given the answer I am directed by him to give

Mr Cremer I beg to give notice that I will repeat the question to morrow and every day until I get a definite answer (laughter)

Thursday May 7—Sir H Havelock Allan asked the Under Secretary of State for India with reference to the recent reports on the Manipur disaster, whether he could inform the House how it came to happen that a very small military expedition, consisting of less than 500 native soldiers, was sent on an enterprise having for its object the dethronement of the ruler of the neighbouring State without apparently any proper military supervision or any *responsible estimate being formed* as to the resistance to be expected and the hostile force to be encountered, the adequacy or otherwise of the very small military force sent, and the provision of a proper reserve of ammunition for the two different descriptions *of rifles employed*, whether the district and station from which this military force started was under the immediate military supervision of any superior military officer, and if so, of whom, and what steps the Government of India proposed to take for insuring proper military control in military matters, so as, if possible, to avert similar disaster to our arms in future

Sir J Gorst In answer to the several paragraphs of the hon member's question I have to say—(1) full reports on the subject have not yet been received, (2) the station is in the Assam district, under the command of Brigadier General Collett, (3) the Secretary of State has not heard of any special steps being taken by the Government of India

THE MANIPUR MURDER

The Mahratta—Except the Jubraj most of the other persons concerned in the murder of the British officers have been apprehended The Jubraj himself has been invited to Manipur or its neighbourhood The Sirdars who had *been travelling about with a bag* have been captured Dhorsing, Sajal Singh, the public executioner, has confessed that he was called away to the Durbar and there killed the unfortunate friends They killed them one by one Meagin and Mhor Mangsen have been tried and sentenced to death, but their execution is postponed pending orders from Simla The Manipur despatches have been published, and we review them without some of them such those concerned with the later stages of development in our Selects Columns The publication of *these papers has given rise to a variety of comments* in the Indian and Indian press The *Times* blames the late Commissioner Quinton for his unwise conduct, it argues that the Indian Government and British officials of any doubt as to the degree of treachery, but says that Mr Quinton's plan for arresting the Sirdars was the most honest and direct and was wanting in that Quixotic and boldness which constitute the British Government's moral strength in India The *Standard* considered the question to be intricate and perplexed, and wisely refrained from any comment or blame But the next day it left aside its reserve and said that public sentiment was wounded by the stratagem used to arrest the Sooprdt and it felt that the Government of India ought to be above suspicion in its dealings with Feudal Princes It following up its comments of the previous day observed that the military conduct of the affair was as inexplicable as the police Other papers support the Government In India the majority of the Anglo Indian press support the Government there being however a few exceptions like the *Statesman* which candidly expressed disapproval of the methods intended to be employed In fact we fail to see how the plan of Mr Quinton could be called other honest wise The Sooprdt was to be called to the Durbar It was expected that in his anxiety to propitiate the British Government he would come right willingly Here the order was to be read out to him and he was to be captured there and then This is simply treachery We cannot conceive how it can be looked upon as anything else Those who characterise Shivaji as treacherous for killing Afzal Khan at a special conference of truce seem to think by having a want of logical reality Then, again another incompatible feature is that the Government should after having all well matters to remain in *statu quo* or rather after having sanctioned the expulsion of the Maharajas by his brothers and recognised the usurper, have considered that its prestige was in jeopardy and that it could not allow the religious in the result against the Maharaja to remain unpunished any longer. Had the Government recalled the Resident at the outbreak *of the revolt or expressed its disapproval* of it in any other way, and then sent out an expedition now, it could at least have been said that affairs at Simla moved very slowly But as it is, the conduct of the Government of India is incomprehensible and might well give rise to the *suspicion that there were other* motives at work The whole in fact is a baffling affair and we await with interest the discussion upon it in Parliament in the light of facts disclosed by these despatches

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND DOUCEURS

The Standard—The Government of Bombay has just issued a resolution—his Excellency's serious—that Hindu officers form accepting presents Articles of value as gifts are positively forbidden—and that no public men who enjoy the privilege of serving the Bombay Government, will have to contract themselves with such innocent presents as garlands of flowers, baskets of green plantains, bouquets of more or less tipsy mangoes and similar *disgusting articles—to say nothing of the nth* dozen of liquor bottles Officials of Government are particularly warned that they are not to accept anything as a present from Durbar (or Governments of Native States), and as far back as 1875 the furnishing of residences *at the expense of Durbars was strictly prohibited*

The Bombay Government has to deal with several Native States and has consequently to maintain a fairly strong Political Department, and strengthening of the guidance of *the officers of the Department were necessary* The Madras Government has not dealings with the charge of any Native States, and, if we mistake not, the only State of Pudukottah, the Madras Government has only to keep a college in Trichinopoly and Cochin—and the Political Department of that Presidency barely deserves the name A single Resident, with an Assistant Resident, exercises sole authority over both the above mentioned Native States Even for such a policy, if pushed as the Bombay regulations would not be, mistakes Were such regulations to be strictly enforced with regard to Travancore and Cochin a great deal of misconception which at present exists would be avoided

At present the Travancore Government has to provide a fine Residency building in which the British Representative chooses to reside At Cochin the capital, there is a princely Residency, which Mr Hemingway and the Cochin State specially erected for him Furniture and fittings are provided by the local authorities who also supply most of the necessaries The Assistant Resident is also provided with a fine bungalow Nothing can be more liberal than the Cochin Residency and Travancore Residency grounds are on a limited expense In addition, there is a magnificent Guest House at Quilon with a full Staff Indeed in these two States, and in other parts of the country the Madras Government has to maintain smaller Residencies for the gentlemen who represents the British Government

In Cochin the local authorities have to maintain a fine British Residency with servants and house and presents

Thus with regard to the state of feeling existing in Travancore and Cochin on the subject, our testimony is unanimous, subject to the most part which are constantly heard to this subject from the Natives of the country and opinions are expressed which are anything but complimentary to the British Raj and to its present somewhat indifferent Rajas Native Officers are very hard on the Sirkar contribution pressure to bear on the British Resident by not supplying all his requirements and this causing him occasions no little discomfort

Were the present state of affairs, more especially some of Mr Hemingway's demands on the Sirkar, properly brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, or adequately ventilated in Parliament, orders would, doubtless, soon be despatched dealing with these matters But there will probably be no need to go so far If the matter is temporarily represented to Lord Wenlock may he be induced to gradually curtail the evils of the present system and thus follow the salutary precedent set by the Bombay Government

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Rome, 31st May.—The Marquis di Rudinì has formally informed the Austrian and German Governments of Italy's firm adhesion to the Triple Alliance.

Allahabad, 30th May—Sammoo Singh Colonel, and the Aiyo Parel Major have been sentenced to death by the Court of Enquiry at Manipur, their complicity in the murders of the 24th March having been established.

The trial of the Jubraj begins on Monday. Mr. Davis, Political Officer of the Naga Hills, prosecutes. From further evidence collected regarding the massacre of Mr. Quinton and his companions it appears that both Mr. Grimwood and Mr. Simpson were speared on the steps of the Durbar Hall, the former being killed outright. The survivors were kept two hours in the Hall, and the Tongal General apparently in the first instance and on his own responsibility resolved on their execution. The men to whom the order was given informed Tokendrajit Singh (the Senapati) who was at the time shelling the Residency. He repaired to the Durbar Hall where a consultation took place, after which the executions were carried out The Regent was in the meantime outside the Palace and took no active part in the proceedings. But his intervention would have prevented the massacre.

General Collett is having a small bungalow built at Kodaikol on the site where Colonel Johnstone, when Resident, had a country house. General Collett is empowered to employ such military officers as he may think necessary for the minor administrative posts. They are to be selected from the regiments on the spot.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 8 1891.

THE LATE SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN.

It must have been a shock to all when they heard of the death of the Resident, Sir Oliver St. John, at Quetta. He left this place only a few weeks ago to take up his officiating appointment, and he was then, to all appearance, in perfect health and spirits. He had an attack of influenza a few days ago, and pneumonia intervened with the result that the sufferer was soon carried off We have not yet received full particulars of his illness, but the attack must have been very violent to have ended fatally so soon No one in Bangalore was aware that he was ill, and the news of his death was the first intimation that anything was wrong with him. Sir Oliver St John came to this country early in the year 1857, and held a number of appointments, chiefly on the frontier or in countries bordering on India. He was in Afghanistan during the war with that country, and did good service chiefly in connection with the Intelligence Department, and he afterwards assisted in defining the boundary between the Russian and Afghan dominions. After this he served as Political Agent at several Courts of Native Princes, and came to Mysore in this capacity in January 1889, and which post he held up to the time of his death. Sir Oliver was a very able man, and a good servant of Government. He was energetic, and whatever he took in hand he was determined to carry through. It cannot be said he was popular with any class of the community, and this probably was owing to his training among wild tribes. He was to some extent out of place in an enlightened State like Mysore, and he sometimes tried to treat those he came in contact with as if they were Afghans or Beluchis. Perhaps he might have improved in time, but with all his good qualities, it must be acknowledged he was not a success as a Resident. Now that he is gone we must draw a veil over his faults, and only dwell on his good qualities and of these he had many. He worked hard for the Government, and it did not prove ungrateful to him.

THE GAEKWAR'S VISIT TO MYSORE

THE visit of the Gaekwar of Baroda to Mysore marks an important epoch in its history It may also be said that it forms one also in the history of the Native Princes. Not many years ago it would have been impossible for such an event to have taken place A Prince was born, lived and died within the boundaries of his dominions. He would have thought it derogatory to his dignity had he been asked to visit any one of his standing He did not believe there was anybody of the same standing as himself in the country His power was greater, his dignity was higher than could be found elsewhere. His equal there was none, he was supreme in his own state and he did not care to leave it. His dependents fed his self-importance and gave him to understand that he was better in every way than any other prince that could be found from one end of India to the other. They had an object in keeping him in ignorance, for they could extract more money from such a man than from one who was enlightened. But as time went on the British Government came to the conclusion that education must be imparted to the princes, if for no other reason, to keep them from ruin. Nearly all were fearfully involved in debt, and their creditors exacted any terms they thought proper. It is true that some of these men do not at the present time live within their incomes but this refers more to the less important class of chiefs than those of the first class. When the Government first commenced to educate the princes great opposition was met with But now this is looked upon as a matter of course, and every man of any standing has received an education suited to his position. We may mention the Maharajah of Mysore, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharajahs of Travancore and Vizianagram. The result is that the dominions over which they rule are far better governed than for

merly, and improvements are taking place every day. Some of the states governed by native princes compare well with the land under British Government, and the enlightened princes, we may be sure take notice of every thing happening around them They are willing to make use of any appliance that may be for the good of their people, and hence the rapid progress we see being made in some of the states under their rule The Gaekwar of Baroda and those about him would be sure to learn much from such a visit as they are now paying to Mysore They will now see how matters are managed here what is the difference between the condition of the people in their province and in this His Highness the Gaekwar is very quick in picking up information, and we believe he questions all he comes in contact with, and extract from them all the knowledge he may possess We *told that when he is in his own province* he does not stop in the capital all the year round, but travels about and sees every thing for himself We are *told that no* thing is beneath his notice, that he gains his information from the lowest officials as well as from the highest and that all the servants of Government feel that his eye is upon them Thus there is complete supervision by the head of the State, and all power is not left to the minister as is the case in some other places The enlightenment which the princes have attained must be set down to education, and the travels they make enlarge their minds and keep them from falling into a state of isolation and provincialism in which their predecessors lived We may be sure that the Princes who may succeed those now reigning will be equally enlightened, and there need be no fear of a return to the old order of things But there is a danger to which the princes are liable Several of them have paid long visits to England, and no doubt spent large sums of money there It is to be feared this practice may become too common, and that the princes may look upon England as the right place to visit when they require a change Should this happen their dominions in India would suffer in every way, money which ought to be spent here would be spent elsewhere, and the energy which they should bestow upon their estates would be fittered away in frivolity or worse It might come to pass that the princes would become absentees and would only look upon this land as a place from which to obtain the necessary supplies Such a thing happened in France during the reign of Louis the XIV, *and it might happen again* When this monarch was alive the nobles of France danced attendance about his court and some of them hardly ever visited their estates, and when they did it was only to bring away money to spend in Paris The evil then caused has not been done away with in France up to the present time We do not say that anything of the kind will happen in India, but it might, and therefore it is well to give a warning note But a prince cannot well travel abroad in his own country, for the information he gains is sure to be useful, and he spends his money among those of his own kind, hence we are pleased that his Highness the Gaekwar has paid a visit to this province

Occasional Notes

THREE Afghan Regiments have been sent from Kabul to Parkistan

SIR Stewart Bayley's Memorial Fund at Calcutta now amounts to Rs 47,000

CHOLERA is making ravages in Allahabad the deaths in the district being 200 daily

PATENT that is absolutely water proof has just been invented by a Parisian chemist

A HYDERABAD paper states that the Viceroy intends visiting Hyderabad during next cold season

As a mark of the tendency towards railway development in China, it was announced at Tientsin on the 2nd ultimo that tenders are invited for 8,000 tons of rails

AN American watchmaker has just hit *upon a contrivance by which a couple of* hours before a clock runs down, the words "Please wind me up" will appear at an opening in the dial

RUMOUR is current both in India and *England that Sir Arthur Hobhouse*, ex Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, will shortly, in the place of the present incumbent, be appointed *Legal Adviser of the* Secretary of State for India

A TIGER cub, a boy, aged about six months, has been captured at Bao Ho's Pass, in Yunnan His body is said to be covered with hair, four inches long the hair of his head being four feet long and his nails five inches long He was captured without very much difficulty, and the latest advices represent him as trying to speak

A NEW method, says the *Standard*, of collecting newspaper subscription does has been hit upon by the Proprietor of the *Mysore herald* He wants his subscribers that it is proposed to send out the first issue of the paper in June, per value payable next to defaulting subscribers in the hope that they will have the kindness to pay up their dues then at least We wonder how many papers will find their way back unclaimed

THE Superintendent of Port Blair, in the last Report on the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, says an Andaman convict, Joseph, who had been in India and Burma for two years, went back to his native jungle a couple of years ago He is healthy and strong, gets on very well in the jungle, has been entirely in Andamans, and will, it is hoped, forget the vices which civilization and the outside world have taught him"

A SINGULAR case of a puzzling kind occurred at Plainfield, New Jersey According to a Dalziel's telegram, Frank Gray, a milkman became prostrated at the death of his mother, who was buried on April 26th He that evening he became drowsy and next morning could not be roused He had slept over 90 hours The electric battery does not rouse him, and the physicians are unable to account for his condition He swallows food placed in his mouth, but gives no sign of conscousness.

A *curious case of Chinese superstition* has been reported A case was being tried in the Supreme Court in Penang on the 1st instant, between a Hindoo and a Chinaman, when a crowd outside noticed two Chinamen busily sprinkling some dark powder upon the staircases and steps of the Court House, and that the effect on persons stepping on this powder was to cause them to at once itch violently and to scratch their bodies all over A constable was called, and he arrested one of the Chinamen in the act. The reason for the proceeding given was that the sprinkling of the powder was believed likely to influence the evidence and decision in favour of the Chinese defendant at whose instigation, it is to be presumed, it was done.

Social and Provincial

THE OFFICIATING RESIDENT—Sir Harry Prendergast the officiating Resident is not yet able to move about owing to the accident he met with sometime back, but he is improving It is to be hoped he will soon be all right

THE WEATHER—At last we have had rain It came down nearly every day last week, and the atmosphere is much cooler There is more rain to come down, we fancy The ryots are now busy in their fields

THE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE C AND M STATION—There will be a meeting next Wednesday morning to draw up a memorial to the Supreme Government asking that a water supply scheme may be taken in hand at once It is expected the meeting will be well attended, and we trust much good may be the result It is high time such a scheme was taken in hand

INAM DEPARTMENT—We hear that the Durbar is contemplating to abolish altogether the Inam Department The total cost of this Department from the commencement of the operations up to the end of the last official year was Rs 10,27,000 10 2 and the total addition to the revenue during the same period amounted to Rs 8,07,320—9—6 or 81 0 percent of the total cost

ALLEGED ABSENCE OF INFLUENZA IN BANGALORE—We are sorry to hear that this disease which almost caused a panic in Bangalore last year in April has made its unwelcome visit this year also There are a few cases in Richmond Town and St John's Hill Mr Lazar Advocate, is laid up with the influenza, and was unable to attend business in the Courts this day The cases of his clients had therefore to be postponed to another day

THE GAEKWAR—The Gaekwar of Baroda returned to Bangalore by special train from Mysore at twelve o'clock on Friday, and left the same evening by another special to Mettupolayam *en route* to Ootacamund It was first intended that His Highness should go by road from the capital to Ooty but on account of the rain this plan was changed, and he proceeded by rail During his short stay he made several visits in the place The visit was private

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS—We congratulate Mr P P Krishna Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Dewan's office, on his appointment as Sub Judge Mr Krishna Rao has excellent legal talents, and as Registrar of the Resident's office he made his mark The duties of the Dewan's office were not very suitable for the display of his talents, and in his new appointment he should shine Mr Ananthaswamy Rao, was Under Secretary to the Dewan, will do very well too Both these officers were Registrars of the Resident's Court

NATIVE COMPOSITORS IN SINGAPORE—There being a scarcity of Native compositors in the Straits Settlements, a requisition was made to Bangalore for some hand Accordingly Mr H Taylor of the Comptroller's Office, engaged the services of seven men at a salary of eight annas per mensem, for the *Singapore Free Press* binding them down under a stamped agreement to service for a period of three years Each compositor was given an advance Pay men applied before Mr Abdul Rahman, the Sub Magistrate this day, and after making the said declaration before him, their respective agreements were countersigned by the Magistrate These compositors leave Bangalore to-morrow night by train for Nagapattam, where they embark on the steamer *Mandalay* for their new destination

AN OFFER—We have been asked to publish the following—"A gentleman has offered to pay scholarships of Rs 2 each, to begin with, and to increase it to Rs 5 after two years, good progress (further increase depending upon further satisfactory progress) to the unfortunate Brahmin girl widows (under 20 years of age) belonging to respectable orthodox families in the Province of Mysore, whose parents or guardians would undertake to teach them any of the following languages, Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil, Sanscrit or English, or any two of them The person teaching should either be father, grandfather, uncle, or brother Applications to be made through Pandit S Kuppana Iyengar, Head Master, Sanscrit School, Malakote"

SERVICES OF SIR OLIVER ST JOHN

SIR Oliver St. John joined the service on the 12th December, 1856, and arrived in India on the 13th February, 1857, as second Lieutenant, Bengal Engineers In 1859, he was in Engineer in the P W D of the N W P and Oudh In 1863, we find him Superintendent of the Persian Telegraph, and in 1867 Director, Field Telegraph and Army Signalling Department, Abyssinian Field Force From September 1868 to September 1871 he was on deputation to examine and report on military telegraphs in France, Prussia, and Russia In October 1871 he was employed as Boundary Commissioner, Persia Kolat frontier, and when on furlough in 1873 74 the India Office employed him in compiling a map of Persia In 187 Sir Oliver was appointed as Principal of the Mayo College and from 1878 79 he was on special duty with the Agent and Governor General in Baluchistan, and up to 31st March 1880 he was on political duty in Baluchistan. From January 1881 to 6th April 1881 he was on special duty in Cashmere, and on the 11th April 1881, he was appointed Resident, Hyderabad In 1886 he was the Resident at Quetta In December 1887 he was sent to Baroda as Resident and Agent, *Governor-General* On the 15th January 1889 he was appointed Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg which was his permanent appointment up to date We need not say that both in Mysore and Coorg his premature death will be very much regretted In him the Government of India has lost a trustworthy and experienced political officer

RETURN AND DEPARTURE OF THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA

His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, Her Highness the Maharani Prince Jai Singh Rao, Prince Fatheh Singh Rao Prince Sayajirao, and the two young Princesses who were the guests of *His Highness the Maharajah* of Mysore and his royal household at the Capital for five days, left Mysore for Bangalore yesterday morning at seven by Special Train of the Southern Mahratta Railway, arriving here at half past twelve o'clock in the afternoon His Highness was accompanied by his Nuib Dewan and Mr Soshadri Iyer, the Dewan of Mysore At the City Railway Station he was received by Mr L Ricketts, Inspector General of the Mysore Police, Captain Jones of Madras Light Cavalry, Mr J W Knight, Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, and a large number of Hindu and Mahomedan officials After a brief recreation, the Gaekwar left the railway station for the Mysore Maharajah's palace being escorted by a Squadron of the 2nd Mysore Horse The Maharani, the *young Princes and Princesses followed* afterwards A Special Express train of the Madras Railway left the City Railway Station ten minutes after five in the evening, with a large retinue of male and female servants of the distinguished visitors arriving at the Cantonment Railway Station ten minutes later Here there were in waiting on the platform Lady Prendergast, the Misses Prendergast, Prince Bassappa Ura, the Dewan of Mysore, Capt Jones, Mr Ananthia Rao, Chief Secretary to the Dewan, Mr L Ricketts, Mr. Doraswamy Iyer, Private Secretary to the Dewan, Mr Syed Nussoroodin, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, Mr Mahomed Ali, retired Deputy Commissioner, Mr. S Hanuja Row, Registrar, Mysore Chief Court, Mr J W Knight Mr Puttana Chetty, Vice President, City Municipality, *Mr C J Hindle, Superintendent, Railway* Police Mr L Macdonnell, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr A M Marigundaya Mudaliar His Highness and his royal household arrived at the station at half past five, being escorted by the Mysore Horse At the portico of the railway station he was met by Sir Harry Prendergast, the officiating Resident in Mysore, who was seated in his carriage and prevented from alighting, not having yet recovered from the late accident to his leg. The Gaekwar conversed with Sir Harry for nearly eight minutes and very feelingly enquired of the state of his health and sincerely wished that our officiating Resident would soon be himself again. His

Highness then got into the special which stopped out of the station at 5 10 though it was timed to leave at half past five—for Mettupolium The arrival and departure of His Highness were private, there being no military demonstration or salutes fired on the occasion, it being observed as a day of mourning, on account of the demise of Sir Oliver St John, our late British Resident We hear that out of respect to the memory of the late Sir Oliver St John, the Gaekwar has expressly desired that the usual honors due to his rank should be dispensed with The special was timed to arrive in Mettupolium at 8 30 this morning, from whence the royal visitor is proceed to Ootacamund, where, it is said, they will stay for about a month, and then return to the Baroda State—E M.

General Summary

DIWAN BAHADUR RAGHUNATHA RAO Principal of the Training College died of cholera on the 29th last at Ahmedabad having just returned from Parbunder The cause of education and religion sustain a loss a strong supporter in the deceased C

A NOTED HERBALIST Within the last few days the new Chief Police Magistrate of Poona, Mr L Coles shot no fewer than five tigers in the jungles at the village of Parbati the Bungalow Cantonment Among the tigers shot there were large tigresses which did come to the rescue of the inhabitants of a great many years still go around Poona It has not yet been decided that stuffed tigers be the

A REMARKABLE RESCUE Recently a religious mendicant in Lucknow Bombay, in the Ava District, fell down a well of 60 feet depth, and lay there in a bed of bitter cassia and other herbs, by which he was kept from the effects of the fight caused, in which the Mahrattas lost first got the battle of the Sepoys but the Hindus having in a rebellion rose up to the change and was all but hurt, who are proved to have reached Lucknow in perfect health with charms which they used with fatal effect against the Hindu kitchen one and wounding several

A FATAL OFFENCE IN VIZAGAPATAM—Intelligence has been received by Government of a serious outbreak at Kotturchinpatchi, in the Vizagapatam District which took place last week It appears that the Tahsildar of the station has been hooted and ran to the ground, and the police constables have been killed The District Magistrate and Commissioner Chrystie, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, have proceeded to the scene of the disturbance which is believed was the result of the feuding between the Pulias and the Sattas of Gutlaba neighbouring hill tribes Further particulars have not been received within the last few days but communication between Vizagapatam and the hill talukas is slow *Hindu*

THE TRAVANCORE MEMORIAL—Our Travancore correspondent writes the following under date 'Trivandrum—A public meeting in connection with the Travancore Memorial was held here to day, in the presidency of the Right Reverend Mar Athanasius Metropolitan Cochin protestant, and the Syrian sections of Syrian community and Nairs and Nambudris were represented Resolutions were passed requesting the Maharajah to be pleased to direct that the public balance be maintained as between several classes of his Highness's subjects in the Revenue of State appointments and appointing representative committee of community of members of Legislature and local committee for collecting subscriptions The Hall was overcrowded and all passages were completely block d up for two hours The meeting concluded with three cheers for the Maharajah Great enthusiasm prevailed

A SUPERIOR DRINKING WELL—The *Times of India* has been shown a new safety device for wells, which is calculated to prevent accidents which are now of such frequent occurrence The invention should recommend itself to Municipalities and Local Boards The invention consists in fitting a structure of netting at a short distance below the surface of the water forming a false bottom, which will arrest anybody falling into it, and will not interfere with the drawing of water by means of buckets The netting, made of any suitable material, is stretched upon a hoop or angle iron by hooks into the wall To two hoops are attached three or more closed cylindrical flasks, which are attached to the framing of the netting to the required depth below the surface of the water In large wells a circular platform or ring may be used to support the middle of the net The net with its hoops is an independent structure resting in the water, and rising and falling with the alternation of level of the water in the well

A USEFUL INVENTION—Mr N D Kamani, engineer in the Jubilee Mills, and Mr M J Maja have got out a patent for an invention, which should be much prized by owners of mills factories, and godowns They have invented a lantern with an automatic extinguisher The object of the invention is to provide a simple but certain device whereby the flame shall be automatically extinguished, immediately on the lantern slipping from the hands of the person holding it Cases have occurred in which, though not at night gone, the lantern happens to fall from its hanging place from a person's hand, and if there is cotton or other inflammable material at the place, there is danger of its catching fire Mr Kamani and his associate have guarded against the possibility of a fire breaking out in such a case, because as soon as the lantern loses its upright position the flame is extinguished before the lantern reaches the ground The contrivance is simple as it is ingenious for the purpose for which it is intended It will be very useful in places like factories and warehouses where it is necessary to be lighted in the greatest comfort, and where it is not safe or convenient to be without a lantern or lamp in the vicinity of inflammable substances Altogether the invention is very ingenious and very satisfactory—*Times of India*

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT PARIS—A correspondent writes—On the 24th May a meeting of the inhabitants of Serangam was held at the Grande Mantapam consisting of Graduates Vakils, Vydikas including most which it was resolved to memorialize Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to delay the "Act" most respectfully mind the act in favour of international wives It was stated in the memorial that the Act was contrary to the opinion of the society to the religious feelings and those of all classes in country of the Natives and to the gracious Proclamation of 1858 The Secretary of State was respectfully asked to forward the points by calling for the opinions of local authorities and the opinions of Hindu Princes and Chiefs of Her Majesty's Empire, but unfortunately omitted slight by the promoters of the Bill Nothing relies At stands an appeal to the Hindu Law hope will be the direct through at the whole country It is the duty of every true Hindu subject and well wisher of Bharatha to fight against and agitate for the repeal of the Act and protest completely against despair and desperation The principle of well and federation of the British Nation has been brought into question by a set of a sort of philanthropy and it is feared by many that the further and popularity of the Government of India will suffer from the temporary obstruction caused by the "Age of Consent Act" S S

EXTRACTS.

HOW TO PROCEED IN EFFECTING OUR SOCIAL REFORMS

The *Southern Star*—In a superficial and hasty and shallow thinker the comparatively little progress so far the Hindus at Social Reformation may be very common and old and we must not be surprised if he drops down in cool speculating thought that he has lostnel I dying dying but long and short days in the misor thoughts and unavailable state only. But to one who is a lover of the well and the plan, who is not ignorant of the laws of regular growth and evolution of nations and at times to retard movements in this mind one of overshadowing tendencies and to one who has not neglected a careful and appreciative study of the past and contemporaneous history it will appear quite different. The same slow progress that has stupefied the one will, strange it may be in fuse in the other quite a different kind of feeling and will fill him with encouraging hopes of a bright future though the day when the millennium will be reached may not be within an easily measurable distance We have often indulged ourselves in thinking over this apparently confusing problem and we have invariably come to the conclusion that if our attempts at reforming our social abuses fail, it is simply because the reforms are often initiated at the wrong end No body can feel more earnestly than we do the deplorably backward state of our society, no body can be more keenly alive than we are of the pressing necessity for effecting substantial reforms, and at the same time no body can be better convinced than we are that trying as we now do to effect some reforms, we are utterly misdirecting our energies and undergoing waste of labor As we have observed we do not take any delight in contending that our society is perfect We are the first to admit that if reforms are needed for any society, it is for the Hindu society that they are most needed The necessity for reform being admitted, it behoves us to suggest what in our opinion appears to be the method that ought to be adopted in carrying out these reforms effectively Here at the outset, we may disclaim that the procedure adopted by our zealous and enthusiastic reformers of the present day is ever likely to achieve the end desired. The error consists they are unconsciously adopting is not likely to postpone or lessen the chances of success in this direction The tendency of arousing some of our leading reformers such as the Dowan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao and others of a conscience if they find themselves unable to put all their teachings and preachings into practice We are inclined to think that it is beyond the possibilities of the present day to illustrate the saying 'example is better than precept' in this respect Why is it? and what is it that has rendered practical illustration impossible? The reason is not hard to seek The reformers have set before themselves a very noble and high ideal of advancement indeed but the weakness consists in that their wanting ill advised of course to achieve the ideal all at once without going through the necessary intermediate stages This case is the case of a Dwarf who is most earnestly anxious to climb up in one stretch to the top of a tall and gigantic tree whose covering bark is extremely thorny To state the case more plainly, one of the most important reforms which our social emancipators want to effect is the Re marriage of Hindu widows Now we have to put to ourselves the following question Is this a very simple affair? and can it be accomplished easily? What ever fond and inexperience Optimists may say with reference to the questions, our answer is distinctly in the negative The question of widow marriage comes last in a graded set of reforms necessary for the liberation of the Hindu community from its social thraldom And to any man of strong common sense it must plainly occur that inter marriage precedes Remarriage and hence what substantial gain will arise by attempting to popularise Remarriage when even the comparatively easier step 'inter marriage' is yet to be got to While remarriage may be said to possess the serious disadvantage of a social blance though it has of Religious authority also in its favour, the prime ling step of inter marriage possess a emphatically none of that sort and if the obstacles put in its way and objections raised against it, are unsatisfactorily accounted with some alternate motive to some designing hand in comparatively later days Such of our readers is fortunately possess some acquaintance with our ancient Sruti and Smritis will make out that the original classification made for purposes of expediency, of course, of Hindus was into four divisions, only—the Brahmins, Chatriyas Vysias and Sudras The basis of the classification was the profession or avocation which each class was intended to follow Now it may perhaps be contended with some show of reasoning, more plausible than real, that the necessities and circumstances attending on a particular line of life are apt to create peculiar fancies, tastes and habits which may not be well cherished by individuals that have taken to another walk of life and hence it may not be expedient and advisable to ask two such different classes of people to freely intermingle with each other by ties of marriage But there is absolutely no reason why inter marriage should not be made common among all the members of the same sect Now each of these communities and the Brahmins for instance notoriously have subdivided themselves into an abnormally tedious number of subsects and what is worse, such an intricate and unwholesome ramification is wholly non shastraic and based on no principle whatever For instance taking Brahmins they are divided into Vaidikas, Ashtasahasrams &c Here we do not speak disparagingly of course of their divisions from the stand point of the languages they speak, viz, Tamil, Telugu &c, and into Smarthas and Vyshnavites based on the forms of the Deity they worship These two classifications are based on some rational principle no doubt, and here we may not perhaps be justified in speaking with equal levity about these bases of classification, though we do not say that this constitutes reason enough for prohibiting inter marriage Now taking that non-shastric and unprincipled classification, we are astonished to see, how wonderfully pernicious custom has worked in giving it all the validity and currency which it is the undoubted privilege of pure and unalloyed truth to enjoy.

"The devil finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do"

Such evidently has been the case in having introduced a classification like this which is doing incalculable injury to social well being and which has set it nought all attempts at ameliorating a degraded and degenerate people What earthly use there is, we are quite at a loss to see, in having effected such a meaningless division which have much limited the extent of each section, and as one section will have nothing to do with another, the chances in marriage, the special benefits of whose extension are very well known, is much circumscribed with the inevitable result that among the class of falsely orthodox Brahmins there are very few matches which are not either unequal or unseemly and This is an alarming evil and it should not be remedied as soon as possible the canker in our own breast will eat away the very vitals of our society and regeneration will become next to impossible. In these circumstances the remedy we would fain suggest for the guidance of these faithful but well meaning social reformers is, "strive to effect inter marriage first among the various Brahmin subjects" This is the easiest step to take And the chances of success in it are much greater Already some of these seers have shown signs of life and consciousness of this mischievous evil and are beginning to scale the abuse gradually. Thus long, the next step will be to make the inter marriage common among all the Tamil speaking Hindus as a whole. Then proceed slowly to assimilate Telugu with Tamil and so on If our man to reformers should proceed with this caution and moderation, then much of the opposition will disappear by and by and become a thing of the past, the people will get themselves accomodated to the reforms unconsciously as it were, and the cause of the reforms will succeed eventually without a hitch or higgle

MR. SCHWANN'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH LORD CROSS.

The *India Pratash*—Sir John Gorst during a late debate in Parliament observed—In the year 1827 *strongly* by the *strongest despotism*, in the regulation of 1827 was one of those powers which have been put into the hands of the Government of India, and which if the Government was to be arbitrary and despotic *must be exercised from time to time*". Mr Schwann called the attention of Lord Cross to these words and asked him if he is of opinion they conveyed a correct description of the Government of India Mr Schwann

THE

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Coorg Forest Department.

NOTICE

Dated 22nd May 1891.

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Honey, &c	30	11 100 "
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Prime 10 per cent of the value of timber purchase should be paid at the time of sale, and the balance within 30 days from the date of sale as laid down in Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 55 Dated 14th December 1889.

J. McKEE,

Deputy Conservator of Forests,

Coorg.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Rome, 7th June.—Several sharp earthquakes have taken place in different parts of Northern Italy, chiefly in the province of Aveiro, where *a number of houses were* thrown down by the violence of the shocks. Several persons were killed, and many injured.

Bombay, 8th June.—As an outcome of the negotiations between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Post Office, the Post Master General has notified that from the 16th instant there will in future be five local deliveries daily, *viz.*, at 8 and 10 A.M., and 1, 4 and 6 P.M., in addition to a special delivery of Overland Mail letters.

Shanghai, 8th June.—A serious anti-European riot has occurred at Wusieh, near Kiukiang, in which a Missionary and the Customs officers were killed by a mob. The ladies and children escaped from the town.

9th June.—Riots have broken out at Woosieh, near Foochow, where the natives have burned the French Church and Orphanage.

Lisbon, 9th June.—The Portuguese Minister of Finance proposes to introduce a bimetallic standard.

A meeting of the Councillors of the Bombay Government, under the presidency of Lord Harris, took place this evening to discuss the recent Rajaba Tower Tragedy. It was decided to appoint a Commission under Colonel Wilson, to make strict enquiries and to find out the real culprit.

London, 10th June.—Tenders for the Indian Sterling loan of £2,600,000 were opened to day, when the total amount offered was found to reach £6,000,000. The tenders at £94 4 6 will receive 93 per cent of the allotment, and above that in full.

Calcutta, 11th June.—The prisoners in the Bowreah Riot Case, before the Judge, disagreeing with the Jury, convicted of rioting were sentenced yesterday as follows:—Gobardhan Das to 3 years rigorous imprisonment, at Rs 25,000 fine; Gopal Das to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine, and in default to nine months' further imprisonment in both cases; Gopal Prasad to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment of which three months' are to be solitary confinement and Rs. 5,000 fine or nine months' further rigorous imprisonment; Lachman Das to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement, and Rs 5,000 fine or nine months in default; Sukhi Jan Das Rameshwar Das 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement and Rs 1,000 fine each, or nine months' further rigorous imprisonment, Ragunath Das to 3 years imprisonment including three months' solitary confinement.

Mr O'Kinshott, Judge of Mirzapore, will probably be Additional Judge to assist in trying the remainder of the rioting cases.

Manipur, 9th June.—At the trial of the Regent to day Angou Ningto gave similar evidence to that at the trial of Tekendrajit, but stated that when Mr Quinton's party came to the Durbar Hall Tekendrajit complained to him that he was first attacked by British troops, his people killed and his property looted. He himself was unwell and unable to attend the Durbars previously and he was distrustful of the British and could only treat on the understanding that the troops laid down their arms. The Regent did not come to the Durbar on the evening of the 24th March, as he had not been warned.

London, 11th June.—News has reached Mozambique that the Chief Gungunhana with 4,000 followers has revolted against Portuguese rule and has declared in favour of the British. Portuguese troops have been sent to quell the revolt.

London, 11th June.—A private telegram received here yesterday reports that an English missionary and a Customs officer at Hangyang in China have been stoned to death by the natives, and the Mission building burned to the ground.

Naples, 11th June—Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption, and constant earthquakes are being felt in the vicinity

Washington, 10th June—The Treasury to day purchased 100,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98 10 to 98 15

Allahabad, 11th June—The report that the Government of India had confirmed the sentence of death on the Longai General is incorrect the papers in the case not having yet reached Simla

London, 12th June,—Advices received from Shanghai to day state that the property of the Catholic and Protestant Missions at Wuchow, on the Poyang Lake, has been destroyed by the natives by the Riots have also broken out at Fakutang, where the troops have joined the rioters

Paris, 12th June—The French China Squadron has been ordered to proceed immediately to the mouth of the river Yangtse

Quilon, 12th June—A meeting in connection with the Travancore Memorial was held in the Mulayah Town Hall this evening and Nilakind Pillai, a non official Member of the Travancore Legislative Council presided The hall, the verandahs, and the *adjoining rooms were crowded* Over 3,000 people were present There were representatives from Karunagapalli, Kartigapalli, Mavelikara, Kottarakara, Thiruvalla, Pathanapuram and Kunnathur It was resolved that the meeting should accord its grateful thanks to the Maharajah for having *commanded* the Dewan to receive a deputation from the Memorialists, and that the meeting hopes that the representations of the deputations will receive favourable consideration at the hands of Government. A Committee of twelve persons was appointed for choosing six representatives

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 15 1891

THE MANIPUR TRIALS

It is to be feared that the trials of those who are said to have taken part in the Manipur tragedies are not very impartial They appear to us to be carried on too fast Very little time is given to the investigation *of each case, and the matter seems to* be rushed through almost without a regard for any kind of decency This is not the proceedings that the Government should be proud of, it is not the way British justice ought to be administered We are aware that a great crime was committed, *officials and others* were brutally slain, and, of course, the perpetrators of the crimes deserve to be punished But great care should be taken to find out who were the perpetrators Some think the Senapathi was not so much to blame as some would try to make out, and most certainly *from the meagre reports that have reached* us there is ground for this opinion It has been asserted that he is not the ruthless savage he has been depicted to be, and it is possible he may have been a victim of circumstances, rather than the maker of them It will appear to many that the *investigation has not been of a kind to give* satisfaction to those who only desire that justice should be done, not that vengeance should be executed It must be acknowledged that there is an appearance of a foregone conclusion with regard to these trials at Manipur It looks as if the men *were condemned first,* and *tried afterwards* that the sentence had been passed, and that the trial was not a reality The men who are trying the men at Manipur are officers of the army, they know little or nothing of law, and they have a strong prejudice against the prisoners Of this *there can be no doubt The victims were* their fellow country men, they were basely *murdered, and it is not to be wondered at* they should have a strong feeling that those who committed the crimes should be brought to the scaffold for them But as we have said great care should be taken that the right men are punished, and, it is possible, from the hurry, way the trials are being conducted, that this will not be the case *If the trials were conducted by* trained judges the matter would be different They would weigh the evidence, they would sift everything that was said, and give an impartial verdict, regardless of what might be said about it Then again, the trials are going on in the very place where the tragedies were committed, the judges can see every spot connected with the events, they must hear stories about the murders, and all this is not calculated to produce calmness and cool judgment On the contrary their minds must be worked up to a great degree of excitement, and when the men are brought before them who are said to have committed the *murders, it is not to be wondered* at if they see the worst side of the matter The case would have been different if the trials had taken place away from the scene of the tragedies A more cool and impartial judgment might have been expected, and there would not have been the slightest reason to think strict justice had not been done It would be a terrible disgrace to the British name and Government should it afterwards come to light that injustice had been done, that men had suffered who were not guilty or were not guilty in such a degree as to call for the *punishment inflicted on them,* more especially if that punishment is death It is *to be feared that the press in some places* has been calling out for vengeance rather than for justice, it has given out that the men who committed crimes at Manipur must not be allowed to escape, and this before they were tried Rather we ought to say that they marked out the men to be executed *It will thus be seen that a judicial* spirit is not likely to prevail at Manipur, and while every incident telling against the prisoners is sure to be made the most of, one in their favour will not be so carefully examined We are sorry to see that one paper has not hesitated to declare that "*bitter ten Manipur tragedies than one* exhibition of weakness" that is what our contemporary calls "some display of ill timed pusillanimous clemency" In other words it is feared that mercy rather than vengeance may prevail This is not the spirit that ought to prevail, this is not the *feeling that ought to dominate the ruling* race It is not a spirit that can command respect, but one that will produce hatred and fear Calmness and moderation should prevail, and then when it has been clearly demonstrated who the delinquents are they should be strictly dealt with, but no trace of vengeance should be displayed In the next place *it is said that if the culprits are not* strictly dealt with a bad effect will be produced on the country, more especially upon the Native courts This is pure nonsense, and we trust the Viceroy will not listen to anything of the kind We trust he will examine every case on its merits, not through the eyes of others, more especially of those who call out for vengeance upon the prisoners *now confined* for crimes committed in Manipur It will be remembered that Lord Canning was blamed during the Mutiny because he would not give way to the call for indiscriminate vengeance that was sent up by a section of the Anglo Indian community, and he thereby gained a glorious name in history Let Lord Lansdowne act in the same manner, and we *may be sure he will have the commendation* of all right minded men as well as that of his own conscience The cases require to be watched very narrowly by the Supreme Government, and it should also be borne in mind that the Manipuris had great provocation given them to act as they did All the blame cannot be put on one side, it is to be found on both With regard to an act of clemency *having a bad effect upon* the people of this country, we cannot do better than give a passage from a contemporary which upsets this theory altogether It is the following —

"The attempt to persuade the Viceroy into the belief that any appearance of clemency will weaken the moral power of the Government of India is the interested device of Anglo Indian writers Neither the people *of India nor her ruling princes are so* foolish as to form any such impression Probably there is no native court in any part of the country where the whole history of the Manipur affair has not been diligently read and understood, and the native press has spread pretty full knowledge of this history among the people at large There is nothing new enough to bias the unanimous judgment as to the crime of the Anglo Indian and Manipur parties It is therefore a folly to suppose that the people and the princes will be impressed favourably by an arbitrary and high handed procedure On the other hand, the whole history of Anglo Indian rule points to the *extraordinary good results that always* follow from a policy of clemency and conciliation"

It is to be hoped that the Viceroy will act upon such advice as this

THE HINDU MAGAZINE

It is a remarkable fact that a few magazines are published in India There are many news papers sent forth to the world but *of periodicals published at longer* intervals there are a few People in India appear to depend upon England for a supply of literature of this kind The result is that the mind is led forward to with interest by those who expect their magazines, and those productions are eagerly read *Why it may be asked, should* we depend upon England for our supply of this kind of reading? There is no reason so far as we can see, and therefore we are glad to find that a new magazine is to be started in this country It will be called the *Hindoo Magazine*, and its object will be to enlighten the people of this land with regard to their own institutions and religion We had better quote a portion of the prospectus we have received —

Recent events have conspicuously brought into prominence the fact that one of the saddest wants of India at the present day, among English educated Natives as well as Hindoos resident in the country, is an adequate knowledge of Hindoo life, manners and customs and of the religion which forms their common spring This want of knowledge is often the cause of much discontent, dissension, and heart burning in society, as well as of ill feeling between the rulers and the ruled It is *this ignorance which is at the root of the* wild vagaries in which many an ardent youth loses his usefulness, which makes sincere Hindoos half hearted members of society or persecuting bigots—which furnishes the sharpest edge to the attack of the enemy of the nation's good name, and deprives of half *the power of doing good* to friends The anarchy and disunion that characterise modern Hindoo society are born of this ignorance, which is the source of every revolutionary movement misnamed "reform" and which also is at the bottom of the prejudice that often stands as a barrier between the Englishman's sympathy and the Hindoo's fate

It is to meet this want that the *Hindoo Magazine* has been projected as the following passage from the prospectus will show —

To meet this want in the intellectual life of India it is beyond the power and scope of daily and weekly journals, which have to be taken up for the most part with ephemeral topics, and whose treatment of matters of lasting importance to society are necessarily fragmentary and incomplete The growth of a body of thought in English, prompted by and therefore adapted to his requirements, is the only means that can fill this want much felt by the modern Hindoo, whose principal source of knowledge is the English language,—at the same time that it can disarm his foreign critics of most of their weapons of attack and ridicule. In England and America the springs of national thought are represented by their hundreds of monthly Magazines and Reviews, which serve to collect facts and put into shape the views of eminent thinkers and writers on subjects too important for proper treatment in daily and weekly journals, but at the same time of such every day interest as can hardly be waited for in books that may never be written at all The Hindoo Magazine aspires to form a centre and starting point of such a body of thought in Indian literature, and its pages will be devoted to presenting the views of Indian thinkers and writers on subjects of national interest in a compact and complete form for permanent preservation

While striving to be true to its name, the Hindoo Magazine will not confine itself to matters relating to Hindoo life and society alone but will devote space proportionate to their importance to all subjects of national and permanent interest So far as the editorial conduct of the Magazine is concerned, *things will be treated* from the conservative Hindoo standpoint but scope will be given to all shades of views of importance from representative men of different sections of Indian public opinion, and in the list of our "India" thinkers and writers we propose to have *eminent Anglo Indians and others to engage* in a close and sympathetic study of the affairs of this country and their views to be respectfully having Social and political matters will necessarily occupy, at least in the beginning the most prominent position in the pages of the Magazine as they are the *ones that at present engross* the largest share of public attention

We trust the periodical will meet with every success, and that it will have a long and useful life

Occasional Notes

Lord Ripon has signified his intention of again drawing *attention* to Manipur affairs in the House of Lords this week

We learn that Government has decided *to have a new building for the new Law* College, and that it is to be erected on a site on the Mount Esplanade, opposite the tinkers' shops in Town and not far from the present B Division Police Station

Lord Cross has almost decided to close the Cooper's Hill College which was established about twenty years ago for the Indian Public Works Department The College is a very expensive establishment, and it is now considered to be very little real value

The Manipur disaster having shown that the State possessed an immense Arsenal stocked with arms of precision and a very large quantity of ammunition, the Government of India has, it is stated, under its consideration the question of the large stocks of arms and ammunition in Native States

A native contemporary says —"It is *rumoured that Nawab Allal Lal Khan* Bahadur, will shortly visit Hyderabad, being in hope of getting a high post in the Nizam's service" Much has been said in Hyderabad against the employment of foreigners, for it is claimed that there is plenty of indigenous talent in Hyderabad

A disinclination to go to jail has caused a native sub postmaster of Allahabad to kill himself It seems that the man was in want of funds for the marriage of a relative, and he embezzled about Rs 100 of Government money for the payment of the wedding expenses The theft was discovered, and the postmaster bolted Fearing that pursuit was becoming too hot for him, he laid himself down on the railway line some miles from Allahabad and was picked up in pieces,

Some months ago, when discussion on Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill was being eagerly kept up, and the champions of reaction were doing their best to hinder its progress, the Maharajah of Bhowanagger expressed to the Government of India his

entire concurrence with the Bill. Mr Dosabhai Framjee, C.S.I., mentions in his Report of his work as Judicial Councillor in Bhownagger, that his Highness officially requested the State Council to draw up for Bhownagger a measure similar to that passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council a few weeks ago. This was done, and the Bill has received his Highness's signature.

THE *Arunda Bazar Patrika* commenting on the orders passed in the Benares temple riot case says :—" What could be a gross and more direct interference with the religion of the Hindus than this? It was done with the full knowledge of all the facts of the case. Perhaps Sir A. Colvin thinks that *the cause of the Hindu* will be served if only the priests are permitted to go at *times to the temple* and we also think that this is not the good is not for the priests only, *who are merely the* servants of the public, but for *darshan* and other ceremonies of the public. You see thus the danger of thus interfering with the religious institutions of others."

According to a Bombay telegram, says the *Hope*, a Mahomedan disturbance has been for some time expected in that city. There have been prayers at mosques during the week that the Mahomedans of the city intended an attack upon the Parsees after prayers at the Juma Masjid, in revenge for the cow killing incident made by them that two Mahomedans are concerned in the death of the two Parsee girls who fell or were thrown from the Rajabai Tower of the University. As the police are on the alert the attack will probably *not take place, but there is a most* stable recrudescence of angry feeling between the two communities.

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*The Viceroy is stated to be in duly con*nection with Lord Cross regarding the future administration of Manipur, so that the new *regime* may be formally instituted immediately the truce now in progress is over. The practical extinction of the Manipur Royal Family favors, since it is not temporary, but alternative but annexation, and thus stops, it seems, from death upon. The Home Government has also adopted the view of Lord Lansdowne and his Council that it would be extremely unwise to restore the old Maharajah to the throne in Calcutta, to resume the gaddi, and His Highness will shortly receive an intimation to that effect in reply to the numerous memorials he has addressed to the Viceroy. The selection of the Chief Political Officer and Staff is being made and *General Collett has been asked to submit* his opinion as to the strength of the garrison *that should be maintained in State.*"

Local and Provincial

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.—The Local Examinations took place last week in the Durbar Hall under the presidency of Mr Hari Rao.

THE RESIDENCY.—Sir Harry Prendergast *the British Resident*, is not able to move about freely yet, and on Saturday last he held his Court in the Residency, not in "Petworth."

MR. ANANTASWAMI ROW.—This gentleman is now *engaged in drawing up the* [illegible] next Dussera Assembly but this is thus if it is said, he will take up the post of Under Secretary to the Dewan.

THE WEATHER.—We have not had much rain during the past week. A few showers fell, but not enough. It is, however, very cool and pleasant as a rule, and should more rain fall soon the weather will be everything that could be desired.

MR V. P. MADHAVA ROW.—This gentleman, who is on special duty, will resume charge of his duties as Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, on the 15th Instant, Mr Syed Nisoordin reverting to his substantive appointment as Sub Division officer, Closepett.—*S.*

MR L. ANANTASAMY RAO, B. A.—We learn that for the present this gentleman *does not take up the Duties of the Under*-Secretary to the Dewan which will continue to be discharged by Mr Sreenivasa Charlu. Mr Anantasawmy Rao is placed on special duty in connection with the drawing up of the annual report which will be required for the next *Dassarah* Assemblage.—*S.*

A PUBLIC MEETING.—On the morning of Wednesday last a public meeting was held in the Mayo Hall, Civil and Military Station, to ask the supreme Government to give the place a supply of good water and also protesting against the lowering of the status of the country. The meeting was representative, and was very enthusiastic. An address being signed to be sent to the Government of India with regard to these two important subjects.

JAGIRDAR ADAM.—The latest issue of the Mysore Gazette announces the appointment of Mr P. Krishna Sastri, as Sub Judge of Bangalore in place of Mr Ananthaswamy Rao who is attached to the Dewan's office. Our readers will remember that Mr Krishna Rao was all about a year ago, filling the place of the Registrar of the *Resident's Court* when he was *transferred* to the Mysore service as Assistant Commissioner. We think that time that the transfer took place. The prospects of several of the hard working officers already in the Mysore service, but of course all knew that the appointment was made to please the pleaders. We do not however intend to stand what claims Mr Krishna Rao had to the Sub Judgeship to the exclusion of other candidates who are senior to Mr Krishna Rao and who have as the event for preferment. Personal considerations seems to have influenced the Government to throw more into the back ground. Old jobbery has revived.—*M. H.*

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—In addition to the alteration in the ages of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, which has been already announced, the open competition of August, 1892, will be memorable for the introduction of an entirely new method of allotting presidencies to the successful competitors. Hitherto men have *been allowed to choose, according to the* order in which they stood in the list, the *Presidency (or in Bengal, the Division)* to which they should be appointed, and the result has been that the North West provinces have absorbed too large a proportion of the best boys of the service. To remedy this state of things the India Office and the Civil Service Commissioners have devised a scheme, which combines the delightful uncertainty of "tossing a coin" with freedom from the moral objections attending to that form of speculation. The Commissioners intend, say, with their habitual modesty, that they are authorised by the Secretary of State for India in Council to announce the new arrangements, but no *one will be deceived by their self effacement.* There is a double flavor of Cassandra Row in the *scheme.*—*Home News.*

Legal Intelligence

A TRIBUTE TO AN ABLE PLEADER

At the Bengal High Court, yesterday morning, the Chief Justice, on taking his seat on the Bench, with reference to the death of Baboo Ambica Charan Bose, said—I feel that *sitting here on the Criminal* Bench this morning, it is right I should make reference to the news which I have heard since I came to court of the death of Baboo Ambica Charan Bose, and speaking for myself particularly, and I am sure, I believe, for all the other members of the Bench, I should like to say what a very high respect I entertained for that gentleman and what a great admiration I had for his qualities as an advocate since I have had the honour of presiding over this bench. I have from time to time sat in the Criminal Court and I think I may say that, when Baboo Ambica Charan Bose had charge of a case, one always felt perfectly safe in his hands. One always felt that he would leave nothing unsaid or leave us in ignorance of any point we ought to know in favour of his client but at the same time one was perfectly safe that he would do nothing to deceive or mislead us. I think all of us, *especially his own colleagues, the pleaders, will feel with me the great loss that has been sustained* not only by the members of his own profession, but *also I may say* by the public at large, and I should like to say how much I *may* if regret his death.

Mr Woodroffe.—My lord I was not aware, until your lordship spoke, of the death of Baboo Ambica Charan, and all I am, in order I would beg to say that every word which has fallen from your lordship will find an echo in our minds. I have always found him most fair as an antagonist, and most open as a junior in any case in which we have appeared. It is with regret I hear of his death.

Mr Twaddle, on behalf of the vakils, said that it was only after he came to Court that morning, he heard of the death of Baboo Ambica Charan, after a long and painful illness. All the pleaders felt his loss very much, and think it fitting his lordship for the tribute which had been paid to his worth, in fact not only was he an able advocate, but in private life he was most genial and hospitable, and assisted freely all who appealed to him.—*Indian Daily News.*

General Summary.

PENSION CERTIFICATES.—Applications for renewal of pension certificates owing to the original being hypothecated by the holders to creditors, having recently been frequently made to the Accountant-General, that officer has warned such applicants that any future applications by them of this nature will be brought to the notice of Government for such *action as it may consider necessary.*

FAST RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN AMERICA.—It is claimed that the fastest time ever made on *an American railway was on the Pittsburg,* Fort Wayne, and Chicago road. The official report showed that a train ran 92 miles in 57 minutes, 11 miles of which were recovered in 7 minutes, or at an average speed of 94 miles an hour. This record is said to be authenticated by the train sheets.

MULES.—A *sum of Rs 3,000,000* has been sanctioned for the purchase of a thousand mules in Persia and at other thousand in India. The want of more mule transport for military purposes in India was much felt recently in connection with the Expeditions on the North West Frontier and Manipur. In the office of the Military Transport Department was early drained of all its mules.

Cholera.—We are sorry to note that Cholera has made its appearance in Bellary *Town and 10 cases are reported from 24th* May to 4th June 1891, of which 4 have proved *fatal. This time it has taken a reverse course* having begun with the Brahmins instead of *with the Mahomedans as usual.* The Municipal authorities are exerting much to prevent *its further spreading.*—*S. B.*

NAUTCHES.—A *very jolly season indeed Bellary shines with marriage festivities, and nautch party is the order of the day* [illegible] dancing girls are stars to embellish the company. *It is the so called elevated that are* very particular as regards taste and fashion, and *marring without the strip of nautches* to not relish well. Whereas with the wealthy it is a point of honor to have a nautch party, as a mark of dignity. This serves as a strong evidence as to the moral status of our people. We have more than once pointed out the evil consequences of this *incessant* lascivious merriment and false enjoyment.

GAINS OF LEARNING BILL.—To His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, the following resolution of the Poonamapore Association and Reading Room passed at a meeting held on the 10th of April 1891, regarding the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill has been forwarded. The Association cordially approves of the principle as well as the details of the Bill and thanks the Honorable mover for introducing a measure which without in any way clashing with the principles of the Hindu law tends to remove a fruitful source of litigation and secures greater harmony in the domestic relations of a Hindu family. The Association earnestly hopes that a measure so useful and necessary will meet with no frivolous opposition and will soon become law.

THEFT AT THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.—A theft was committed on Tuesday night last on the premises of the above Press, Mint Road. Mr G. W. Taylor, the Superintendent who resides on the premises, had, it appears, on that day received his pay, Rs. 500 and placed the same in his drawer. The same evening at about 7 or 8 o'clock, some person or persons unknown entered his room and removed the money and also a gold watch and chain and a gold ring. We believe Mr Taylor was not at home at the time, but his wife *does was in the room, but the thieves took the* [illegible] of poisoning the dog. The culprits are yet at large, but the Police are instituting enquiries, and the coachman and house keeper *in the service of Mr Taylor have been arrested on suspicion.*

THE SPIRITUAL GUIDE OF THE NATION

SIR,—The Shaster should be the chief guide for the Aryans in the matters of their daily life. The Vedas are the highest authority according to the Shastor. It forms the divine revelation. Next in rank come the Smrities. They are authorities so far as they agree with the Vedas. Next again are the Puranas, only when they are not opposed to the Sruties and Smrities. Even among the Smrities, that of Manu *forms a higher authority than other Smrities.* Hence the teachings and rules laid down in Manu forms the guide for us, Aryans, in our social, political and religious duties. The teachings of other Smrities when they are opposed to the Vedas and Manu should not be trusted. When this distinction is carefully observed no contradict on will arise, as some ignorant people suppose the Shaster to contain. The Smrities distinctly say that a girl is called kanya when she is 10 years old. If this is true, what is called kanyadanam (gift a kanya) must refer only to the gift of a girl 10 years old and what we see in *daily practice, the marriages of children* under 10 years with the pseudonym of *kanyadanam are more tomfoleries.*

(Sd) MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA ACHARYA.

THE WIDOW MARRIAGE QUESTION.—On Saturday afternoon a meeting of the Saraswat Gowda Brahmins, commonly known as Shenvies, was held at Thakordwar to discuss an issue. Dr Bhandarkar, the Saheb, Gopal V. Pandhalkar, the Hon Mr Justice Telang, Mr Wasudeo Gopal Bhandarkar, Mr Atmaram Bapu Dalvie, Mr Ramchandra Vishnu Madkaumkar and Pandit Balajee Vital Gawaskar. There were about 300 people present at the meeting. Mr Venayek Pandurang was voted to the chair. There was a strong opposition by the party, headed by Mr. Sadanand Trimbuck Bhandari in the interests of humanity, and on the ground of the *Vedasastra* the members of the Saraswat Gowda Brahmin Association, under the presidency of Mr. Atmaram Bapu Dalvie, also protested against the attempt made by Mr Baburao Ramchandra to discourage the introduction of the custom of widow re-marriage among Saraswat Gowda Brahmins. Pandit Balajee Vital Gawaskar maintained that the *Vedasastra* sanctioned the marriage of widows. Mr Damodar V. Pandhkar issued the following address to those of the Saraswat Gowda Brahmins who are opposed to the marriage of widows :—" If you go and earnestly ask parents who have got widowed daughters, they will tell you how much they feel for their daughters, and the daughters will tell you how much they suffer in their widowhood. Before you try to discourage the introduction of the custom of widow marriage among us, go and enquire about the pains and sufferings of poor helpless widows and the grief of their parents, and then you will find that the ar-

troduction of the custom is absolutely necessary, and that the example which Dr Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar and Rao Sahib Gopalrao V. Panandikar have boldly set to you is a right step towards introducing the reform It is very unkind of you to be obstructionists in the way of those who work in the interests of humanity Our beneficent Government have given you education You are intelligent and can now think for yourselves If you, however, allow yourselves to be blindly carried away by prejudices and oppose the introduction of the custom, you will ridicule yourselves in the eyes of all enlightened women and men I, therefore, hope that you will *give up agitation* and support the good cause with all your heart and soul, so that poor miserable widows may get relief and be happy.' The resolution proposing to excommunicate the party concerned in the marriage was put to the meeting and lost, only nine persons, including Mr Babarao himself, voting in favour of it The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman —T I

Extracts.

A HORRIBLE TALE

The *Mahratta* —We sympathise with the Maharaja Holkar. He has so many enemies surrounding him on all sides—not the least important and malignant of these being such as call themselves his friends and yet by their acts most unreasonably do the Maharaja a grievously bad turn Acts of brutality are reported from those quarters with an alarming regularity The Maharaja is above all just and punishes wrong doers in rather too exemplary a fashion, and even this is turned and twisted against him and dark hints are thrown out about the necessity of a Commission of Inquiry being appointed & All this is very unfortunate for the Maharaja As an instance of how the Maharaja's servants manage to create embarrassing situations for him we may cite the following case which is said to have created quite a sensation in these parts —" A gentleman by name Balvant Vaman Boot lived at Ujjain. He is said to have been a man of parts He had served under the two Native States of Indore and Gwalior in important posts and acquitted himself well of his duties He was a very popular man. It is alleged that the Editor of the *Eastern Herald* of Mhow who is now in jail, gave the name of this gentleman as that of his informant on whose information he had based the defamatory articles in his paper. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr Boot, whether on this charge or any other is not known This warrant the Superintendent of Police of Indore, one Astinkha himself took to Ujjain where Mr Boots lived, for execution Now the details of what followed are not fully known. What has come out is that Astinkha managed to get Mr Boot out of his house on some pretence or other and then with the help of his myrmidons handled him very roughly He was treated in the most brutal manner. Every indignity that one can conceive of was heaped upon him These men —but can we call them by such a name?— did not stop here They inflicted upon him physical injuries of the most horrible type His veins were cut in no less than fourteen different places. His tongue was pulled out He was taken to the station in this guise, the journey being enlivened by the police who had him in custody showering blows upon him. We leave it to the imagination of our readers to picture to themselves the condition in which Mr Boot must have been when the party reached the station The poor Station master, when he saw him in this condition was so shocked that he knew not what to do Fortunately one Mr Kanjalal, pleader, happened to go there at the time. He learnt all the particulars and informed the Subha, and the Magistrate of the Province It was mentioned in the warrant that Mr. Boot should be released on bail of three thousand rupees The Magistrate went to the station and made enquiries It is alleged that Astinkha treated with great disrespect and insolence the local officials who were making inquiries. He, however, was foiled in his purpose of going away with his prisoner as he could secure no reserved compartment But was offered and accepted by the railway police and the Gwalior authorities got Mr Boot back in their own charge But the unfortunate man died a few hours afterwards of the injuries he had received A *post mortem* examination of his body was made by the local Doctor and then the last rites were performed Col Buller, Agent, the Angur Camp has made inquiries and taken away Astinkha with him" The particulars, though not full are yet sufficient to understand how great a sensation the incident must have created We hope His Highness Maharajah Holkar will cause the fullest inquiry to be made into the matter by independent persons

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON ITS TRIAL

The *Hindu* —The excuse assigned by the Foreign Department that because the Jubraj was a king maker, the Government could not suffer him to remain with a Manipur is a very lame one Even the old despatch of the Directors of the East India Company behind which the Secretary of State and the Government of India seek to take shelter is not likely to stand close scrutiny Firstly, it is doubtful whether any policy enunciated by the Court of Directors has any binding force on the Government of India. Nowadays no politician of any note refers to the Companys days except to glorify the immense strides that good Government has made in this Empire since the Company was superseded by the crown Neatly, the policy of the East India Company was the policy of the pre Dalhousian days Since the Mutiny a new line of conduct has regulated the attitude of the Government of India in its relations to feudatory States Even supposing that all these objections are overcoded, and it is maintained that the reference of the Government to the despatch of 1872 was justifiable, the question arises whether that despatch and the power assumed in virtue of it by the Government of India to doom the Jubraj to temporary exile was made known in due course to the ruling Maharajah and his scheming Regent The worst of criminal officers in India and England are apprised beforehand of the fate that is impending on them and the charges of which they stand condemned Why the Jubraj should be denied even that privilege it is incomprehensible Now after the whole tragedy is a fait acc, the Jubraj is prosecuted with all the formalities of a British Court of Justice A murderer and a tyrant as he is now alleged to be, the consequence of English officials in India revolts at decapitating him without a formal trial We ask was he a worse offender against the British Government before the dreadful massacres of English officials occurred, when his arrest was contemplated why in a similar course of intimating to him his faults and the decision of Government by despatches or orders sent direct to him, was not adopted the Government of India has never yet attempted to satisfactorily explain From this point of view, therefore we can conceive of no loophole whereby the Government of India can justify its original mistake, an inexcusable political blunder which was the very fountain source of the world of disasters that have followed in quick succession and roused the indignation of an unprejudiced and sympathetic public To turn next to the Durbar incident the Government of India is held merely to be "technically responsible" for it We are no adepts at technicality and cannot therefore precisely say how much it has sinned by committing a technical error The Government of India must be a child in politics, if it had not the capacity to understood that to arrest the Jubraj in open Durbar was "calculated to tarnish British reputation for good faith — our most valuable possession—all over India," Properly speaking even if the Chief Commissioner or the Political Agent had resolved upon such a ridiculously objectionable procedure, the Government of India ought to have admonished them to forswear such a foolhardy course. To argue that because Mr Quinton "was left free to choose his own means of getting rid of the Senapathi" therefore the Government of India is absolved of all responsibility so far as the Durbar incident was concerned amounts to a dethronement of the Government of India as the final authority and to advance to that high station—Mr Quinton, one of its avowed subordinates. We have it "in black and white" aptly as well that the suggestion of arresting the Senapati was approved in Simla The sting lies in that the Government of India should have even as an alternative course ever thought of such a manifestly absurd and unjust mode of accomplishing their end

THE FARCE OF A TRIAL AT MANIPUR

The *Hindu* —Nobody, not possibly even Englishmen, believes in the investigation that is being made into the crimes of the Manipur chiefs, of the Senapathi in particular It is impossible in the nature of things that the countrymen of Mr Quinton and Mr Grimwood sent to Manipur to execute vengeance for their deaths, can decide impartially and calmly on the measure of guilt or innocence of the man supposed to be guilty of the crime. Englishmen are not indeed incapable of a softness of feeling striking them too in the discharge of their duty above their affection for fellow country men But those that have been constituted into a Court to try the Senapathi are not amidst environments which favour the play of a strict judicial disposition of mind If the Court consisted, instead of the military officers of the army, of the regular judges of the country, if the trial were held in a place away from the scene of the disaster, and where public opinion will watch its progress, the e would be a probability of the truth being found out and the punishment meted out in an impartial and dispassionate spirit But the circumstances of the so called investigation are just the reverse of these As fellow countrymen of those that were killed they are influenced by a keen desire to avenge their director As military officers this feeling in them is in an aggravated state, and they would care more for the prestige of British arms and Anglo-Indian statesmanship than for the ends of justice They are moreover in a place which in every corner contains sad memorials of the cruel fate that befell their fellow countrymen and fellow officers Under such conditions only a mockery of a trial is possible to add to these, they are being driven to take an excited and hasty decision by writers in the Anglo Indian press The *Morning Post* of Allahabad anticipates the result of the trial and opines that the Senapathi must be "speedily hanged" Our contemporary is afraid that "so no display of clemency is intended," and thinks that "both the Manipur tragedies than one such exhibition of weakness" If it is decreed that the Senapathi must *speedily hanged*, what is the justification for all this farce of an inquiry? Short work can be made of every suspected Manipuri caught and writers in the Anglo-Indian press can glorify the promptness and thoroughness with which the mission of vengeance was executed As a matter of fact however, the part that the Senapathi played in the deaths of Mr Quinton and others is not clearly proved There are accounts which present him as a man of more than average good qualities and as one altogether innocent of the massacre Whichever is the truth, we would most fervently press on the authorities the extreme desirability of proceeding with calmness and moderation It is natural that irresponsible writers in the press and in Simla man whose minds are excited by several causes should cry for a summary and highhanded procedure But we are in hopes that Lord Lansdowne will perfect to be influenced by the example of some of his predecessors in office who under circumstances of great excitement and passionate pressure of public opinion displayed courage and calmness, helped moderation to prevail, and brought on themselves and Anglo Indian statesmanship an lying fame The attempt to persuade the Viceroy into the belief that any appearance of clemency will weaken the moral power of the Government of India is the interested device of Anglo-Indian writers Neither the people of India nor her ruling princes are so foolish as to form any such impression Probably there is no native court in any part of the country where the whole history of the Manipur affair has not been diligently read and understood, and the native press has spread a pretty full knowledge of this history among the people at large There is intelligence enough to lead to an accurate judgment as to the errors and crimes of the Anglo Indian and Manipuri parties It is therefore a folly to suppose that the people and the princes will be impressed favourably by an arbitrary and highhanded procedure On the other hand, the whole history of Anglo Indian rule points to the extraordinary good results that always follow from a policy of clemency and moderation.

POLICE OPPRESSION IN THE N. W. P.

A few months ago a number of active police officers of the Shrampur thana, in the District of Allahabad, were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, for having extorted a confession from one Mussamat Godhani, a villager. The woman was compelled to admit that the body of a male infant child found by the police was that of her own child, of which she said she was delivered a few days before. On this statement the woman was convicted, and nothing more was thought of the matter till the jail authorities suddenly discovered the Mussamat Godhani was in an advanced stage of pregnancy, and a report having been made to the committing Magistrate, the woman was eventually released by the special order of the N W P. High Court, Mr Justice Tyrrell presiding The subsequent birth of a child led to an enquiry in the Police Department, which resulted in the conviction referred to above

Against this conviction two of the accused namely, Asan Hasan and Shere Ali appealed to the N W P. High Court on the ground among others, that the rigidity of their enquiries was perfectly justifiable irrespective of the unfortunate result it produced since they were acting under the evidence of their superior officers, who again claimed that they were protected by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code The appellants were represented by Mr. Amir ud Din, Barrister-at-Law, and the Crown by a substitute for the Government Pleader, elsewhere engaged.

The Hon Mr Justice Straight, in disposing of the appeal on Saturday last, remarked that this was one of the most glaring cases of police oppression he had ever heard of, and it is its importance lay chiefly in the fact that it had been thrown on a Court of Justice, and an administration which with all its resources, actually convicted an innocent woman of an offence which she did not commit The confession was the work of the police His Lordship was always willing to believe that the police should be unhampered in their enquiries, especially when directing them into a case where a corpse had been found, and evidence was wanting as to the cause of death, but the mode of enquiry in the present instance was quite characteristic of the Indian police, who seemed incapable of procuring information from independent sources, and persistently cling to the stereotyped method of centering all their energies round an unfortunate and suspected person who often agreed to confess from sheer distraction. It was clearly so in the case before his Lordship When the body of the child was found, suspicion pointed to Mussamat Godhani, who was forthwith examined by village and wife The first report of this woman was that Godhani had not been recently delivered, and that the child still not in her The police, however, treated this opinion of the village nurse with contempt, and she eventually reported in favour of the police and against Mussamat Godhani The police now turned to the accused, who, on repeating that the child was not her's was treatened by the appellants that, it she did not confess, they would bring the doctor, who would soon find out the truth His Lordship was of opinion that a poor ignorant villager as Mussamat Godhani was, could not possibly hold her own against the attacks of literate policemen, who brought their enquiries to a close with so startling a threat that her confession was clearly extorted, and came properly under Section 500, Civil Procedure Code The charge of wrongful confinement, too, was clearly proved, and his Lordship, who had been carefully over the record of the case, could find nothing wrong in the action of the Magistrate Commenting strongly on the suggestions and arguments of the learned counsel for the appellants, his Lordship wished to record a remark he had made when the case was being argued before him The learned counsel had elected to take a somewhat circuitous route to arrive at facts, and depended more upon imagination, with the result that his suggestions were grossly illogical, and one suggestion at least was such absolute nonsense that his Lordship thought he ought to have hesitated before making it before a Judge of the High Court. His Lordship was concerned rather as to whether the punishment should not be enhanced by making the sentences take consecutive instead of concurrent effect, but he had consulted the committing Magistrate, Mr. Gray, who was now the Registrar of the High Court, that officer informed his Lordship that the punishment was meted out after consideration of the fact that the appellants bore a good character in the force. His Lordship, therefore dismissed the appeal —*Morning Post*

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MESSRS. CAPTAIN & Co, CHEMISTS &c.

Have the pleasure to inform the public that they have opened a branch Dispensary at Pettah, opposite to Taluk Cutchery No. 501, where the prescriptions will be dispensed accurately and neatly by an assistant of many years experience

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 14th June,—Lord Cross, speaking at a dinner given by the Press last evening, said that the freedom of the Press was carried to a great length in India, but it was better he thought that native discontent should find a safety valve than smoulder

Rome, 14th June—Another violent shock of earthquake has occurred at the town of Frognano, near Verona Great alarm prevails amongst the inhabitants, as many of the houses are in a tottering condition

Calcutta, 15th June—A shocking attempt to murder two children was investigated at the Howrah Court on Saturday A woman, out of revenge against a man, enticed his two children to her house and locked the door She then with a knife began hacking the youngest, aged seven The cries of the children attracted the neighbours, who burst in The woman meanwhile had hidden herself in a basket on a shelf in the cook room A diligent search was made for her, which was unsuccessful. After three days, hunger and thirst compelled her to leave her hiding place and she was found in an exhausted condition She was sent to hospital, whence she escaped, and a few days ago she was traced to her native village of Jungipore The case was adjourned The wounded child is in a precarious state

Manipur, 13th June—The Special Court for the trial of the Imperial family of Manipur assembled to day, when judgment was read in the case of Tekendrajit Singh as follows —" The Court finds that you Tekendrajit Singh, are guilty of the first and second counts of the charge, that you on or about the 24th March were in war against the Queen Empress and abetted the murder of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr Quinton, Colonel Skene, of the 42nd Goorkhas, and Mr Cossins, Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner of Assam The Court finds you not guilty on the third count of the charge The court directs that you, Tekendrajit Singh, *alias* the Juboraj, *alias* the Senapati of Manipur, be hanged by the neck until you are dead"

The above sentence is subject to confirmation by the Governor General, to whom the records of the trial will be forwarded.

Janaki Baboo, the prisoner's advocate, translated the finding and sentence of the Court to the prisoner, who received it with haughty indifference, a slight twitching of the mouth being the only sign of emotion he evinced After signing a copy of his defence, the prisoner was removed in irons to the Quarter Guard of the 42nd Goorkha Rifles, where special precautions have been taken to avoid any attempt at escape or rescue Not a single Manipuri was in Court, and absolutely no interest was evinced by them over the State Trials General satisfaction is expressed by all the Europeans in Manipur at the result of the trial, and it is hoped that the news of the sentence on Tekendrajit will have a good effect upon the Manipuris.

London, 15th June—A railway accident of a most disastrous nature has occurred in Switzerland. The bridge over the river Birs, near Basle, collapsed under the weight of an excursion train which was conveying passengers to a village festival The engine and several carriages fell into the river and some fifty excursionists were drowned, whilst over a hundred were injured

London, 16th June—The Irish Land Purchase Bill has passed through all stages in the House of Commons

The India Councils Bill has been abandoned.

London, 17th June—In the House of Commons last night Sir William Harcourt moved for the production of the papers relating to Manipur In speaking to the motion Sir William disclaimed any feeling of hostility either towards the Indian or Imperial Government, but he desired a statement of the views of the Government especially in regard to the arrest of the Senapatty, which, he said, affected the relations of the Government with the Indian Native Princes

Sir John Gorst acquiesced in the motion for the production of papers, but said that the time for a full expression of opinion by the Government had not arrived. The approval of the Secretary of State for India for the expedition to Manipur, he said, was not asked because it was regarded as of little importance There was nothing unusual in making an arrest at a Durbar, as this had frequently been done But owing to the massacre of the Chief Commissioner and others, the affair would remain an obscure page of history. Sir John concluded by saying, that the criticisms thereon were both premature and futile

Sir Richard Pempe said that a Durbar was not the kind of place at which an arrest was admissible Otherwise he approved of the policy of the Government.

Mr James Maclean thought the arrest of the Senapatty was uncalled for

Sir Roper Lethbridge defended the action of the Government.

Mr Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, said that when everything was known the Government would expect an opinion on the whole case In the mean time while not defending the conduct of all concerned they were not prepared to apportion blame The Government, he added, possessed full confidence in the policy of the Viceroy

Peking, 15th June—Owing to diplomatic steps taken, the Emperor of China has signed a decree ordering the Chinese public officials to protect all foreigners and Missions in China. His Majesty has also ordered the punishment of recent rioters

Calcutta, 15th June—The heat is almost unbearable here, and several more deaths from heat apoplexy and sunstroke are reported The Calcutta charity men refuse to venture out at midday, and business is actually suffering through the abnormal weather We are also experiencing something like an ice famine, the Companies being unable to keep pace with the demand.

London, 17th June—The Times, commenting on last night's debate in the House of Commons on the Manipur affair considers that Manipur was neglected by the Government of India owing to the stress of other business, and was finally taken up and settled without a careful examination into the affairs of the State

The papers praise the moderation and impartiality of Sir William Harcourt during the debate

St. Petersburg, 18th June—The French squadron will shortly visit Cronstadt.

London, 19th June—The projected visit of the French squadron to Cronstadt is regarded here as an important political event

Berne, 18th June—The bodies of seventy of the victims of the railway disaster at Basle have been recovered Forty-eight persons are still reported to be missing

Washington, 18th June—Mr. Foster, Secretary to the Treasury, who is supporting the nomination of Mr McKinley for the governorship of Ohio has declared that he does not favour unlimited coinage of silver as it would be likely to deplete the country of gold He hoped soon to secure an international agreement for the parity of the two metals

Washington, 18th June—The Treasury to day purchased 538,000 ounces of silver at 98·25 to 98 43.

Calcutta, 19th June—On Wednesday a violent tornado swept over the river Puddah, between Dumkooldon and Sara The craft on the river suffered much The roofs of the ferry steamers were blown away Over 100 houses were levelled to the ground and the inmates severely injured. The iron roof of a Police Station house was rolled up like paper Trees were uprooted and telegraph communication cut off A whole train waiting in the siding at Sara Station was blown bodily off the lines and overturned. The locomotive sheds were wrecked and much damage done to the rolling stock

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1891.

THE CITY AND ITS CITIZENS

The City is to be congratulated on its public spirit It has gone beyond many other places of greater pretensions, for instance, the Civil and Military Station The citizens are not content to allow the Municipality to do everything for them, but they have taken as their motto, self help This institution, it has long been felt by the rate payers, is not in the position it ought to be The members are not elected They do not represent the people in any way, and they can please themselves whether they carry out the wishes of the rate payers or of the Government The chances are that they will obey the orders or the wishes of the latter, the power that nominated them Although the people of the city have often requested that the elective system might be granted them their prayer has not been answered. So in order to do good to the people a few public spirited men undertook to form a Rate Payers' Association, and this institution is now an accomplished fact Some difficulty was met with at the outset, there was the usual apathy displayed, the usual prognostications of failure poured out But the projectors of the scheme persevered, and they have had their reward The Association is a vigorous growth, it has taken strong root, and its usefulness is assured Such an institution is required in every place, and more especially in one where the members of the Board are not elected The duty of the Rate Payers' Association is to show the Commissioners what they ought to do, to watch over the interests of the people, to see that money is not squandered, every important question that crops up can be discussed at the meeting of the Association, and thus the Commissioners can learn what the wishes of the people are The members of such an institution can be far more outspoken than those of the Board, and as their time is their own, and they are uncontrolled they can thrash out a subject much more thoroughly than can the Commissioners The latter may thus be able to learn what their duty is, and what the rate payers expect from them In this way the Association may act something like the House of Commons does towards the Ministry, it will watch every thing that is done, and call the Board to account when it goes wrong In some respects it may be able to secure much better work than the Board itself, or rather, it may be the means of initiating measures the Board would not have thought of had it not been in existence Such a body as a Municipality requires to be stirred up, it is apt to look upon its duties in a perfunctory sort of way, and consequently another body is required to look after it Institutions require new blood to be infused into them, for without this they become dormant and careless The last meeting of the Rate payers' Association was held about a fortnight ago, and the subjects brought forward and discussed were well chosen, such as concerned all the citizens of the place Only the day before the meeting was held it had been proposed by the rate payers of the Civil and Military Station that Sankey's reservoir should be utilised for that part of the place Several of the speakers assembled in the Mayo Hall claimed the tank as belonging to the Cantonment It was given out that it was intended originally for this part of the place though the records do not bear out this assertion Another speaker was of opinion that the tank was constructed out of money collected from the Assigned tract and therefore it belonged to the Civil and Military Station But it was long before the rendition when the Assigned Tract belonged to Mysore, before any division had been made It was made with the money belonging to Mysore and by every right it ought to be in possession of Mysore, and the Pettah Municipality ought to have control of the tank If the Civil and Military Station is determined to take it away the money it has already cost should be returned to the Mysore Government, and with it a water supply project might be carried out. It would be sheer robbery on the part of the British Government to take Sankey's tank away from Mysore without an equivalent. It cost seven lakhs of Rupees to construct, these seven lakhs were provided by the people of Mysore, and by everything that is right and just it ought now to belong to the province and not to the Civil and Military Station Then again, it stands in Mysore territory, if it was a British possession why was it not included within the boundary of the Civil and Military Station at the time of the rendition? Then the tank was little thought of, now that it is considered to be of use it is claimed by the Civil and Military Station, but it is to be hoped that the Government of India will not allow injustice to be done in the way it is proposed to do it The other subjects brought forward at the meeting most certainly required discussing That the toddy and arrack shops in the city are on the increase there can be no doubt, and with this comes the increase of drinking. The Association was quite right in protesting against the number being added to Drunkenness is spreading in the country to a fearful extent and consequently any step that may be taken to keep it in check ought to be welcomed We trust the Municipality will take the matter up, and do something towards stopping the terrible evil that now prevails to such an alarming extent It is no use talking about the matter, action is required, and at once The members were also quite right in demanding that the Leper Hospital and the Lunatic Asylum should be removed from the localities they now occupy to a spot outside the town The reasons given for the removal of the buildings were cogent, and the sooner the Government attends to the matter the better will it be for all concerned The idea of a Leper Hospital being located in the middle of a populous town is something horrible to contemplate We do not think there is so much occasion to remove the Central Jail from its present site, for it is outside the town, and its removal would take a very large sum far more than the Government can spare If the Leper Hospital and the Lunatic Asylum were vacated, in all probability the ground on which they stand would fetch as much as would be sufficient to erect separate buildings further away from the place We recommend the Association to go on with its work, and it is sure to do much good in the end. The Board and the Government will be compelled to listen to what is said, and the members will have the proud satisfaction of having shown the way to the Municipality and the Government

Occasional Notes

Lady and the Misses St John left Coimbatore for Bangalore on Wednesday morning.

It is probable that Sir Dennis Fitz Patrick will proceed on furlough next month and that Mr Cunningham, Under Secretary to the Government in the Foreign Office, will assume charge of the Hyderabad Residency during the former's absence.

It is not yet known who is to succeed Sir Oliver St John, and to act at Quetta until Sir Robert Sandeman returns from leave Mr. Barnes is at present the *locum tenens*, and the general idea is that he will continue, although some think that Sir Harry Prendergast may be sent up

It is stated that over 5,000 gentlemen left their cards upon the Czarewitch, after he had been attacked, and over 10,000 telegrams of condolence were sent to him from different parts of Japan Some 800 letters also were forwarded to the Prince by a Special Committee at Kioto

His Highness Raja Amar Singh, President of the Kashmir State Council, has gone out to the villages, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, where he is personally hearing the petitions of the cultivators and looking into their grievances This departure from the old practice of entrusting every thing to subordinate officials is giving general satisfaction, and is creditable to the energy of the Prince.

"When a Mahomedan is knighted and possesses two or more wives," a correspondent asks, "what is the etiquette with regard to the title bestowed upon his better halves? Is each of them entitled to the 'Lady' or none of them?" We confess we do not know, but we observe that the *Pioneer* speaks of one of a Hyderabad Minister's wives as "Lady Asman Jah"

Several cases of cholera have been reported in the native town of Pondicherry during the past few days, but the European suburbs and the districts have so far escaped Nearly all the cases reported have occurred in the parts of the town where sanitation is neglected to an alarming extent The authorities are taking active measures to prevent the spread of the disease

Owing to the adverse season in the Pamavolly District, Government has sanctioned the postponement of the payment of peishcush on Zemindary estates in the Tenkasi, Sankaranainar Koil and Srivilliputur taluqs till next year's kists are due subject to the payment of 6½ per cent. interest on the arrears due, and on the condition that a similar indulgence is shown to their ryots. In case the Collector find that the Zemindars are pressing their ryots the concession is at once to be withdrawn

A charge of grievous assault has been laid against a Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly by a coachman, who alleges that because he, for very cogent reason, refused to hire his conveyance to the Deputy Collector, that officer ordered his peon to seize the complainant and hold him, while he, the Deputy Collector, beat him with a stick The complainant, when applying for a process against the Deputy Collector, exhibited several marks on his person and begged the Magistrate to allow an European officer to try the case

We learn that cattle and sheep are dying in large numbers in the Royachoti taluk of the Cuddapah District for want of food and water, Those carcases are devoured by the Malas and Madigas, who are in great distress. The Collector has ordered some forest reserves to be thrown open for grazing, but there is little pasture available in them as they are very rocky It is expected, however, that this proceeding may save a few lives and cannot damage the forest, as there is none worth speaking of.

The Collector of Malabar reports the fall of good rain throughout the affected taluqs 17 inches were registered in Ponani during the week ending the 6th instant, 5 80 inches in Walawanad, 11½ inches in Ernad and about 2 inches in Wynad. Nearly 10 inches fell in Calicut from the 3rd to the 8th instant The Wynaad taluq has been relieved by suspension of the collection of revenue to the extent of about Rs 56,000, out of a total of Rs 80,000 The Local Fund Board has opened out some work for the distressed people

The Trichinopoly District is to be redemarcated and re surveyed by the agency of the village Karnams, a system which has proved so eminently successful and economical in the North West and Central Provinces As the training and qualification of village officers in this Presidency are similar to those in the above Provinces, the system will, it is expected, work just as well here Survey schools similar to those in existence in the North West Provinces, where there is a permanent Survey School at the head quarters of each District under an instructor for instruction of village officers, are to be established in this Presidency for all surveyed Districts.

The city of Indore would have suffered from a serious water-famine, writes the Indore correspondent of a contemporary, had not His Highness Maharajah Holkar anticipated it while passing the Shirpur water works three weeks ago. Orders were immediately given for effecting a communication with a large tank situated in the vicinity and the result has been that after a temporary scarcity for four or five days the town has received a copious supply, about five feet deep by a mile and a half square which it is believed will last for more than a couple of months, even if there be no rain The advantages of the timely help thus received cannot be overrated in a dry and sultry place like Indore, and the Maharajah has been receiving the blessings of his ryots

The two rickshaw men who saved the Czarewitch's life were invited to visit His Highness on board [illegible] this r-

quest, put on the dress they wore on the day of the assault The Czarewitch so covered them on the deck, with him being his suite and the officers of the ship in full ceremonial dress A local paper thus describes what followed —"When the men approached His Imperial Highness he gently patted each one's shoulder and spoke words of thanks and also told him to engage in some higher occupation To each was then given a gold medal, and $2,500 in cash, with a promise of $1,000 each as a pension When they retired from the presence of the Czarewitch with their hats full of money, they were invited to the messes of the crew and here they were made much of and shouldered around the deck The Emperor of Japan bestowed on them the 8th order of merit and a life pension of $30 each per annum '

An experiment was initiated in France of relaxing *first offenders on a security* for good behaviour, and it was then stated that such persons were to be under police surveillance for five years If after that time no further offence was committed, the offender should be forgiven his first offence but if he repeated the delict, the conviction for the second offence would bring down the additional punishment This experiment has been under trial in England for four years The Probation of First Offenders Act 1887, gave Magistrates power to release on probation persons convicted for the first time of any offence punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment, if the Bench thought it expedient to do so on account of youth, character, or antecedents of the offender or the trivial nature of the offence The Act required that the offender should enter into recognizances, with or without sureties, to come up for judgment, if called upon, within a specified time A return was laid last month before Parliament, showing the number of persons so released during the years 1888, 1889 and 1890, in the metropolitan Police District and in Lancashire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire Durham, and the West Riding of Yorkshire—the most densely populated parts of England The return shows that the Act has worked well

Local and Provincial

The Boyung Institute —The annual meeting of this institution was held on Saturday last when elections for the new committee were made, and other business transacted

Knight *Versus* Rama Naik and Others —This case which has cause a good deal of interest in the Pettah, came to a close on Wednesday last when the accused were discharged We are told that this decision surprised a good many.

The Public Health —This is not good at the present time, and it may be owing to the change in the weather Small pox is prevalent and so is fever, while the influenza is spreading in the place When we get more rain it is to be hoped the place will become more healthy

The Resident's Court —There are many cases on the file of this Court in consequence of the absence from the place of the late Resident Sir Harry Prendergast, the officiating Resident, has commenced his sitting, and, no doubt, he will soon clear off many of the cases.

The Weather —At last we have had a good downpour of rain On Monday night more than four inches fell, and since then there have been showers The tanks have received a supply but not enough But there is every probability of more rain falling before long The weather is much cooler, and, upon the whole, is pleasant

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Saturday, June 20th 1891.

C No 16—Mr H Ramanujaengar, Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, is, as a temporary measure, appointed to do general duties in the Mysore Distrct He is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as defined in Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code together with the additional powers specified in Sect on 37

No 123—In modification of Notification No 54, dated 30th April 1891, Kantiravachari, Amildar of the Gubbi Taluk, who was posted to the Madgere Taluk, Kadur District, is transferred to the Maddagiri Taluk, Tumkur District, *vice* Shamaiengar transferred to Madgere.

No 125—In supersession of the rules contained in the late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No 471—267, dated 19th November 1873, and No 4831—R 316, dated 3rd October 1874, the following rule for the disposal of excesses in Inams granted for the up keep of Chattrams, Musafirkhanas, Topes, and Avenue trees, under the terms of the late Commissioner's Circular of 22nd July 1846 is published for general information.

I Inams granted for the up keep of Chattrams, Musafirkhanas, Topes, and Avenue trees under the terms of the late Commissioner's Circular of 22nd July 1846 will be confirmed in full where the boundary marks specified in the sannads are clear, or where otherwise there is no doubt regarding the correct position of the land originally granted But where the boundary marks are not clear or doubts exist regarding the correct position of the lands originally granted, the Inams will only be confirmed up to the area specified in the original sannads and full accounts, plus 25 per cent, the surplus being brought under assessment

II When the area now actually held as Inam is less than the area specified in the original sannad, the deficiency will not be made good

III Out of any individual Survey number hitherto enjoyed as Inam, all excess over and above the extent confirmed as Inam under Rule 1, shall be treated as Government land and charged with full assessment When such excess does not exceed Rs 5—0—0 in survey valuation, it shall be treated as part of the Inam and the amount charged as jodi When, however, such excess exceeds Rs 5—0—0 in survey valuation, it shall be measured into a separate survey field and treated in all respects as Government land

IV The extent confirmed as Inam under these rules shall be entered in the Akarband and Village accounts as dry crop land, whatever the description of the land may be Provided that if the Inamdar use water, the product of a Government work, he shall pay water-rate at the prescribed rates

No 127—K Ramanujaengar, Amildar of Channarayapatna Taluk, is granted privilege leave for 15 days from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Venkatachar, Head quarter Police Inspector of the Hassan District, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Channarayapatna Taluk during the absence of K Ramanujaengar on leave or until further orders

The 11th June 1891 No 131—Under the terms of the Dewan's Proceedings No 5063 107, dated 6th December 1884, Timmaiachari, Amildar of the Yedatore Taluk, is granted 10 days' casual leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Nanjundaya, Shiristadar, will be in charge of the Yedatore Taluk, during the absence of Timmaiachar on leave, or until further orders

The 12th June 1891—No 126—Mr P, Pancharatna Rao delivered over and Mr B K Venkataramaiengar, Deputy Commissioner, assumed charge of the Tumkur District and Treasury on the forenoon of the 8th instant

No 128—P. Bara Rao Amildar of the Devanahalli Taluk, having availed himself of only 15 days out of 6 weeks' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 63 dated the 12th May 1891 the unexpired portion thereof is cancelled

No 129—Under the terms of Proceedings No 7140 71—200, dated 5th February 1889, Sir Y Sitaramaiya, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kadur District, was granted 8 days' casual leave of absence with effect from the 21st May 1891

No 132—Mr A Krishnaswamaiengar, Police Assistant Commissioner, Office of the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, is granted 20 days' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 1st instant

No 135—Mr M S Narayan Rao, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 5th July 1891, or from such other date as he might avail himself of the same

The 13th June 1891 No 134—S Krishna Rao, Amildar of the Kankanahalli Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for 30 days with effect from the 20th instant or from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 136—Mr G. E Ricketts, Forest *Probationer, has passed the Lower* Standard Examination in Kanarese.

No 137—S Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of the Kadur Taluk, was granted 5 days' casual leave of absence from the 27th May 1891, under the terms of Government Proceedings No 1740 71—200, dated 5th February 1889.

No. 138—P. N Mir Kizaluddin Alikhan, Amildar of the Hunsur Taluk, having availed himself of only one month and 12 days out of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notifications Nos 12 and 81, dated the 10th April and 18th May 1888, respectively, the unexpired portion thereof, namely 16 days, is hereby cancelled

The 17th June 1891 No, 139—Under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code *Sirka Chawaraya, Munsiff Magistrate* of Yedehalli, is empowered to record evidence in the English language, with his own hand

The 13th June 1891—The two Normal Scholarships of 1891 are awarded to the following graduates to enable them to study for the L T Degree Examination in the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

D Venkataramaiya, B A
K Chintamani Rao, B A

General Summary.

A Ruby —It is stated that a ruby valued at Rs 10 000 was recently found in the Belgaum District by a cultivator

Mr E Norton —Mr Norton has been engaged to fight the cause of the Cochin princes and to upturn the order promulgated recently prohibiting them from leaving the State without the sanction of their father

Barrister vs Nawab —A suit has been filed by Mr Tom Palmer barrister at-law at Chandarghat, against Nawab Karshed Jah, for the recovery of a sum of nearly three lacs of rupees which is said to have been owing by the Nawab's father It is now said, that a special Commission will be appointed to hear the case

Hindu Marriage Law —A few thousand Hindus addressed some time ago to the Government of India a petition praying for the appointment of a Commission for enquiry and report on the Marriage Laws of the Hindus The Government of Madras has communicated the following order to the petitioners —' Proceedings of the Madras Government Read the following —letter from the Government of India, Home *Department, dated* 4th April 1891, No 643 Order dated 7th May 1891 No 53 Pothkutha Latchmi Canamma on behalf of certain Hindu British *subjects of the Madras Presidency*, will be informed with reference to their petition to the Governor General in Council, praying that a draft Bill to define and declare the rights acquired according to Hindu law from Marriage, &c may be passed into law after enquiring through a Commission that the Government of India is not prepared to undertake the enquiry they ask for'

A Double Murder —The Lalas Choultry, on the road to Mylapore has been the scene of a double murder committed last night As in most murders, so in this also a woman has been at the bottom A draughtsman once caught his wife in the very act of adultery with a Lala This was about 3 or 4 months ago The infuriated husband had a squabble with his wife, and in his rage, he bit off one of her fingers The wife went to Court against the husband with the result that he was sent to jail for three months He was released yesterday, at 12 noon, and he murdered both his wife and her seducer last night The dead *have been removed to the hospital by the* public authorities Definite information about the murderer and the murdered cannot be given to-day owing to the late hour at which the news reached us—C P

Open to an Offer —The Coimbatore *Crescent* writes —' Mr A Subbapathi Moodeliar Avergni, Chairman of the Bellary Municipality arrived at our town last week and was received at the Railway Station by our Municipal Chairman and many of our friends He in addition to his several exertions towards the improvement of our countries, has promised to present Rs 100 to any Hindu who *wishes to marry* a widow. In Coimbatore there is a young beautiful learned widow born in Thodamadala Villala caste who has determined to get herself re-married Those who are willing to accept the offer should be of the same caste, young and normal, and may apply to the Editor of the Crescent Press, Coimbatore A present of Rs 100 will be given to him who accept the offer

A *Native officer Punished for Borrowing* —We learn that Rao Bahadur N B Mulye has been compelled to take pension, and that the amount of pension allowed him is half what he was entitled to. The *offence of the* Rao Bahadur was that he had incurred debts to a large amount and that he had borrowed the money from persons within his jurisdiction This was against the orders of Government, which were but recently re promulgated with emphasis This case is a warning to those who are in the habit of incurring debts. Their indebtedness places them in a false position and is a sore temptation to show official favor when the opportunity comes to those to whom they are indebted Government therefore cannot be blamed for severity in carrying out these orders with strictness. But we hope that the same strictness will be shown in detecting and punishing European transgressors as and in ones —*Mahratta*

Bombay's Protest against the Age of Consent Act —Bombay protested against the Age of Consent Act in a meeting held there last Sunday at which both Hindus and Mahomedans were well represented There were, we learn, no less than five thousand people present. The unanimity of sentiment prevailing *was remarkable The Mahomedans had flocked* to the meeting in large numbers. It was resolved to appeal to the Parliament of England and a memorial was adopted In the memorial special stress is laid upon the recent circular of the Government of India which shows, if it shows anything at all, that the Government of India is itself afraid that the Act, if worked as it is, would work mischievously Those who are in favor of the Act have tried to minimise the importance of the meeting as far as they could They have one set objection against such meetings, i e that they contain no influential men We will mention that the meeting was attended by Moulvi Hidayatulla a former Turkish Counsel (who presided on this occasion) Khan Bahadur Gulam Mahomed Munshi, Mr Ahmed Hazef Khabri Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji, Mr M C Apte, Garud, Jinswale, V Kathare and others There were delegates from Ahmedabad, Surat and Poona. The meeting was orderly and quiet The only objection that we have to raise to the meeting is that it came very late, but better late than never Our people are proverbially very slow to move and we cannot wonder at the delay however much we may regret it Some carping critics have suggested that the meeting was held at the suggestion of Caveatte We know the full facts and say that the suggestion is entirely groundless and is thrown out with a mischievous object —*Mahratta*

The Age of Consent Bill Agitation —The following are extracts from a report of the proceedings of meeting held in the Rivers Thompson at Colaba Bunder, on Sunday, to protest against the Age of Consent Bill — After this the following resolutions were unanimously carried amid loud cheers (1) Proposed by Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee and seconded by Baboo Nayan Chandra Mozra— "that this meeting is desirous of expressing its complete satisfaction at the steps taken by the committee appointed at the public meeti-

ing held on the 27th March last, to appeal to the Secretary of State for India to the House of Commons and to the British public against the age of Consent Act recently passed by the Indian Legislature" (II) Proposed by Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee c s i, seconded by Mahamahopadhyay Dina Bandhu Nyayratna — "That this meeting desires to place on record its grateful sense of the service done to India by Mr Frederick Pincott by his able article in the *National Review* expounding most appreciatively the marriage law of the Hindus and showing conclusively that the Age of Consent Act was altogether uncalled for and would be productive of much mischief, and that the petition to the House of Commons be sent to Mr Pincott as he has already taken up so fervently the cause of the people of India, with the request that he may be pleased to take the trouble to make it over to a Member of Parliament for presentation to the House" (III) Proposed by Baboo Radha Nath Banerjee and seconded by Baboo Girish Chandra Banerjee — That the delegates elected at the public meeting of the 27th March last be requested to be present at the meeting of delegates to be held at the British India Association room on June 17th, and to represent to the meeting that steps should be taken to conduct the agitation, against the Act, vigorously in England, as such an agitation in view of the opinions expressed by Mr Pincott and others, has no small chance of being in the end crowned with success (IV) Proposed by Rai Abinash Chunder Banerjee Bahadur, and seconded by Babu Hem Chunder Banerjee — That this meeting regards the circular issued by the Government of India on the Consent Act with thankfulness, as indicating great solicitude on the part of the Government that the Act may not be abused unscrupulously, but the meeting can by no means regard the circular as having the effect of making the Act at all innocuous, firstly, because the religious objection to the Act is not removed thereby, which objection can only be removed by laying down an alternative puberty limit by way of a proviso to the age limit, and secondly because the safeguards even of the circular cannot be considered sufficient, the only sufficient safeguard in the opinion of the people being a provision in the Act that no prosecution under it should be allowed except upon complaints made either by the injured childwife or her lawful guardians —S.

Extracts.

THE FIRST FRUITS OF THE CONSENT ACT

The *Mahratta* —The Age of Consent Act has received its first victim A Mahomedan husband has just been sentenced to transportation for life on the charge of having caused the death of his wife. The facts of the case briefly stated, are those A Mahomedan, Nayet Sheikh by name and about twenty years of age, had a wife who had barely counted half his number of years As is usual under such circumstances the wife lived with her parents, but in January last her husband brought her thence to his own house where he lived with his sister One night in March last he induced the sister to sleep in a neighbour's house Next day when she came she was horrified to find the body of the poor girl hanging by a rope from beam in the roof of the house. The body was burned and disfigured. The accused confessed that when he found he had very severely injured her he hanged her to make it appear that she had committed suicide The Coroner's jury held that he had injured her and hanged her, but at the same time added the rider that was at the time "so inflamed by passion as to be unable to understand that death would probably result from hanging" They also held it probable that he believed her to be dead before he hanged her But this latter supposition was not borne out by the medical evidence In the Sessions Court the jury held that the husband was not guilty of murder, but the judge disagreeing with the jury sent the case to the High Court The Appellate Court held that the deceased was alive when he hanged her and that he knew that she was alive At the same time some members of the Court held that he was at the time in such mental state that he might not have realised what he was doing Out of deference to this opinion the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life No one will say that the man has been wrongly punished. He committed a brutal deed and he rightly deserved to be hanged Our only question is would the man have escaped punishment if there had been no Consent Act?

TRAVANCORE FOR THE TRAVANCORIANS

The *Mail* —We are sorry to learn that what was in the first instance a simple watchword of legitimate agitation has become the *casus belli* between two opposing factions "Travancore for the Travancoreans" is arousing a deal of ill-feeling amongst the Malayalis and not a day passes without one or other of the two parties communicating its proceedings to us by the telegraph wire or the post office It appears that a counter memorial has been started by the "foreign" residents of Travancore to counteract the effects of the original Malayali memorial drawn up by Mr Sankara Menon, and signed by over 10 000 Travancoreans, which we reviewed nearly a year ago The main object of this counter memorial, we are told, is "to remove a stigma which has been unjustly and unnecessarily cast upon the administration of the Malayalis and his predecessors in the original memorial So far as we can see the counter memorialists do not challenge the main, and the only important request of the original memorialists namely that a due share of public appointments be given to Travancoreans, but they simply challenge the figures and motives of argument employed by the original memorialists This being so we utterly fail to comprehend why so much bitterness of feeling should be allowed to intervene between the two If it were for the main principle of the thing that the contest was taking place one could account for a good deal of acrimony, but when one finds that it is only the side issues that are in dispute, one begins to suspect that the counter memorialists are simply agitating to strengthen the Government's hands, and thus, as the phrase goes, to obtain "meters favour" From certain circumstances that were brought directly under our notice at the time that so much correspondence on the subject was taking place in our columns, we cannot help thinking that a considerable amount of intrigue of a very questionable character has been going on This, of course, is all the more to be deplored, because it has deepened the animosity felt on both sides and rendered each suspicious of the other For instance, we find the original memorialists and their supporters now bitterly complaining that official pressure is being widely used for the purpose of obtaining signatures to the counter memorial This complaint has reached us from several independent quarters, and that there is a certain amount of truth in it we can hardly doubt for a moment. The original memorialists have preferred complaints about this to the Maharajah's Government from six different quarters namely Vycomo, Chertalay, Alleppy, Ampalapuhy, Mavelikara and Trivandrum, and it is to be hoped that the Dewan, for his own reputation's sake, will institute the strictest enquiries into each and every charge. Meanwhile, the original memorialists have not much to fear from the opposition that is directed against them they have the Maharajah's reply to their petition, which, as we mentioned a short time ago, acknowledges the justice of their main demand, and only questions the accuracy of some of the statistics quoted by them, which, after all, do not matter very much either way

A WARNING TO TAHSILDARS

The *Hindu* —By yesterday's post we were favored with a somewhat remarkable communication A correspondent sends us "true copies" of a lawyer's notice served on a Tahsildar in the Salem District by a Reddy, who took umbrage at the offensive language used towards him by that official, intimating to him that he will be proceeded against in due course civilly and criminally, if an immediate apology was not tendered It would appear that the Reddy was summoned to appear before the Tahsildar in a revenue enquiry During the investigation, the Tahsildar is alleged to have addressed the Reddy to the following effect "You are a mischievous man, are you guru to them all, you are a fool" As soon as the Reddy returned home his first concern was to retrieve his tarnished reputation He must be a bold man indeed to have thus bearded the lion in its own den and we appreciate the straightforwardness of his procedure mainly for the following reason The Revenue officials all over the country, with *honorable exceptions*, are in the habit of using language not very parliamentary It is partly the vulgar treatment that they accord to the parties that appear before them, that induces men of self-respect to avoid their Courts and to keep in the suppression of truth That is partly the reason why servility still flourishes in India as it does in no other civilised country. The Tahsildar himself is sometimes most shabbily treated by his superiors and he in his turn tyrannises over his subordinates and others who resort to his Cutcherry If he indulges in coarse and indecent phraseology when he acts as a Magistrate the offended party has no remedy against judicial vulgarity It was however fortunate for the Reddy now in the reference that it was a revenue enquiry during which the scene was acted And we are glad to note that the Tahsildar had the gentlemanliness to admit his fault and express regret for what had happened. In reply to the notice he wrote to the Reddy's pleader thus "Sir — With reference to your notice, dated 6th May 1891, please inform—that I regret for the expressions used and that I tender him apology" If the Tahsildar had the good sense to make amends for the unguarded language he had employed has we find with us in not holding up his name to the ridicule and contempt of the public We publish the facts as stated to us so that other Tahsildars who have lost all control over their tongue may take a warning that times are changing and that it is not always safe to use unmeaning words which wound the feelings of others and lower them in public estimation It is not the law that works much of late it is the mode in which it is administered. And if English modes of dispensing justice have not found favour with the masses of the people and strike a terror into their hearts, it is because the officers who carry out the orders of Government behave in a high-handed and oppressive manner As education is diffused more, as the people understand their rights and privileges, the limits assigned to officials and the various modes of redress that the law provides, they would, though slowly, protest against rash and illegal modes of procedure It is not only the parties that are subjected to discourteous treatment, but the subordinates and peons are the worst sufferers. The language in which an uneasible official in the Mofussil accosts the servants of Government placed under him is sometimes the most insulting And the unfortunate subordinates have no remedy against such scandalous abuse of official authority The gravity of the offence is considerably enhanced by the fact that a failure to attend even to the private mandates of the superior subjects the subordinate to a volley of abuse We are bound to add that in this respect, it is not only our countrymen that are the worst offenders They form no doubt the majority but cases are not rare in which European officers have surpassed the natives in the exhibition of pique and resentment and in the of opprobrious language in which they give vent to their wrath

THE MANIPUR JUBRAJ VINDICATED BY AN EYE WITNESS

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes a most extraordinary communication relating to the Manipur imbroglio is related by an eye-witness who was present from the beginning to the end From the statement of this eye witness it would appear that the British Officers were not murdered by the unfortunate Senapati, who on the other hand seems to have promised to defend them at risk to himself, but by an infuriated mob of Manipuris who committed the deed under the belief that they were carrying out a certain injunction in their holy books, or as the witness puts it "the mob were labouring under an impression that in their holy books it is said, that there will be a great war in Manipur which will not be won till the blood of 5 of the enemies was given to certain Gods, and then heads turned in a certain ditch" And on the Senapati ordering them to disperse they shouted out "we are giving our lives only for you, and you are the cause of this war, if you still obstruct, we will kill you too." Thus we see that the Senapati had no control over the Manipuris, but that his own life was threatened and in danger.

From the account published, it would appear that M Quinton, the Chief Commissioner, entered Manipur on the morning of the 22nd March after having been received by the Senapati 1 miles from the city, and that he immediately gave orders for the holding of a Durbar at noon, to which the Senapati consented after some objection, it being Sunday and a Hindu festival day also At noon while the Regent, the Jubraj (Tikendrajit) and the new Senapati were on their way from the palace to the Residency to attend the Durbar, they noticed that the troops that had accompanied Mr Quinton had been so distributed over the place as to be ready for sudden action Tikendrajit thereupon returned with the new Senapati to the palace, and the Regent alone went to the Durbar room, but was refused a reception Mr Quinton declining to see him unless accompanied by the Jubraj Mr. Quinton, it appears then, wired to the Foreign Office, Calcutta, not to communicate the orders of Government to the ex Maharajah that he had a chance, and that the Regent would be proclaimed if he had failed to arrest the Senapati He next wrote to the Regent stating that unless the Senapati was delivered up, force would be used for his arrest, and Mr Grimwood who was the bearer of the letter tried for 3 hours but failed to persuade the Senapati to deliver himself up On the Regent asking for time to carry out this peremptory order, the Chief Commissioner threatened him by saying that if he failed to do so, the Indian Government would not recognize him A Council of war was next held and it was decided to attack the Senapati's palace early on the 24th which was accordingly done, with the result that Lieutenant Brackenbury was mortally wounded, and eventually the palace was taken with great loss on both sides The troops seem to have misconducted themselves after this, for we are told that they *destroyed "some gods and goddesses"* The Manipuris then attacked the Residency Hill and at that time the Chief Commissioner ordered the "cease fire" bugles, when he sent to the palace for terms of peace On being sent for an interview without arms, they sent to the palace, where Mr Quinton would not agree to the terms namely, that the should leave Manipur by night leaving their arms behind They seem to have stayed there a couple of hours during which an infuriated mob assembled around the palace, and the Senapati's orders to his buglers to sound "cease" had no effect on the mob not wishing to disperse On the Chief Commissioner wishing to return, the Senapati pointed out to him the danger of doing so at that time, and repeatedly told the party not to leave the place The full wing conversation then ensued —*Mr Quinton* "Do you want to make a prisoner of me?" *The Senapati* "No, I want to save you at the risk of my own life, and escort you whenever you want to go, but not now, I cannot command my own men" *Mr Simpson* "all false" *Senapati* "what? This is time of war, your life might be extinguished by a bullet as well as mine Why should I say false, perhaps at the last moment of my life" *Simpson* false, *Senapati* (annoyed) "Then do as you please" They then separated one party leaving towards the right and the other towards the left of the gate Now commenced the terrible tragedy Mr Grimwood was first stabbed on the way and the mob then collared the Chief Commissioner, who was killed on the spot by the public executioner at midnight the Manipuris opened fire again, it appears, and the troops retreated towards Cachar Soon the Residency was in flames and the Treasury looted

Thus it would appear that had the Senapati been given an opportunity he would have defended the lives of the British officers He is described by the witness as "a brave young man, warlike, strongly built, fairly well educated, chivalrous in his ways, very dangerous towards the corrupt He would defend the weak at the risk of his life, he will pass at the poor without keeping anything to himself even for the morrow He is not an ascetic, and would do anything for the welfare of his people He is the fastest rider and best shot in Manipur He is chivalrous by nature, and is perhaps the noblest man in India It shows, it is very rare to find so many qualities combined in one man" The witness is no connection of the Senapati, but is only a disinterested narrator of the proceedings on that eventful day, and we see no reason to discredit his statements The only thing we fail to understand is the reason why he did not give his evidence at the trial

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NOTICE.

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Bangalore City Municipality.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners to be held on Tuesday the 30th June 1891, at 8 a. m at the Municipal Office, Fort.

I Cash account current, Mortuary Return and Immunt Medical officer's return for the month of May 1891

II Correspondence regarding the opening of a Branch Dispensary at Ashpeto together with Government Proceedings on the subject.

III. Letter No 1134, dated 1st June 1891, from the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, regarding the proposed transfer of the Incurable Ward to the Medical Department.

IV. Annual statements of receipts and disbursements for the official year 1890 91.

V. Lists of works sanctioned during the month of June 1891.

DEFERRED PROPOSITION.

VI Mahazar from the Residents of Lascar lines praying for the widening of the Lascar lines Road leading to Marally &c.

K P PUTTANNA CHETTI,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission

Bangalore, 17th June 1891.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 21st June.—Mr. Naoroji has accepted the invitation of Lord Cross to become one of the Delegates from India on the governing body of the Imperial Institute.

Washington, 19th June—The Treasury purchased today 550,000 ounces of silver at 98 55 to 100 30

Washington, 21th June—The National Silver Committee of America has published a manifesto addressed to the people, which declares that bimetallism is the remedy for evils from which the trade of the world is now suffering, and that this must be the paramount issue at the next elections in America.

Calcutta, 22nd June—The trial of the Bhadani rioters at Benares has been concluded. Six of them have been sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment, including three months solitary confinement; four have got seven years rigorous imprisonment and two others four years rigorous imprisonment for dacoity. One boy was sentenced to 30 stripes for stealing sweets. Five of the accused were acquitted, but with reference to two of them the Judge will probably refer to the High Court against the acquittal.

There was a great panic at Serajgunge, in the Pabna District, where no less than 75 distinct shocks of earthquake were felt, on Thursday. The whole station took to tents, some seeking refuge in the budgerows and craft on the river.

Allahabad, 21st June—A lakh of rupees has already been granted by Government as advances to agriculturists in Rajputana for well digging and improvement of tanks, such works being necessitated owing to the shortness of water supply consequent on the lateness of the monsoon. The authorities in native States are to be asked to furnish the Government of India with weekly reports regarding the prices of food grains and the quantity of supplies available

The Secretary of State has informed the Government of India that he has considered Act X of 1891 in Council, and it will be left to its operation. Thus the Age of Consent Bill passes into the Statute Book.

Manipur, 20th June—The full text of the judgment in the Regent's case has been published. He is found guilty on the first charge only, namely waging war against the Queen Empress, not on the second count, for abetment of murder. He is sentenced to be hanged, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India. The finding and sentence were received by the Maharajah with a smile. He apparently regards the proceedings as an elaborate farce. Much reliance is placed on the influence of the compassionate party in India and England on the Government of India.

London, 23rd June—In the House of Lords last evening the debate on Manipur was initiated by the Marquis of Ripon. He warmly criticised the statement made by Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons during the debate on Manipur, who, in citing the example of Tarquinius Superbus, thought the Government of India right in regarding that the Senapatty's abilities disqualified him for service in the State, and that it was better and safer to depend on mediocrity. Lord Ripon feared that such a statement would have a bad impression amongst the Indian Princes. He hoped that the Senapatty would not be executed.

The Secretary of State for India in reply said that it was impossible as yet to say what course would be adopted with regard to the Senapatty, but they might confide in the justice and clemency of Lord Lansdowne. If the old Maharajah

had not fled from Manipur the troops would have been sent to reinstate him and the Senapatty would have been expelled because he was a rebel and not because he was an able man. Lord Cross protested against the adoption of that doctrine in India or elsewhere, and he hoped that the Princes and statesmen of India would not fear that the Government would ever remove any man because of his abilities. The Indian Government, he said, would welcome all such men and would find work for them anywhere. Referring to the question of making the arrest at the Durbar, his Lordship said it was no treachery to do so, but he disapproved it, and he assured their Lordships that the Viceroy was not answerable for the attempt, as he was ignorant of the intention. In conclusion, Lord Cross lauded the services of Major Grant and Mrs Grimwood.

Bombay 23rd June.—Heavy rain fell last night. If this is not the actual burst of the monsoon it is believed now to be very close upon us.

Calcutta, 23rd June.—On Sunday the wife of a respectable Baboo, aided by his godson, tried to murder her husband. The woman and boy attacked the Baboo when asleep with knives. He awoke and raised an alarm. The murderers fled, but were arrested and placed on trial yesterday. Their victim is in hospital, and the case is pending.

London, 23rd June.—Commenting on the debate in the House of Lords yesterday the *Times* says that the whole tenour of the debate rebukes Sir John Gorst's ill judged remarks in the House of Commons. It advises the Indian Government to see that all the speakers deprecated the action of Manipur.

The *Standard* says it is difficult to see how the country is to retain confidence in Sir John Gorst.

London, 24th June.—In the House of Lords yesterday, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, declined to fetter the discretion of the Government of India with regard to the sentences passed on the Manipur prisoners.

London, 23rd June.—It is officially notified that several noblemen and others offer their hospitality to native gentlemen who visit England for the purpose of attending the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

Manipur, 22nd June.—The Special Court concluded its labours to-day, when it delivered judgment on Angao Sonka. The prisoner received his sentence of death very composedly.

Allahabad 22nd June.—The Regent of Manipur and the Senapati have both petitioned the Government of India against the sentence of death passed by the Military Court. The petitions are not to be considered till a full report of the proceedings has reached Simla.

London, 24th June.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst said that the result of the enquiry instituted by Government regarding the practice of holding raw lotteries in India showed that there was nothing illegal in such a practice, except in Burma, where steps were being taken to prevent any future illegality in this respect.

London, 25th June.—The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Free Education Bill.

Calcutta, 25th June.—The case of rioting at the Rajghat Railway Station at Benares concluded yesterday before the Sessions Judge. Fourteen of the rioters filed no defence and threw themselves on the mercy of the Court. They were brought in guilty of rioting, dacoity and theft. Five were sentenced to transportation for life, two to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement and seven to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement. The next case is fixed for the 29th instant.

London, 24th June.—Mr Gladstone is still suffering from the effects of influenza with which he was recently attacked, and anxiety is expressed by his friends regarding his condition. During the last few days, however, his health has been much better. Yesterday he was ordered to Lowestoft to recruit.

Calcutta 26th June.—Owing to the great heat there has been a general exodus to Darjeeling. The East Bengal State Railway has had to increase its regular service in order to meet the sudden rush of passengers. Darjeeling, too, is in danger of being filled up and very little space accommodation is reported to be left.

Deaths from heat apoplexy and sunstroke continue to occur daily. Another European was struck down yesterday. Owing to the recent heavy mortality among Walar horses Country breeds are going up rapidly in price.

Manipur 24th June.—News was received today that the sentence of death passed on Ava Parel Major and Senior Colonel had been commuted transportation for life. This decision has caused a good deal of surprise, as these two men played the leading part in the tragedy of the 24th March and displayed great animosity and vindictiveness towards the British Raj.

Rumours are becoming rife that Manipuris to be given back to their former rulers. Consequently the Political Officers are much hampered in his enquiry as the Manipuris are afraid to come forward to give evidence against their leaders when there is a chance of their again being subject to them.

Allahabad 25th June.—General Collett will probably return to his headquarters at Shillong next month, his presence being no longer required in Manipur, where a comparatively small military force will be located.

Pernambuco, 26th June.—Telegrams from Buenos Ayres state that a revolution, which proved successful, has occurred in the Argentine Province of Catamarca. The Governor of the Province has been deposed. In the fighting which took place several persons were killed and a number wounded.

Washington, 26th June.—Mr Foster Secretary to the Treasury states that it has been decided to coin trade dollars bars of silver into standard silver dollars to the amount of five million dollars. The operation will probably require four months to complete, and Mr Foster announces that therefore the continued coinage of silver dollars as heretofore is impracticable for the present.

New York, 26th June.—The shipment of gold from New York to Europe during the week amounted in value to close upon five and half million dollars, most of it being intended for Berlin and Paris.

Simla, 26th June.—As some misapprehension has hitherto existed as to the regulations in force in regard to the administration of the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India with reference to newspapers published within such territory, the following orders have been made:—No newspaper or other printed work, whether periodical or otherwise containing public news or comments on public news shall, without written permission for the time being of the Political Agent, be edited, printed or published after the 1st August, 1891. If after such day any person shall without such permission edit, print, or publish any such newspaper or other work, he will be liable to be ordered to leave the local area within seven days and will be prohibited from re-entering without written permission of the Political Agent. If the order is disobeyed the offender is liable to a forcible expulsion. The permission can be withdrawn at any time.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1891

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

It is now nearly ten years since the Mysore Representative Assembly was first called together. The country has just been handed over to the government of the Maharaja, many changes have been made, a good number of officials, both Europeans and Natives, had been retired, and new order of things had grown up. To Mr Ranga Charlu, the late Dewan, must be ascribed the honour of bringing the institution into existence. He thought it would be well to have representatives of the people to whom he could state how the affairs of the Province were progressing, and who might be able to assist him with their advice. The idea of the Assembly was a good one, but less good has accrued from the institution than might have been expected. It was soon apparent that the scheme in its entirety was not to be carried out. The Assembly though called representative was not really so. The men sent to Mysore at the Dasara were chosen by the officials not for their fitness but too often from interested motives. A man had made himself useful to somebody in authority, he wished to proceed to the capital at the great feast, and so he was sent. His chief object might be to see the tamasha or to pose himself, without caring in the least about the interests of the province, and the institution was brought into disrepute. It was little regarded by the people of Mysore, and outsiders led not look upon it with much favour. It must be acknowledged that some improvement has been made of late years, but the Assembly is not yet what it ought to be. It is not representative, or any thing like it. In fact the original idea was never carried out, and the Assembly has been, up to this time, a number of items scarcely forming a whole.

It is satisfactory to know that a new departure is about to be taken with regard to this institution. The present Dewan must have perceived how important the Assembly was for good, and that it did not command that respect, either in the province or out of it, that might have been expected of it. So he came to the conclusion that it ought to be representative in reality—to some extent, at least—as well as in name, and so the members are—or a good number of them—to be elected. We shall not take up to day the rules that have been sent forth with regard to these elections, but will confine ourselves to the benefit the institution may derive from the change introduced. The result will, in all probability, be, that better men will be sent to the capital to discuss the affairs of the province. In any case, the men who go there will be chosen by the people, and if they are not the best the blame will have to be put up to the people themselves, not upon the Government. The opportunity—to a certain extent, at least—has been presented to them. It is their duty to take advantage of it. They ought to choose the best men who can be found, not those who have the most interest, or, perhaps, the most money. We are sorry that the Government is not yet liberal enough to allow the electors to be entirely free from official influence. This element is allowed to take a leading part in the elections, and, to a considerable extent, must guide them. We all know what officials can do, especially in the districts, and we may be sure they will exert their influence to some extent, if not as much as they could. But we may have more to say on this head after wards.

We cannot help thinking there is a great responsibility thrown upon Mysore on account of the privilege bestowed upon the people by the Government. This is the only part of India where the elective principle has been granted, and although more liberality might have been shown by the Government, still the privilege has been allowed, the people will elect their representatives for the next Dasserah Assembly, their action will be narrowly watched, we may be sure, both by the friends and enemies of the principle in question. If success should crown the experiment the former would maintain, and rightly so, that the elective principle might be extended to the whole of India. It could succeed in one place why not everywhere. Why should Mysore be more highly privileged than Bengal or Bombay? A great impetus would be given to the cause of the Indian National Congress, for, the people of Mysore would be looked upon as representative of the whole of India. The people would have a right to demand the principle for which so many are now contending. We trust, therefore, the Mysoreans will do their best that they will elect the best men, and that they will do everything to make the next Assembly a thorough success. We may be sure that should failure be the result of the elections in this province if the best men are not chosen, if interest and favouritism sway the minds of the electors, and thereby the whole turn out a failure, those opposed to the popular movement would declare that the failure of Mysore could be the failure of India. They could make the most of this province and what took place in it, with the result that much injury would be done. The objectors to the Indian National Congress would look upon the failure of the Assembly as a godsend, and they would declare they all along prophesied that such would be the result that if the same privileges were granted to the whole of India the same effects must inevitably follow. It must be acknowledged they would have some ground for their reasoning. The people of Mysore are as well educated as any of the races of India. In every way they are as far advanced as the rest, and if they fail would not the others? In this way Mysore has been put in the front, it has to show the way, and it is to be hoped it will not prove a disappointment and a failure. It must be acknowledged that the Representative Assembly has not accomplished much in the past, but it ought to be remembered that it has not been representative, it has been official, the best men have not been sent to it, and hence the partial failures of which so many complain. But we hope that a new order of things will set in with the next Assembly, and that Mysore will become a bright example to all India.

Occasional Notes.

The Indian Political Agency at home is about to be converted into a depot for the sale of the manufactures of this country. It has been found by Mr Digby that politics are not altogether profitable, so trade is to be experimented with.

It is notified in the Travancore *Gazette* that public servants of the State are prohibited from accepting valedictory or other complimentary addresses or testimonials of any kind when transferred or promoted from one District or office to another.

The method of purifying water invented by Dr William Anderson, and now employed at Antwerp with success, consists in passing the water through a slowly revolving cylinder containing metallic iron in the form of scrap or filings. The estimated cost of purifying a million gallons in this way is about six shillings.

An Erode correspondent of the Madras *Mail* states that a baby marriage was commenced at that place on the 15th instant in which the bride was 2½ years old and the bridegroom 14. In the house next to that of the parents of the bride is a virgin widow, aged 12, who was married at 5 and became a widow at 6!

The clerks in the Suburban Census Office at Alipore struck on the 24th instant, owing to their salaries being docked on account of holidays. They were only induced to return to work on promise

being paid for two gazetted holidays, which was the subject of dispute

THE *Gujarat Mitra* says "We understand that H H the Maharaja of Baroda is shortly going to marry a second wife owing to some considerations of grave import The news is strange enough at least for an enlightened prince like the present Gaekwar who is a staunch opponent of bigamy"

MR S Bhagat Iyengar, says the *Mail*, who is seeking election as Municipal Commissioner for the 6th Division, claims the votes of constituents for the following, amongst other, reasons —"I shall spare no pains to prevent as much as possible the plague of our swinging sweet musicians, *mosquitoes*

ALREADY cold weather visitors to Ootacamund are arriving Amongst other noteworthy appearances Our Prince George of Wales is said is a probable visitor Lords Binning and Pembroke Hamilton brothers of Lady Lansdowne, and also the Lords Lurgan and may there be out

DURING the week ending *Standard*, four girls, the daughters of *Kaji mahis*, were carried away without the knowledge of their parents and married to four boys in the adjoining village One of the girls is aged 10 years, and the other three of Second class The *Jamat* community recent agitating against the marriage of these girls to prevent the repetition of such acts

THE season report from Rayapuram states that the cattle are dying on the Tellarch District for want of fodder and are in a poor condition at Bikam Kishengunj and Kharwa Likewise they are in a poor condition pasture is all dried up and scarce for four States and at Deoli, Khowari, and Ajmere Merwara 11,018 acres are affected by scarcity in Ajmere Merwara About 5,979 persons are on relief works

IT is said that a high third of the Hyderabad State is charged with having accepted bribery in his from some of the Jubs of the Salar Jung family The amount is stated to be about Rs 50,000 But so far the officials deny and believe recent levels would to clear the A Commission has been appointed to investigate the matter, but the members of the Commission are subordinates of the accused high official Prosecution of the favourite is hardly entertained by the public

ENGLAND is about to be visited by a celebrated troop of mimes Hitherto, hitherto, consist of two perfectly formed girls so far as the waist, clothed with two heads and two pairs of arms Now the boys merge into one perfectly formed female figure with one pair of legs There is talk of one of the Exchequer's officials on ticket for them, but was asked to pay for two tickets on the ground that there were two persons, but he was successful in insisting that they only occupied one seat

IN a careful study of the official version of the whole Manipur business, the *Mail* fears the case is decidedly bad one for the Indian version of "It seems clear that the authorities at Calcutta, and not Mr Quinton, were ultimately responsible for the attempted seizure of the Sana patty, and the latter would certainly unable to construct a way for but for his Counsel out of the Blue Book Lord Lansdowne need hardly be surprised if he is sharply admonished for the way in which the affair was conducted"

THE following is taken from a Calcutta contemporary —We hear that Mr Arindra Nath Roy, son of Babu Jogendra Nath Roy, a big Zemindar of Nadia, will shortly start for England The boy is but 14, has passed the Entrance Examination with great credit from the Hindu school He will go through his preliminary studies in some school, and will afterwards pass on the University and thence compete for the Indian Civil Service. This is the first time that a Zemindar's son and a member of the Nadia family proceeds to England. But such are the charms of this "heaven born" service that it attracts even millionaires

THE *Bombay Gazette* understands that the repeated motions made to the Supreme Government by the manufacturing engineers and iron founders of India with a view to the removal of the restrictions, or rather the prohibition of the use of iron-work manufactured in India, on Public Works, are at present under consideration, and that a Resolution on the subject will shortly be issued Under the existing orders iron work which could be more conveniently and economically procured in India has to be obtained in England by the slow and cumbrous process of indenting on the Secretary of State The orders to this effect have emanated from the Secretary of State himself It is to be hoped, our contemporary says, that the Resolution of Government which is in preparation will put an end to a system which is not only unjust to manufacturing engineers and iron founders throughout India, but injurious to the interests of the Indian tax payer

Local and Provincial

THE MAHARAJAH —The Maharajah will come to Bangalore about the end of next month and will remain here till after the races

LADY ST JOHN —Lady and the Misses St John who arrived in Bangalore about a few days ago and intend remaining here for some time They will then go to England

MONEY FOR BANGALORE —On Friday last about five lakhs of rupees were brought from Madras for the Bangalore Presidency, and was deposited there The money was mostly in notes, rupees and small change

BOOKS —During the quarter that ended on March 31st 1891, the number of books registered in Mysore under the Act, was one in English thirty six in Canarese, two in Telugu, eight in Sanscrit, and five Annotations in Sanscrit and Canarese

THE WEATHER —The weather during the past week was dry and no rain fell There were high winds similar to those which at the beginning of the month More rain is urgently required for the crops, and it is hoped it will soon come down

THE EXTRA A.D.C —We are told that the Mysore Government has sanctioned the appointment of a European Assistant to the Superintendent of the Bangalore Fort at a salary of Rs 120 a month Mr Cameron has been in harness work there before and hence the present appointment

SEASON TICKETS —On the week ending 20th June —Rainfall *not* in Kistna, Madras and Tanjore, fair in Bellary and Anantapur, parts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris Salem, South Canara and Malabar, slight elsewhere Rainfall generally deficient in the affected tracts, and prospects continue unfavorable in Chingleput and North Arcot Prices rising in the affected tracts, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem, South Canara, and Malabar, falling in South Arcot; stationary in other districts

PURIFICATION OF WATER —The method of purifying water invented by D William Anderson, and now employed at Antwerp with success, consists in passing the water through rotatively revolving cylinders containing metallic iron in the form of scrap or filings The constant loss of purifying a million gallons in this way is about six shillings If this is a general good—and of the proof might readily be obtained—an application of the apparatus to the Agra and Parade Barracks would go far towards the water question in Bangalore The Government's great trouble is to get a pure supply of water for the troops Here appears to be an easy and cheap mode of obtaining purity

THE CITY MURDER —The Pettah Police in the course of their enquiry, have discovered that the deceased woman found in the mantapa was the *nikka* wife of one Kasim Sahib, a railway gang coolly, and that the deceased left her residence in company with this man who, it is believed, brought her to the mantapa. Leaving her there he came into the Pettah and gave over a box containing some money to one Kondappah, and got from him a bill-book which has been identified as the one found near deceased's body, and with which, it is believed, he committed the deed. No reason is assigned for the murder beyond that Kasim Sahib used to illtreat his paramour; it is said he was "possessed by the devil," and to rid himself of the evil spirit he had several *poojas* performed, but these seemed to have had no effect, for rumour among the lower classes has it that he committed the deed while he was "possessed" The Pettah Police have had his description circulated to all the outlying posts with a view to the man's arrest.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE BANGALORE TERRITORIES —We very much fear that the Memorial forwarded by the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to the Government of India protesting against the proposed changes in the local Courts of Law will be found to have been too late to secure a patient hearing So quietly, nay almost mysteriously, has the scheme been evolved out of the minds of the Simla magnates and been given shape, that the sanction of the Secretary of State had been secured even before the Bangalore Memorial had been decided upon We understand that orders have already been received in this country to be executed immediately on the retirement of Colonel Hill One change affected by the scheme, which we have not heard spoken of before, is that the Munsiff powered of the Second Magistrate will be taken away from him and added to those of the Subordinate Judge The scheme having thus already been cut and dried, we fear that there are few chances of its being reconsidered If the Bangalore pub lic are not content to resign themselves to fate, they must make instant use of the telegraphic wire —*Mail.*

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE PUPILS OF THE EMPRESS CASTE GIRLS' SCHOOL, TUMKUR

The Birth day of H. H. the Prince of Mysore, was celebrated in Tumkur with great eclat, by giving prizes to the pupils and Zenanah students of the Empress caste Girl's School By 1 P M on the 18th instant, the hall of the school was crowded to excess by the principal Hindu ladies of the town, to witness their pretty little daughters and sisters receive their well earned prizes

Sublaguyamma Lakshmamma, the wife of Dr Vaidyanatha Sastriar, M A M D M C, kindly presided on the occasion The reading of the report being over, the girls sang a few melodious songs Savitramma, the daughter of Mr Panchamutha Rao, the General Assistant Commissioner, then read a few lines on the advantages of Female Education. The President first distributed a large number of special prizes in books which had been kindly presented by Mrs Thanthumettiyar and then gave away the general prizes which consisted of boxes, plates, cups, dolls, and fancy articles

The President, a learned lady, next gave an admirable speech, which was full of apt advice to the students and to all assembled. She kindly promised two prizes worth Rs 10, and Rs 5, the 1st to be given to the girl who passes next year the Mysore Pupils' Test creditably from the school, and the 2nd, to the girl that stands first in Arogya Pariksha dayam

The distribution of Pan Supari, Flowers and Fruits to the ladies, and sweets to the children, concluded the proceedings of this happy day

General Summary.

APPEAL OF THE MANIPUR REGENT AND SENAPATI —The Regent of Manipur and the Senapati have both petitioned the Government of India against the sentence of death passed by the Military Court. The petitions are not to be considered until a full report of the proceedings have reached Simla —C

CHOLERA —The Collector of Chingleput has issued a notice warning intending pilgrims to the ensuing Ani Amavasya at Tiruvellore, and to the Bavani Aasan festival at Pernapolam, of the risk they run, as cholera is prevailing in some villages, and there is scarcity of water throughout the Tiruvellore taluq

FIRE IN A TRAIN —Yesterday two trucks loaded with cotton took fire on the North-West line of the Madras Railway between the Putty Cotta Charroo and Tennicheroo Stations Despite the efforts of the railway authorities the trucks were burnt down to their under frames The N W line mail was delayed two hours

THE MONKEY AND THE BABY —A correspondent is responsible for the following —The other day at Lanhatty, a small village situated on the river Hooghly, a few miles off Barrackpore, an infant, only 12 days old, put by its mother in the arm in the early morning, was taken a fancy to by a female monkey who carried it into an adjacent mango tree The mother raised a loud outcry, when a female entered the monkey to come down with its precious freight by putting a couple of plantains on the ground. The brute laid the baby softly on the ground, and went up the tree again with the fruit The child was not injured in the least This is nothing There is a monkey within the precincts of Vepery which has taken a fancy to a really pretty girl It is needless to say that it is of the male sex.

BIRTH OF THREE CHILDREN AT A TIME —On the 7th instant, in Karaikatty Street, Chuplay, the wife of one Gangah, a bank layer, gave birth to three female children, one by natural delivery, the other two having been brought out by Dr. Varadappa Naidu, with forceps. All the three children are living and the mother is getting on well Gangah is a coolly, earning something like annas 7 a day and has three children at a time In England in Quiz, gives a woman giving birth to three children at a time £1 The same might be done here also. It speaks well of Dr Varadappa Naidu's generosity that he attended on the woman for nothing and gave her medicine gratis, thus saving the children as well as the mother in a case of considerable difficulty —C

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY —According to the Railway Administrative Report earthwork is in progress on this line in the Ellore, Tuni and Vizagapatam divisions In the Tuni and Vizagapatam divisions the foundations of some of the bungalows and minor bridges were commenced, and the collection of material and ballast was in hand Until a decision is come to regarding the new alignment no work can be done in the Rajahmundry division An estimate amounting to Rs. 44,26,000 for the Kistna bridge, with its training works and approaches, was provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India in September 1890. The bridge is in continuation of the present alignment of the Bezwada terminus of the Bezwada extension railway, and is located half-a-mile below the anicut, from which the river will be trained between the abutments of the bridge. The bridge will consist of 12 spans on 300 feet girders The foundations of the piers will be formed of double octagonal wells sunk along a common side The design proposed for the girders is of the Whipple-Murphy type, with a double system of triangulation and adepth of 30 feet The bridge will carry a metre as well as the standard gauge line, and provision will be made for a cart way and foot traffic. Actual work on the bridge itself was begun at the end of December By the end of March 220 feet of double well had been built and 170 feet sunk, and it is expected that five wells will be completed during the current working season. The Southern training work was nearly finished, and the approaches, including the two canal bridges, three spans of 100 feet and four spans of 90 feet, were in progress The length of the link between the Southern Mahratta Railway and the junction of the East Coast with the Bezwada extension railway in which the Kistna bridge is situated, is about 9½ miles —C

Extracts.

THE MANIPUR TRIALS

The Manipur trials are coming to their close. Prince after Prince has been tried and found guilty of waging war against the Queen, murder, or abatement of murder as the case may be, and condemned to death. The sentences await the sanction of the Government of India. The trials have proceeded so far unquestioned, and it may be presumed the sentences will be confirmed and the Manipur episode closed in due course. But a doubt suggests itself as to the jurisdiction of the tribunal and the propriety of the trials, and the law to be applied to the accused. Are the Manipur Princes subjects of Her Majesty? Does the Penal Code apply to them? Is the Court of Military officers appointed likely to be quite fair and independent? These are some of the questions which occur to us in reference to the trials and which will doubtless be urged against the Government when the time comes for passing judgment on the whole expedition. To our mind it would have been safer for the Government to have dealt with the prisoners under martial law. If the prisoners were unfranchised as the assassins of British subjects, as they probably were more or less, the Government is entitled to have justice done to it. But the Manipur Princes could not, we presume, by any stretch of language be called subjects of that Government. The war which Manipur waged against the Government was, it would seem, in the nature of one between sovereign powers, whatever their relative strength, and the British Government after its victory might have exercised the right of the successful belligerent by exacting any penalty it pleased. Its present proceeding is open to stage of being called a mock trial.—*Indu Prakash*

RUMOURED RETIREMENT OF THE VICEROY.

The *Cosmopolite*—A few issues back we published in our columns a communication from the correspondent of the *Peoples Journal* at Lahore. The English papers have also rumours to the same effect regarding the retirement of Lord Lansdowne, and we take the following from the *London Correspondence* of the *Manchester Courier*.—Rumours have been afloat for the last few days to the effect that directly the Manipur difficulty is settled the Marquis of Lansdowne will retire from the Viceroyalty of India. His health has not been very satisfactory of late, and he is said to be anxious to return to England. In consideration of his services in Canada and in India it is anticipated that on his retirement he will be raised to a dukedom, although he will not have completed the full term of his Viceroyalty. It has been the custom to give the Viceroy of India on his retirement from office a step in the peerage. This was the case with Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton, and Lord Dufferin. The only exception in recent years has been the Marquis of Ripon, but there were sufficient reasons in his case for the refusal of the customary reward. It is thought to be most probable that Lord Lansdowne will be succeeded at Calcutta by the present Governor General of Canada, Lord Stanley of Preston, who would be as popular in India as he is in our great North American colony, and the appointment would be very acceptable to Anglo-Indians in this country. His place would very likely be offered to Lord George Hamilton, who, both as a distinguished member of the Cabinet, and as an extremely courteous and pleasant man, would be very welcome in Canada. It goes, of course, be understood that no definite arrangement has as yet been made, and it is quite possible that Lord Lansdowne may be induced to remain for another year in India, but my information, which is from a trustworthy source, leads me to believe that changes such as those which I have indicated are very likely to take place."

LORD CROSS'S INDIAN COUNCILS REFORM BILL ABANDONED

The *Mahratta*.—It was certainly not an auspious moment that Lord Cross introduced his Indian Councils Reform Bill. The Bill passed the House of Lords last year with some amendments was introduced in the House of Commons and ultimately given up. A similar fate it has met with this year. The Bill has never created any enthusiasm in India. Lord Cross originally proposed to give to the Councillors the power of discussing the financial questions even in the absence of a proposal for fresh taxation and to give them also the right of interpellation. But the main point of our demand, i.e. the right of electing representatives, the Bill did not touch at all. Lords Northbrook and Ripon severely criticised the measure and amendments were introduced whereby a slight increase was made in the number of Councillors, and the Government of India was given the option of appointing some of them by election. So far it was good. But our friend in the House of commons, the late Mr Charles Bradlaugh, was not satisfied with those half-hearted proposal and he drafted a Bill on his own lines laid down in the Congress at Bombay. This Bill was considered by some of our sympathisers to go too far and a doubt was expressed even in India among the friends of the Congress that it should be modified. Accordingly Mr. Bradlaugh, whose sole aim was to get in have the right of direct representation remodelled his Bill. This time he made it very moderate that it was almost the same Bill as Lord Cross's, the only difference being that the former proposed to give the right of direct representation while the latter did not. This moderate Bill was approved of by a larger number of men in and out of the House of Commons. Unfortunately for us all Mr Bradlaugh died. Yet the exertions of our friends did not slacken in the least; if they changed at all, they rather increased. The death of India's champion had left on the shoulders of our other friends a very heavy responsibility. They felt the need unceasingly worked to secure support for their proposals. They have succeeded so far that Lord Cross has even now deemed it wise to withdraw the Bill. It is now almost certain that the Bill will not be passed in the present Parliament. There are strong indications now of a dissolution, and the result of the General Election will decide our fate for the next septennial period. Very probably the ladies will then come into power and we have strong hopes that they will not longer neglect India.

THE INDIAN VERNACULAR PRESS

The *Hope*.—In a civilised country the function of the press is twofold. (1) It educates the people. (2) It enlightens the Government and keeps it well-informed of the wants and aspirations of the people. In a word, the press is a link which connects the two other wheels of the State, the Government and the people, keeps them in touch with each other, and makes them participate in the responsibilities of public affairs.

In independent countries like England *where the people themselves are their own rulers* the two factors of the State are combined in one. There the Government is completely in touch with the people. Are the functions of the press in such a country is *chiefly to educate and entertain the people*, and criticise the conduct of rival political parties. In countries like Germany and Austria, too, the function of the press is not so much to enlighten the Government as to educate and amuse the people. In a country like Russia where despotism prevails, and the press is not allowed the freedom to criticise the Government, the function of a newspaper is solely to educate the people. But even there the Government does not stand in absolute need of the press to know the needs of the people; for even there the rulers are kith and kin with the people.

The case is different in India. Here the Government is a despotic Government. But it is a despotic Government not like that of Russia or Turkey where the rulers and ruled belong to the same nation. Here the Government is composed of aliens whose social institutions, religious creeds, political and moral principles—in fact the modes of life and thought are greatly different from those of the people. Between the rulers and the ruled there is thus a altogether desert of thought and action. Naturally, the rulers cannot be in real sympathy with the ruled. And the multiplicity of religious systems professed by the people—the complexity of their various social institutions and the variety of languages spoken by them are quite a mystery to the ruling nation. In this respect also the circumstances in which the Government is placed in this country differ from those of other countries ruled by despotism.

There is another difficulty under which the Government labours in this country. The subjects of this Government are divided into two classes—the powerful minority composed of the countrymen of the Government and the weak majority composed of the natives of *this country. The interests of these two* classes are frequently conflicting. What is good to the one is often evil to the other. In all departments of life—whether of politics trade, or religion—the interests of the two *classes thus generally conflict with each other.* Thus conquests and annexations would be profitable to the former, while they mean a heavy burden of taxation to the latter. Free-trade brings wealth to the officers of the former, while it means destruction to the arts and manufactures of the latter. Monopoly of the high posts by the former supplies bread to many hungry mouths of the surplus population of England, while it means the loss of so much subsistence to the latter. Again, while the interests of the former class in the work of the State are but temporary, those of the latter class are abiding and permanent. A revolution or a rebellion in the country would be far more prejudicial to the interests of the latter class than to those of the former. The Government of the country, however, which cannot but have an abiding interest in the welfare of the people, often times suffers from the disadvantage of being misled by the officers in the choice of measures for securing the true welfare of the state.

In such a country therefore the function of a newspaper is not solely to educate and amuse the people, although this forms and ought surely to form a large part of its duty. A more important function of the Indian press is to criticise the actions of the Government, enable it to know the minds of the people, and serve as a medium to convey the messages of the people to the Government and the commands of the Government to the people—is thus an absolute necessity, not only to the people but also to the Government. The destruction of such a press, or even the destruction of its freedom, would be a greater loss to the Government than to the people. The Government of the country ought therefore to take the *Indian press completely* into its confidence instead of hating and suspecting it. When the people were ignorant the want of such a press could be less felt, but in these days of progress and enlightenment the Government in its dealings with the people cannot move a single step without the guidance of a free Indian press.

The Indian press consists of three elements:—(1) the Anglo-Indian press, (2) the Native press *whose language is English, and* (3) *the* Vernacular press.

The first is not at all in touch with the people, although it may be in touch with the Government. Its knowledge of the people is often based upon hearsay, conjecture and hypothesis. It is conducted by persons belonging to an alien race who equally with the Government are deprived of the advantages of mixing with the people and studying their thoughts, sentiments and customs. It has to look after the interests of a class whose interests often conflict with those of the people. It has its own grievances and passions which often prevent it from being a calm, impartial and sympathetic *observer of the things of the people. Even the* most kind-hearted and sympathetic of its members often make sorry mistakes in their judgment and estimate of the people. Hence it cannot be safely decided upon by the Government as a faithful guide in its dealings with the natives of this country.

The second is only partially in touch with the people. It is conducted in a language which brings it more in contact with the Government than with the people. The majority of its members look after the interests of the educated class. Its subscriptions and rates generally fly higher than those of the masses. It cannot be completely depended upon by the Government for guidance in its dealings with the people.

The last is far more in contact with the people than the other two. It is conducted in a *language which is spoken and understood* by the people. It has at heart the best interests of the people and consequently of the Government too. Its cause is identified with the cause of the people. Its interests are identical with those of the people. Its progress and prosperity lie in the progress and prosperity of the people. There cannot be truer guide to the Government in its dealings with the people than a free, well-treated Vernacular press.

The rise and growth of the Vernacular press in India is an interesting study. From the time when the first vernacular paper was started by the missionaries of Serampore more than ninety years have passed away. The improvement made by the vernacular press within this short time, and under unusually disadvantageous circumstances, in its function, tone, *style*, views, sentiments and methods, is really unprecedented in the annals of any civilised country. In its first phase, the vernacular press was nothing but a small news-sheet, and most of its *columns were devoted to poetry, conundrums* and personal criticisms of individuals and classes. It was devoid of a political aspect and it could show no ability in dealing with the nibbling question of society, politics and economics. *Its writers were not well-educated.* Its taste was coarse. Its sphere was limited, its information small and poor, its constituents ignorant, even it wanted a journalistic language. The vernacular language was then in its infancy. And the vernacular press had to create its language before it could advance a step further in making improvements and progress.

But the progress it has since made is really astounding. It has created the vernacular literature, cleansed, limited and embellished the vernacular languages. It has made the people more intelligent, more well-informed, and more liberal in their estimate of men and manners. It now includes in its folds writers who in point of education, knowledge, character and patriotism do not compare unfavourably with some of the best writers of the English press. It publishes articles which sometimes bear marks of deep reflection and wide investigation. Some of the papers are read by hundreds and thousands of the people. And its power is now felt throughout the length and breadth of the country.

But still there are enormous difficulties from which not only the vernacular press but the whole native Indian press has to suffer. The greatest difficulty is their poverty. Most of the papers are ill-fed, their subscriptions are not realised, their writers are poorly paid, and in many cases the papers are conducted at a considerable loss, only for the good of the people and the Government. But the Government does not favour them. It does not take *them into its confidence.*

But in spite of these difficulties the native Indian press is superior to the Anglo Indian press as a whole with a few honorable exceptions. It is more impartial and just than the *Anglo-Indian press. It looks after the interests* of the people, and when the people are oppressed it condemns the oppressor—be he an Indian Magistrate, or an English Magistrate, be he a member of the ruling class or a powerful man. One of the Indian society. But the Anglo Indian press, while it invariably tries to gloss over the failings of the English officers, has no hesitation to find fault when the natives of the country have to be taken to task. And a press which can exhaust the whole vocabulary of billingsgate in cursing a great lady like Madame Blavatsky, a press which can openly preach rebellion and threaten an English Viceroy with death and transportation, a press which can gloat in fiendishly over the blast of a fellow-feeling and dissatisfied when a whole royal family are not hanged before their guilt be proved, a press which not having the least knowledge of the Indian society poses as a social reformer, hesitatingly no right to dictate to the native Indian press the lessons of truth, disinterested and wisdom—lessons which its own members themselves are the last persons to follow. It is to the Vernacular press of India has unmentionable shortcomings. But the difficulties it has to overcome are also numerous. But whatever be its faults and shortcomings the Vernacular press has at least not the failing of insincerity. It may sometimes express itself in strong language, but it does so because it feels strongly when its sense of justice and the interests of the people are wounded. And even if its language may appear seditious to an *unsympathetic foreigner, it is never intentionally* and deliberately seditious. For its very interests, the very stake it has in the country, prevents it from being anything like disaffected towards the Government.

When therefore an English Governor, or an Anglo-Indian editor, or a superior Judge, has to judge of the Vernacular press let him always bear in mind the innumerable difficulties under which it labours, the progress it has made in spite of those difficulties, and the good it has done both to the people and the Government.

The vernacular press has a brilliant record of its doings behind, and has a brilliant career before it.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

YEARLY.	ADVANCE	ARREARS
English	4 0 0	5—0 0
Canarese	4 0 0	5 0 0
English & Kanarese	8—0 0	9 0 0

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English	5—0—0	6 —0
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For the space of one line [illegible] 0 2 0 Each subsequent line [illegible] Advertisements for the Kannada Prakasika should be sent to the Editor, Bangalore. Contract advertisements will be charged at the rate of [illegible] per annum. Special terms will be made for the insertion of large advertisements. Contract Advertisements will be charged extra for insertions in the Kannada Prakasika

London, 1st July.—The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says that England is no party to the Triple Alliance, and has made no private compact with Italy, but says as with Italy that the *status quo* in the Mediterranean must be maintained. England, the writer says, stands clear of any positive engagements with Germany, Austria or Italy, but has the most cordial friendship with them in their policy for the maintenance of peace.

London, 2nd July.—Mr Gladstone has now recovered from the effects of influenza.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1891

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE CONGRESS

A contemporary lately told us that the good people of Nagpore were preparing to give the Indian National Congress a right royal reception next December. The place feels itself honoured by being chosen for the annual meeting, and we may be sure that everything required will be ready in good time. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Allahabad have had their turn so it was considered only right that the capital of Central Provinces should also have one. Other towns may afterwards be chosen to be the place where the Indian representatives may meet, so that no part of the country may have to complain. It is well that a place like Nagpore has been hit upon for this year's assembly, for, a round would have had to be made of the four places already honoured by the Congress. The choice breaks the monotony of the proceedings, and it will be sure to be welcomed by all. Some of the opponents of the movement are of opinion that the Congress, if not dead, is moribund, and that it cannot recover vitality. It will soon be the last. We have been told this over and over again. Some of the journals have repeated the assertion so often that they have come to believe it. No doubt, the wish has a good deal to do with the accomplishment. They ardently desire that it may die, so they say it has gone the way of all flesh, or is on the point of doing so. The reason why they have come to this conclusion is that they do not hear so much about the institution now as they did some time back. The organs that are in its favour do not sound its praises so much as they did, and this has led its foes to imagine that it has been irrevocably ruined. We think the opposite of this is the case. Less is heard about the Indian National Congress now than something back simply because it has taken root. It has now become a settled institution, it has grown and increased, it has influenced the people in all parts of the country so that its principles need not be continually explained and asserted as was necessary not long ago. When an institution has shown itself useful, when it has passed the age of experiment, it need not have its praises sounded on every occasion, it speaks for itself. Its use is its best recommendation. This is just the case with the Indian National Congress. It has established itself in India, it has shown that it can accomplish much. Why then should its praises be sounded continually? Why should it not be taken for what it has done and can do, and a higher structure built on it? The Indian National Congress has a glorious career before it, and this its opponents will have to acknowledge. It would be well for them to do so before they are compelled. That such an institution as required there can be no doubt. Not one of the reforms that its members point out have been taken in hand. The Indian Councils are in the same condition they were in years ago, and now the Bill that was brought into Parliament to enlarge and improve them has been dropped. Had Mr Bradlaugh been alive he would have insisted on the measure being carried through or he would have brought in one of his own. The Bill of the Secretary of State was not everything that could be wished, but it was a step in the right direction. Had it become law it would have done good, for the Councils would have been enlarged, and the new blood introduced would most certainly have worked upon the old. It is time that the Bill did not allow of the elective principle, but his would most certainly have come in time. The new men had only to show their superiority to the old, they had only to show the country and the Government what they were capable of doing, the stuff they were composed of, and they and their successors would have been elected. This would have followed as a natural consequence, and hence we regret the Bill was withdrawn. Without the enlargement of the Councils no real good can be done, the wants of the people cannot be made known to the authorities, and blundering will be the order of the day. The Councils as now constituted are a sham and a mockery to the people of the land they represent nobody, they are impotent for good, though not always for evil and they simply echo the desires of Government. This must all be changed, and it is the object of the Indian National Congress to change it. It must not cease its labours till these institutions have become what they ought to be—tools by representatives. Till they become so the work of the Indian National Congress must not cease, it would be a calamity to the country were it to do so, and, though we do not hear so much about it as we did, as we have said, it is older and more sedate, its principles are better known, consequently it does not require that amount of publicity it did some years ago. But the Councils are not the only institutions that require to be looked after. There are several others that require the close scrutiny of the Congress. Local Self-Government is not making that progress its friends could desire, the officials are doing their best to stifle it. It is not allowed to have its own way but is forced in everywhere, and the officials guide it wherever they can. We have an instance of this close at home. It was proposed to the Government of India by the late Resident, that the rate payers of the Civil and Military Station should not be allowed to elect their Commissioners to the Municipal Board, and this recommendation was very near being carried out. Had it not been for what the Indian National Congress might have said the elective principle in the part of this place we have just named would have been done away with. So, to be revenged the authorities have worried the Board in every possible way. In fact, in future, it is not to be called a Board but a Committee. It is to have no power, and the authorities are trying to prevent the institution from initiating measures. They simply desire the Municipality to agree to everything they propose, and nothing more, and the same thing is at work elsewhere, the same pressure is being brought to bear upon other Boards in all parts of the country. But it is the finances of the country that require the most serious consideration. The taxes are heavy, and more are being continually put on, the people complain, but the authorities do not listen to them. It is not their business to ask the reason why money is spent for a particular purpose, they have only to obey, and provide the funds for others to spend. When they have done this nothing more is required of them. They have performed their duty, and must remain quiet. When the Indian National Congress has its own way it will demand that the Councils shall have control over the finances of the country, and then we may expect some relief, for the members who will be sent will be answerable to those who sent them, they will be careful what they do, and how they allow money to be spent. Those in favour of the Indian National Congress need not be discouraged, they have only to work steadily and the victory will be theirs. They have right on their side and right must in the end prevail. We feel certain that the next meeting of the institution at Nagpore will be as great a success as those that went before it, and we also are convinced that the numbers attending it will be as great.

Occasional Notes.

The first step in the Karachi Delhi Railway, viz., the Hyderabad Umarkot line, is expected to be completed within the year.

A report comes from Quilon that a no poisons died at one and the same time by eating a fish that supposed to have been previously bitten by a snake!

A special grant of Rs 3,72,000 has been made for reconstruction of the buildings at Quetta which were so badly damaged by the heavy rains of last winter.

A rumour is being circulated by some of our native contemporaries that among our next cold weather visitors will probably be the Empress Frederick of Germany!

Ninety six of the rioters arrested at Bhairava Shiva Prasad's house during the recent disturbances have been discharged for want of evidence.

The final sentence passed upon the Aya Parel, Major, and Samma Khan, Colonel, for their part in the Manipur affair, is that they be confined during the pleasure of the Government.

The Government of India has sanctioned the estimate of Rs 11,77,317 for the completing of the Ruby Mines road. This is to meet an expenditure of seven lakhs already incurred and to widen and metal the road.

The Amir has a contemporary is told applied to the Government of India for machine guns or, is a correspondent puts it, "five or six cannons of the new sort which gives about 15 firings and only filled once."

A vernacular paper (*Indian Sanjiba*) states that at the village of Mubshabthar, near Kaumtakhally, a Hindoo of 80 lately married a girl of 8 paying a *pouna* (penalty) of Rs 500 to the guardian of the bride!

The Nizam has sent to the Viceroy a cordial invitation to visit Hyderabad as his guest. Lord Lansdowne has replied to the effect that he will avail himself of an early opportunity to visit that city, when he will have great pleasure in being the Nizam's guest.

A portion of the Southern Mahratta Railway between Gunlakal and Nandyal was recently blocked owing to an iron girder bridge near Gunlakal having been washed away on Saturday last, by a heavy flood. Several other branches are also reported on other parts of the Railway.

A marriage recently took place at Bangkok between Nai Ni, the eldest son of H. E. the Governor of Chantaboon, and Bertha Schultz, of Berlin. The ceremonies were performed in the presence of a number of princes, noblemen and gentlemen. After a sumptuous banquet, in the course of which numerous toasts were drunk to the health of the happy couple, the wedding party separated at a late hour.

A very plucky act in connection with a mad dog at Simla is recorded. A schoolboy named Angelo, son of Major Angelo, was bitten. His elder brother, who is also at the same school, immediately whipped out a penknife and, after cutting it sucked the wound. This act should win for the boy a medal. A proposal is being made, subject to the decision of the local scientists, to send the boy to M. Pasteur.

One result of the recent collision between Missionaries and Hindus at Tarkeshwar, near Serampore, has been a petition by the Zemindars, who are responsible for the peace of the District, to the Bengal Government, asking that the area may be settled within which Missionaries are not allowed to preach during festivals. The Joint Magistrate of Serampore has been deputed to perform this duty.

A Trans Frontier correspondent gives an instance of the fate which Russians spies may expect in Kabul. He says that one Malik Hashim Ali Khan, a native of Kohistan, who had joined in Ishak Khan's revolt, and fled with him across the frontier, has since returned to Kabul, and was there employed sending secret news to the Russians. About 12 days ago, however, the Amir was informed of this, and promptly seized the man and hanged him.

The new British Agent of Cabul arrived at Kabul, on the 12th instant, and correspondents in that city state that his arrival was strictly private and unceremonious. This, they say, indicates an unusual attitude on the part of the Afghan ruler towards the British Agent and requires explanation by those who hold the Amir a faithful ally of the British Crown. The Agent is also stated to have suffered considerable inconvenience in his long and tedious journey, which might have been avoided if better arrangements had been made by the Amir for him.

On Sunday week, when the Police forcibly took possession of the *Shankatal Fakir* office, Hyderabad, they broke open the editor's box containing manuscripts and seized them then and there. The proprietor of the paper is also said to have been scolded for his *impertinence* when he asked the Police officers to show him the authority under which they were acting. No written order was even shown to him. The proprietor, who is a Mahomedan, intends, it is said, to re-establish his paper, time at Sholigur, and have it circulated in Hyderabad as before.

The High Court of Bengal has all but stopped registering the names of pleaders for munsiff ships owing to an unusually long list of names already registered, and to the act that at present there is no room for further employment or any prospects of revenue for such officers in any of the Districts in Bengal. The question of employing additional munsiffs is still engaging the attention of Government.

The Emperor of Russia has written to the King of Greece in order to thank him for the services Prince George of Greece rendered to the Heir Apparent to the Throne of Russia in saving him from being killed during his journey in Japan. The Czar wishes the Prince to go to St Petersburg, and intends to make special preparations for his reception. A medal, commemorative of the affair, is to be struck and presented to Prince George.

"Dora Lyall," who lost herself given £70 to assist Mrs Bonner, the only surviving daughter of the late Mr Bradlaugh, has also written a special plea on her behalf. In it she refers to the fact that Mrs Bonner, to meet her father's pecuniary embarrassment, relinquished the life policy which he had assigned to her, and that his liabilities were due entirely to the enormous amount of litigation forced upon him, especially during his Parliamentary struggle. Some of the creditors, she says, have reduced their claims, and if a sum of £3,000 could now be raised the debts could be settled, and the difficulty of Mrs Bonner's position could in some degree be lessened. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr George Anderson, 35, Great George-street, Westminster.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay has completed the third year of its existence, and the Directors have just issued the Annual Report for the year 1890-91. There were at the end of the year 270 students, divided into Europeans and Eurasians 10, Portuguese and Native Christians 15, Jews 1, Parsees 87, Mahomedans 4, and Hindus 153. The average number of day students was 235, and the average daily attendance was 207. The rate of fees was Rs 3 per mensem. The public must wait until a few batches of the students of the Institute are sent out into the world before a financial judgment can be pronounced on this educational experiment.

It seems to a contemporary that a parent or guardian who trusts a child with jewellery, and lets it run loose, is committing what ordinary people would consider to be a risk and negligent act, mentionant to theft and incitement to murder "If he is not legally guilty of any one of these offences, that is the fault of the law, and we would gladly see it amended so far that any person leading a child with jewellery on its person and so let it in a public place would be authorised to take the child to the Police and claim a certain percentage of the value of the jewellery from the parent or guardian as a reward for his action"

The *Indian Social Reformer* remarks — "We are told that a Brahmin official at Cuddalore who draws a salary from the Government Treasury not in one but in many branches, and who is at the head of a large department of State in this Presidency, thinks it a sin to speak the English language except when the Brahmin officials are actually transacting business for which they are paid He has no objection to educating his thousands with the help of the English language and to educating his child in the same language to enable them to do likewise! How perverse are the minds of some of our countrymen who ought to know better!"

Local and Provincial.

A DISTILLERY —A new distillery, we are told, has been opened at Pallally, and is in full work This will be bad news for the total abstainers

QUARTERS FOR THE MILITARY SECRETARY, —The Dewan has sanctioned the erection of quarters for the Military Secretary, and the building will soon be taken in hand

CONFIRMATION —His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to confirm Mr T R A Hombaiah Chetty, as Chief Judge of Mysore, and Mr P N Krishna Murti, as Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, with effect from the date of Mr C G Plaskett's retirement from the Mysore Service.

SPECIAL DUTY —It may be remembered that Mr Madhava Rao, Deputy Commissioner, was deputed, some months ago, to perform some special duty in the Shimoga District Has having come to end his work, it is expected he will resume charge of the Bangalore Deputy Commissionership

A TELEGRAM —A telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State for India, and another to the Viceroy asking them not to be in a hurry to carry out the proposed changes in the Civil and Military Services of Bangalore It is believed the telegram will do very little good

THE WEATHER —There has not been much rain of late, and what little there has been in the shape of showers Much more is required, and unless it comes soon there will be no thing like a scarcity The tanks are not half full and the ryots cannot get on with their work on account of the scanty rainfall Very little of the land has been sown and the prospect is anything but bright

A CONTEMPORARY learns that before H H the Maharajah of Mysore ventures to leave the shores of India the question of crossing the *Kalapani* has to be settled It is reported that a Hindu priest of high repute in Southern India has been invited to Mysore to decide the question, and should he declare that the Maharajah may cross the seas without breaking caste, the Maharajah's trip to England will be accomplished

MR GRY says a local paper, has been elected Secretary of the Bowring Institute at Bangalore A local paper thinks that the fact that a lady is the Secretary should at once bring in a huge number of subscribing members, and, what is more to the point, the punctual payment of subscriptions, including arrears due! A notice to a defaulter from a lady secretary, what magical wonders should not that effect!

A NEW MUNICIPALITY —The Government of Mysore has sanctioned the formation of a Municipality at Sulibele in the Hoskote Taluk. The estimated receipts of the place show that a sum of Rs 767 is recoverable by House and Mohatarfa taxes, and the total expenditure against the income is estimated at Rs 405, which will leave a closing balance at credit of Rs 362 at the commencement of the official year 1892-93 The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, has been requested to submit the names of the *ex officio* members, and of those he proposes to nominate for the management of the Municipality

THE MYSORE AND COORG DIRECTORY —Up to date the Mysore Durbar were subscribing for 180 copies of this publication But in future the Government are not going to give this amount, but has left it to the different departments to make any arrangements they like with the compiler The compiler has therefore issued a circular to the public asking their patronage, and remarking that unless 200 subscribers at least can be counted upon the Directory must cease to exist from 1892 —S

INAM LANDS —The Government of Mysore republish for the information and guidance of all concerned the late Commissioner's circular of the 22nd July 1886, the resolutions of the Chief Commissioner's circulars of 1871 and 1874 regarding the rules for the disposal of waste lands of *inam* grants the upkeep of chattrams, *mandapams* & The *inams* under this circular will be confirmed where the boundary marks are clear and correspond with the details in the *sanad*, but otherwise the *inams* will be confirmed up to the area specified in the original *sanads* and old accounts, plus 25 per cent, the surplus being brought into full assessment —S

THE SECOND MAGISTRACY —The Second Magistracy ship will be a post available for anybody, when Mr Abdul Rahman shall have been made District Superintendent of Police, as stated in another paragraph By and bye Bangalore will (supposing all the rumoured changes are carried out) have quite a little regiment of law and justice disputants beginning with the Bench of Magistrates (ten or a dozen form the Bench) we pass on to the 2nd Mag strate, the District Magistrate, the Sessions Judge, an Assistant Resident and the British Resident, or the Madras High Court Then on the Civil side there will be a Small Cause Judge, in lieu of two other Judges—whose exact identity, style, dignity and duties,—are not yet known We are given to understand that the Assigned Tract will in future be known as the Civil and Military and Civil and Criminal Judiciary Station There will be such a long line of Courts, that if a suitor or "party" goes in a sane man it is one and he will come out a lunatic at the other —S

General Summary.

ANTER BRAHMINS DISUNITED —A case the outcome of the rupture between the Valangalas (Vamal) and the Tengalas (Kanak) Brahmins of Conjeeveram, is now pending in the Court of the Joint Magistrate at Chingleput In it one Conjeeveram Seshayyar Ragavachari is charged with voluntarily causing provocation with intent to cause a riot —Mail

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS —The supply of the Civil Account Codes for sale at the Government Press having been exhausted, candidates for the Revenue Test at the next Special Test Examination have been permitted to appear in all the other subjects, except the Account Code for the next examination Candidates who appear in the Account Code in full at this subject only can also appear for examination in it at the next examination —M

YET ANOTHER WONDERFUL DOG STORY —This time the dog belongs to a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Colmar in Switzerland It was given by him to a friend living in Paris, while the latter was on a visit to him, and when he left for the Pleasure capital he took the animal away with him The dog, however, did not approve either of the change of domicile or the change of master, and a few days after the arrival in Paris it disappeared Search was made for it, and a handsome reward offered for its recovery, without any result. Several days afterwards, however, the faithful animal's former master, in crossing the threshold of his house, found the poor brute stretched in front of the door steps worn out with fatigue, but otherwise none the worse for its escapade. It had accomplished a distance of five hundred kilometres, in order to return to its master, in eight days The owner of the dog will now keep it, after this proof of faithful attachment —S.

A GRAND WEDDING IN MADRAS —A Native correspondent writes as follows —" The Marriage of Mr C. Yothiraj alias Nadia's grand daughter with his nephew took place in last week at his Garden House, Teddinapett, in new style and fashion Previous evening to the marriage carriage procession started from his Town House to Teddinapett, the bridegroom dressed with brilliants like Tanjore Maharajah and seated — — open carriage drawn by four splendid waiers accompanied by big wigs of Madrasly pair of horses in carriage Public streets were full of sight seers, English Band, Carnatic music seated in Drags drawn by pair, leading the Procession, Police kept perfect order along the way On the day of the wedding most of the European Gentlemen were invited along with Native Gentlemen, which was not the customary in all the Native Marriages of the wedding way As this Gentleman has gone to England and continent acquired vast knowledge of fashion and etiquette and suited to all Bridegrooms and he do seated in the Hall and shook hands with all the guests, the taste of his arrangement was excellent, in the compound detached bungalows, singing by professors with musical instruments rope dancing in the Pandal, Carnatic lancos by Dancing Girls were arranged, English Velankanni Band and Carnatic music and sing, one Band were in attendance whole of the evening The road was brightly lighted with kerosine lamps and gas lights in the compound, subsequent nights nautches were given and ended in by the Theatrical performance called Jallakrida by dancing girls In connection with this marriage Mr C Yothiraj alias Nadia with his usual generosity towards the poor of all creed and caste fed and clothed all the inmates of Monegar Choultry, and yesterday he gave food and clothes to thousands of poor people both males and females at his Garden House Teddinapett."

Extracts.

MANIPUR AFFAIRS

The *Mahratta* —The Commission appointed to inquire into the charges against the Manipur Princes and Generals have concluded their task and returned to India They have done their work with great despatch as may be expected from military men They have imperially sentenced to death all the accused, and it is quite possible that when they finished the whole job they felt a sore sort of regret that now that the iron was hot and on the anvil there were no more prisoners to polish off They have killed all these men so far as it depended upon them If these men manage to save their necks it will be no fault of theirs. If the Government of India, weakly yielding to the cry of the Bengalee press and the Radicals in England, refuse their sanction to the severe punishments awarded by these speedy and quick-work judges, the responsibility be theirs What a farce these trials have been The accused were not given leisure to procure the best legal advice The judicial procedure was of a novel kind The judges were friends and sympathisers of the officers murdered In fact, the accusers and the judges were the same And such a tribunal has sentenced the prisoners Will the Government of India dare to confirm the sentences? We hardly think so. Lord Lansdowne must be now regretting that he did not act more thoughtfully in this matter In Parliament and among Englishmen at home the conviction has spread that the conduct of the Indian Government and its officers has been unworthy of Englishmen Only recently Sir John Gorst tried to defend the Government of India's action by an argument which has been turned against him, and Lord Cross had great ado to rescue his lieutenant from the false position into which he had placed himself Sir John Gorst had contended that since the Senapati was an able and clever man he could not be allowed to remain in Manipur. This was a very mischievous argument, and Lord Ripon in the House of Lords drew attention to it He severely criticised this policy and said this would produce a bad impression amongst Indian Princes Lord Cross had to offer a lame apology He said his lieutenant did not mean it He had intended by those words to allude to the policy towards Egypt pursued by the Liberal Government under Mr Gladstone. He further said that he disapproved of the proposal to arrest in open Darbar, but at the same time thought such a procedure did not be considered treacherous. He assured all the Princes and Chiefs of India not to fear that the Government would ever remove any man because of his abilities On the whole the incident ought to teach a lesson to Government The decision of Lord Lansdowne will be awaited everywhere with anxious interest. It is said that the sentences of two of the accused have been commuted to transportation for life

THE BENGALI PRESS ON MANIPUR.

The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) writes —" In the trial of Tikendrajit the first point urged was whether the British Government had any jurisdiction to try him If, in spite of not having jurisdiction, the English on the pretence of trial hang the Senapati, then the fire cast upon the British Government for hanging Tantia Topi will deepen doubly. Tantia was never a subject of Her Majesty He was born in Peshwa's territory and was a subject of Dundu Pant Nana How could he be considered rebellious and hanged for having waged war with the English under the orders of his sovereign? But who is to listen to that? Tantia was hanged like a common malefactor We have repeatedly said that the manner in which Tikendrajit had been tried is full of shortcomings The public will consider it a slur on the British Government, and it may cause disaffection in the country From the summary of the sentence of witnesses we publish in another column it will appear that on questions asked by the Court Tikendrajit said nothing for which, according to the procedure of the British Court, he may be found guilty, and no one will say that questions put to him were fair While he was not directly concerned with the murder affair and while the English have not dealt with him plainly, we hope Lord Lansdowne will carefully consider the sentence of death passed on him, and not forget the service rendered by him during the Naga Campaign of 1879 for saving the lives of Englishmen."

The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) writes —" Will Tikendrajit be really hanged? Even now we hope that the Government of India will do justice in the matter From a long time some self-seeking Englishmen have been trying to prove Tikendrajit as a monster. He has been charged with the offence of murder and described as cruel and oppressive At one time some Englishmen stated that he burnt some human beings Afterwards on inquiry it was found that these men were whipped for committing serious offences. During the Naga disturbances Tikendrajit saved the lives of several helpless Englishmen and Englishwomen He is true hero We hope Lord Lansdowne will once consider whether such a man is fit to be hanged."

The *Sahachar* (Calcutta) writes —" The Court-martial at Manipur has found Senapati Tikendrajit guilty of causing rebellion against Her Majesty, and murder. No loyal subject can ever wish that the flag of Her Majesty should be insulted. But under what law is this Court-martial constituted? And can such a court be constituted for the trial of sovereigns and princes of a foreign territory? Manipur is no doubt a petty State and is to India what Denmark is to Germany and Belgium is to France During the Civil War in America President Lincoln gave the troops of the Southern States belligerent rights. The States which wanted separation were of course included in America, but they had a representative assembly and a separate rule. If this rule be applied, then the Raja of Manipur or the Senapati cannot be guilty of waging war against Her Majesty If Manipur was a big State, and if the war had continued a little

longer, and if troops and officers of both parties were taken prisoners by both parties, then could the English Generals hang the Manipur prisoners? If that was done, the Manipur General would have killed same number of English troops and English Generals in similar manner. Such things don't happen where both parties are equally strong. The international law is against it. How can Manipur be deprived of this law, although it is small and weak?"

The *Bangabasi* (Calcutta) writes:—"Sentence of death has been passed on Tikendrajit the Jubraj of Manipur. What is the fault of Tikendrajit and under what law and what system of trial such severe sentence has been passed on him, we, a subject race, are unable to understand. We are not throwing blame on the Government, and we have no power to do that. Probably this is due to the weakness of our intellect."

The *Dainik and Chandrika* (Calcutta) writes:—"The Maharajah and Jubraj of Manipur have not even been allowed the benefit of a trial before a competent court as was done in the case of Shere Ali and Abdulla. If Manipur be not either independent or feudatory State then why has this peculiar sort of trial been held? If Manipur be a territory under the Government of India then why were not the Maharajah and others of Manipur brought before some Sessions court in Assam or elsewhere for trial? If Manipur be a English possession like Midnapur or Moorsi Island, then why was not power of hearing the appeal vested in the High Court?

The same paper commenting upon the debate in Parliament says:—

The London *Times* entertains no doubt about the guilt of Lord Lansdowne, and no one ought to have any misgiving in the matter. We cannot understand why even now the Tory Ministers are trying to defend Lord Lansdowne. All these English newspapers admit that in this Manipur affair Lord Lansdowne is guilty. In spite of this why is his Lordship not resigning office yet?"

THE PRESS IN INDIA.

The *Hindu*:—Since Lord Lytton's attempt to gag the native Press, no serious effort has been made by the Government of India to deal hostilely with its liberty. It is no doubt true that Anglo Indian papers like the *Pioneer* and its coadjutors annually preached the sermon that the utterances of the native Press were seditious and that reforms of the nature now being attempted by the Home Secretary of the Hyderabad Government should be introduced in British India. It is equally patent that these oracular annual pronouncements pointed to the existence of a desire on the part of not a few and not the least influential of the Anglo Indian administrators to curtail the freedom which the native Press has been enjoying. The remarks of Lord Cross regarding the character of the Indian Press lend corroboration to our surmise that some recommendation to deal less leniently with the Press of this country, must have gone forth from this country and that the Secretary of State, unwilling to reconsider the blunders of a former Conservative Government, has given the world to understand that the Press of this country is not what it is desirable it should be. Be the reasons what they may that led Lord Cross to suppose that a safety valve is needed to let off "smouldering discontent," it behoves us to see whether the Press of this country has legitimately stood its ground or has overstepped the bounds of fair criticism, and if the latter, in what direction it has erred. We may say at once without fear of contradiction that if the writings of the Indian writers of the Press were compared with those that appear now and then in the organs of Anglo-Indians like the *Pioneer*, *The Englishman* and *The Civil and Military Gazette*, no impartial observer can come to any conclusion other than that writing with such models of propriety and decency as criticism before it, the purely Indian Press has shown remarkable moderation and tolerance and whenever this moderation and fairness has been exceeded it is traceable directly or indirectly to the virulent, unfair and unjustifiable attacks that have disfigured the columns of the Anglo-Indian Press, regarding our men, aspirations and manners and customs. If, in regard to ourselves, we are sometimes commended by our Anglo-Indian contemporaries down here and elsewhere, (and we refer to it not with a view to self-gratulation), for our moderation it is because the Anglo Indian Press of this Presidency has not hitherto been wantonly violent and unjustifiably unfair in its attitude towards the people of the soil.

Withal, we cannot help admitting that a little more moderation on the part of the Press of this country, a little more tact in certain of the acts of our rulers and a somewhat less readiness in attributing motives to actions, will strengthen its position, contribute to its respect, and enable it to render greater service to the vast population of this peninsula whose interests it has chosen to safeguard. Very many of the mistakes for which we are responsible arise out of the too great a love we exhibit towards everything Indian, and as a natural consequence we are very partial to some of our foibles. Looking over the writings of the year that has gone to rest the most rabid of our utterances were in regard to what is now known as the Age of Consent Act. Some of our contemporaries predicted a second Indian mutiny which was very foolish, others considerably misrepresented the aims of the Government of India, which was very dangerous, and a few more advised the burning of incense at the altars of our Gods to avert the catastrophe, which was very silly. Now, no honest man can see in any of these declamations the slightest tinge of disloyalty towards the paramount power. But it is not enough for the writers of our Press to harbour no disloyal thoughts in their bosoms, but it is their duty as well to see that those for whom they write do not misunderstand either them or the Government. For example, the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* might have honestly believed that the cause of the Benares and the Calcutta riots was the passing of the Age of Consent Bill, but it is dangerous to ask the people to believe that a well intentioned Act of the Government has unsettled the minds of the people and has made them prone to rebellion. Such writing would not have been improper, if true, as a warning to the Government before the Act was passed, but such a far fetched connection as cause and effect between the two after the Act was passed is not very judicious. Again the same paper has characterised the Senapati of Manipur as the greatest man in India, whatever that may mean. Now, the Senapati may not be as guilty as his judges have found him to be, but to speak of him as the greatest of us is, if not ridiculous, certainly absurd. This country owes a great deal to the patriotism and disinterestedness of the conductors of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*. Its honesty is beyond question, its loyalty indisputable and its straightforwardness has not been questioned by the faintest breath of suspicion. But as we said before it is not enough to be *sans* reproach ourselves. In the discharge of our duty as representing a vast concourse of people and in our humble endeavour to be interpreters between them and the ruling power, the more sacred calling is to see that as instructors and as the instructed the feeling of amity and good fellowship is not impaired between the two nations and that we have endeavoured to the best of our ability to bridge the gulf and to promote union and good will.

LITERARY AFFAIRS IN INDIA

The new impulse which the study of Sanskrit in Europe has imparted to the study of Sanskrit in its native country is one of the most interesting features in the intellectual life of modern India. Not that Sanskrit literature has ever been entirely neglected by native scholars. Though Sanskrit in its classical character has ceased to be spoken language of the country before the rise of Buddhism—but is about 500 B C—it is never ceased to be the medium of communication among the learned. Even at present Sanskrit cannot be called a dead language. It is far more alive in India than Latin is in Europe, or was in Europe during the Middle Ages. There are journals published at Benares entirely in Sanskrit. When a Pandit wishes to pronounce judgment on any of the burning questions of the day, he generally prefers Sanskrit to Bengali or Hindustani. The best account, for instance, of the ancient and orthodox authorities of the marriage quest on is to be found in a pamphlet by Pandit Rama Misra Sastri, "Hindu Marriage according to the Dharmasastras," Benares, 1890. The whole of this pamphlet is written in Sanskrit. But this is not all. There are poems, there are plays, there are philosophical treatises all composed in such correct Sanskrit that they might easily be passed off as the productions of the classical age of the Indian literature. A poem by Ramanatha, "The Triumph of Vasudeva," has just appeared in a second edition, which shows that the taste even for highly elaborate poetry is not yet extinct. We do not know whether another poet, Ambikadatta Vyasa has succeeded in producing his play, *Samataka*, on Indian stage, but there is no reason why the experiment should not be tried. Representations of ancient Sanskrit plays, such as Kalidasa's *Sakuntala* still meet with intelligent audiences, though the actors have to be chosen from the young students who are being educated in the Government College at Calcutta, Bombay, and Benares. Another scholar, Mandikal Ramasastri has lately published a very useful survey of classical Indian literature, "The Aryadharma prakasika," under the patronage of the Maharajah of Mysore. Professor Chandrakanta has composed a number of learned works, not only on law, customs, and grammar, but likewise on philosophy, and as a philosophical writer he has shown an independence of thought which is very unusual among modern Indians.

But what is even more surprising is the rapidity with which the treasures of ancient Sanskrit literature are brought to light. There must be a large demand for these publications, of sanskrit texts in India itself, for many of them are out of print a few years after their publication, and public libraries in Europe are often unable to secure copies unless they write for them at once. When Sanskrit began to be studied in Europe it was thought that the two epic poems, the laws of Manu, the poetry of Kalidasa, and a few philosophical treatises constituted all that a scholar need know. But when some twenty years ago an order was issued by the Indian Government to take a census of all sanskrit MSs still existing in India either in public or private libraries the surprise was great. The catalogues published from year to year gave quite a new idea of the enormous wealth of Sanskrit literature. The number of literary works of which MSS are still in existance, is estimated to amount to about 10 000. The library of the Maharajah of Tanjore alone is said to contain upwards of 18,000 MSS, in eleven distinct alphabets. The library of the Sanskrit College at Benares contains 2,000, that of the Asiatic Society of Bengal at Calcutta, 3 700, that of the Sanskrit College at Calcutta 2 000 MSS. The number of the MSS has been much increased of late years, and is constantly growing. Some of the libraries in Europe also are very rich in Sanskrit MSS. The India Office Library contains at least 5 000 separate codices, the Bodleian more than 1,000, the Berlin library about the same, if not a larger number.

These numbers may seem large, but it must be borne in mind that Sanskrit has been the literary language of India for more than 3 000 years. In fact, there can be little doubt that what has been preserved of Sanskrit literature represents but a small remnant of what formerly existed. Writers who lived not more than 200 or 300 years ago quote Sanskrit authors whose works are looked for in vain in the libraries of Europe or India. Thanks, however, to the liberality of the Indian Government, and to the successful exertions of such men as Burnell, Bhandarkar, Buhler, Rajendrala Mitra, Peterson, and others, we have now a series of catalogues which show that there is ample food in store for many generations of Sanskrit students. We are glad to hear that Dr Peterson has lately been commissioned to make a complete analysis of all these catalogues. When this is done we shall have a rich repertory of the manuscript treasures of Sanskrit literature such as even Greek and Latin scholars may envy. If the Indian Government could be persuaded to empower Dr Peterson to include in his general catalogue all the MSS contained in the public libraries of Europe, of which catalogues have been published, they would render a still greater service to Sanskrit scholarship for all time to come.

But a great deal more has been done than mere cataloguing. In India most strenuous efforts have been made to publish both texts and translations of the more important works of Sanskrit literature. The Government has readily lent its aid for that purpose, but much work has been done by private individuals also. There is the magnificent collection of the "Bibliotheca Indica" containing most valuable texts in Sanskrit, Arbic, Persian, and Tibetan, with occasional translations. This is published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal the funds being provided by Government. Another collection is the Bombay Sanskrit Series, likewise subsidised by Government. In this collection the editors have adopted the principles of textual criticism, as established by the best scholars of Europe, and their publications is therefore of far greater value than most of the texts issued from Indian presses. A journal, published by Messrs Lazarus and Co, Benares, called "The Pandit," brings out every year a goodly volume of Sanskrit literature. The professors at the Sanskrit College at Benares have started another series of Sanskrit text, the Benares Sanskrit Series, and a third series has just been added, called the Vizianagram Sanskrit Series, edited by the learned Principal of the College, Mr. Arthur Venis, under the patronage of the Maharajah of Vizianagram. This Indian nobleman is well known by his munificence in supplying the necessary funds for the second edition of Professor Max Muller's "Rig Veda," with Sayana's commentary.

Another very valuable collection of rare Sanskrit text has been undertaken by Satyavrata Samasrami, under the title of "Usha," or, the Dawn. The editor is evidently a real antiquarian, as he has shown by his former publication, "The Hindu Commentator." His new periodical is published at Calcutta, and deserves the support of all Sanskrit scholars. Lastly, a magnificent scheme has been started at Poona. Mr M Ch Apte, a Pleader at the High Court and Fellow of the University of Bombay, intends to devote his considerable fortune to the foundation of an Institution, which is to be at the same time a hotel, a library, and a press. It is called the Anandavanam, or the abode of happiness, and offers board and lodging to deserving native students. Mr Apte has collected 4 000 MSS, and he is now publishing every month a volume of 200 pages, extremely well printed, for which he charges, the small sum of R. 1-8.

While most of these publications are concerned with religion, philosophy, laws, and poetry in general efforts have not been wanting to rescue from oblivion whatever has been left of mathematical, astronomical, and medical works in the newly opened libraries of India. Colebrooke was the first to show that some of the Mathematical treatises in Sanskrit possess more than historical interest. Professor Thibaut has lately shown several most valuable works, particularly in his *Magnum opus*, "The Panchasiddhantika," 1889, how much of the astronomical knowledge of the Brahmins was indigenous, and how much was borrowed from the Greeks. Whether the medical works which still exist in MSS can be of any practical value for curing certain peculiarly Indian diseases is a question that still awaits an answer. But it cannot be answered till the texts themselves are rendered more generally accessible. Great credit is due, therefore to Pandit Avinash Chandra Kaviratna, the editor of a monthly medical journal in Bengal. He has edited the text of Sushruta with a commentary in Sanskrit and published at the same time a Bengali and a Hindi translation of this classical work. He has likewise edited Charaka, who is supposed to be older than Sushruta, with a Sanskrit commentary, and he has now undertaken an English translation of this medical manual, of which three numbers have appeared. He tells us that the medical literature of ancient and modern India would fill a fairly large library. The date of many of these works is recent, but Charaka's name is mentioned by Avicenna. Medical works were translated from Sanskrit into Arabic in the eighth century A D, and though here, too, Greek influence has been detected, there may be a substratum of medical science of purely Indian origin.

There is, no doubt, a patriotic element in this revival of the study of Sanskrit literature in India. Many of the editors and translators of these ancient texts dwell with complacent iteration on fact that the natives of India possessed a highly developed literature at a time when the inhabitants of the British Isles were as yet naked savages and before even Greece and Italy had been illuminated by the Dawn of civilisation. A certain amount of national pride, however, can do no harm, and if, as in this case, it stimulates honest work, the living descendants of the British, Greek, and Roman savages will bear no grudge. What is still a desideratum is that native scholars should more carefully follow the principles of critical scholarship laid down by the best classical scholars of Europe. They have done so in some cases, and with all the advantages which they enjoy there is no reason why they should not in time rival—nay, even excel—the best work of the best Sanskrit scholars in England.—*Times*.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 5th July—Emperor William arrived at Queenborough yesterday, where a great naval pageant had been organised to welcome him. Before landing from the Royal yacht His Imperial Majesty steamed between two lines of ironclads which saluted him as he passed along The prince of Wales and many other Royal personages met the Emperor on his arrival, and with him proceeded to Windsor The splendour of the welcome accorded to His Imperial Majesty is without precedent The papers regard the Emperor's visit as one of great political importance

Allahabad, 5th July—New rules regarding the pensions of Judges hereafter to be appointed to the High Courts of India have been made by the Secretary of State. Hence forth the pension of £1,200 a year is only to be given after 14½ years' actual service, but the Judge is to be allowed to retire on £800 after ten years, and £1,000 after 12½ years.

The Home Department publishes rules for the Civil Service Examinations in August 1892 Thirty two persons will be selected, 7 for Bengal and Assam, 14 for the Punjab, Oudh and the Central Provinces, 2 for Burma; 5 for Madras and 4 for Bombay.

Washington, 6th July—The Treasury to-day purchased 655,000 ounces of silver at 101 35 to 101 49

London, 8th July—The Emperor William yesterday witnessed a manœuvre ride of the Guards in Windsor Park, and lunched with Prince Christian In the evening a brilliant banquet was given in the Castle in His Majesty's honour, to which a hundred and forty guests were invited, including Lord Salisbury, the members of the Cabinet, and other notable persons.

New York, 7th July—Four persons who had been convicted and sentenced to death for murder, were executed by electricity this morning

Bombay, 7th July—The case of Manockjee Aslajee charged with the murder of the Parsee girls Bachoobai and Perozebai, and further charged with abetment of suicide was next taken up. At the time of empanelling the Jury the name of Bomonjee Byramjee Patal was called. Mr. Jardine, Counsel for the accused, said that the Parsee community as a whole was prejudiced. This clearly showed that in order to secure a fair trial no Parsee should be allowed to serve on the jury. His Lordship remarked that the community as a whole could not be prejudiced Therefore some other course than that suggested by Mr Jardine should be adopted Ultimately Patal was challenged by Mr Jardine.

Bhagwandass Banchoddas, in the course of cross-examination, said —"I am afraid of the Police. In fact, I was slapped and pushed away while on the staircase. I was about to fall, but escaped. Mr. Macdermott pushed and slapped me. He gave me two slaps and said 'Go, *salla*, what wi'l the Parsees give you?"

On being re-examined the witness said. —"I gave my evidence before the Coroner on the 5th, and was slapped by Mr. Macdermott on the 9th."

"Why were you slapped?"

"*Because I told the truth, and did not tell what he wanted me to say?*"

"*What did he tell you to say?*"

"He told me to depose before the Coroner that the ladies appeared in a sorrowful mood"

London, 8th July—Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Germany have arrived at Buckingham Palace.

9th July—The Emperor and Empress of Germany, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, were present at the State Opera last night. The attendance was enormous, and the greatest and most gorgeous enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. Hammond, the anti Parnellite candidate, has been elected Member for Carlow in place of the late O'Gorman Mahon, defeating his opponent by a majority of 2,000 votes The contest was regarded by Mr. Parnell as a test election

London, 10th July—Further official papers relating to Manipur have been published, bringing the correspondence down to June 3d In one of the Dispatches published Lord Cross informed the Viceroy that he agreed with the latter that it is essential for the security of the British position in India that the subjects of Native States should understand that the murder of British Officers renders the murderers and abettors liable to be punished by death despite orders from the authorities of the States concerned

Emperor William attended a Garden Party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House yesterday afternoon. The Queen was present. In the evening the Emperor, accompanied by members of the Royal Family was present at a State Concert in Albert Hall

New York, 8th July—The present low price ruling for cotton is causing discontent in the State of Carolina, and a proposal has been made by the farmers to limit the production

Washington, 9th July—Senator Sherman, in a letter to the Press on the Silver Question, says that the possible way to advance the market value of silver to its legal ratio to gold is by concert with other commercial nations The demand for the free coinage of silver, he declares, is an unreasonable

Washington, 8th July—The Treasury purchased to day 645,000 ounces of silver at 101 to 101 25

Simla, 9th July—The Viceroy, when being entertained at dinner at the United Service Club, in the course of a speech made the following remarks —" You will recollect that rumors were persistently circulated to the effect that my health had broken down, and that I was meditating an early abandonment of my office I was myself quite unconscious of any such intention or even necessity for such a step In vain did I descend and ascend the deepest *khuds* to satisfy myself that my lungs and limbs were in sound condition In vain did I test my powers of intellectual digestion by experimenting upon the thickest Administration Reports The rumor was repeated from week, to week, until I began to believe there might be something in it after all The suspicion crossed my thoughts that this entertainment was perhaps offered to me as a valedictory banquet and that the baked meats which you were going to spread before me were to be those of my own political funeral Therefore it is a relief to find that I need see in this distinguished assembly nothing more formidable than a gathering of official colleagues and personal friends, who desire that I should enjoy for the space of one evening the advantages which this Club is able to offer its guests"

Allahabad, 9th July—The proposal to spend four lakhs this cold weather in a test mobilisation scheme has been abandoned, owing to the large expenditure on the Black Mountain, Mirzai and Manipur Expeditions

Manipur, 8th July—Major Maxwell has received a telegram from the Government of India directing him to inform the Maharajah, the Jubraj and the Senapati that Counsel will not be heard on their behalf but that they will be allowed to present a petition with the statement of their case

Janoki Baboo has applied to Major Maxwell for a pass to enable him to leave Manipur and proceed to Calcutta, but he has not received any authorisation from the Jubraj to act on his behalf The latter, in the presence of Lieutenant Clay, refused to sign a power of attorney, to obtain which Janoki Baboo was allowed to interview him, and now further application has been made for access to the prisoner

The executioner and sentries whose trial finished last week, have all been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged

Allahabad, 9th July—The records of the trials of the Tongal General and Tokendrajit Singh have reached Simla Those relating to the Regent and other members of the late reigning family are on their way

London, 10th July—The City to day was en *fete* in honour of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Germany The decorations along the route from Buckingham Palace were of the most gorgeous description, and the display has never been equalled Their Majesties who proceeded in State, were escorted by picked men of the Guards On arrival at Guildhall the Emperor was presented with the freedom of the City. At the luncheon which followed His Majesty, replying to the toast of his health proposed by the Lord Mayor, said that he was always at home when in England, being the grandson of the Queen, who would ever be remembered for the nobility of her character and the wisdom of her counsels The English and Germans, he said, were of the same blood, and following the example of his grandfather and father he would always strive to maintain the historical friendship which existed between the two countries His Majesty declared that he aims above all things at the maintenance of peace, and would always be ready to unite with England and other nations in the common labour for peaceful progress, friendly intercourse and advancement of civilisation

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY JULY 13, 1891

TRAVANCORE FOR THE TRAVANCOREANS

For some time past Travancore affairs have been a good deal before the public And it will be remembered was drawn up, signed by many of the people of all classes, and then presented to the Maharajah This document showed most

only how the children of the soil had lost ground, how they had been displaced by foreigners, and that the rule of the country was gradually passing into the hands of outsiders The memorialists completely proved their case, and the paper was proof sufficient that the people of Travancore had been wronged, that they had a clear right to ask the Maharajah to bring about a change The memorialists had the first claim on the attention of His Highness, and they had every right to act as they did They only came forward in a spirit of self defence, and they were well within their rights when they approached the Maharajah and offered up their prayer But they were not to have everything their own way The foreigners perceived danger they might lose their influence, their people might in future be prevented from entering the service of Government in such large numbers, so they thought it was high time to stir, and a memorial was the result We have not seen this document, but we have been told what it is like, what the memorialists desire, and the way they set to work to accomplish their object They tried to show that their interests were identical with those of the people of Travancore, that they had settled in the province, that there was no difference between them and their neighbours They were the children of the soil, and consequently they had as much right to be the servants of the State as any body else The memorialists assumed the tone of injured individuals, of men who had suffered grievous wrong at the hands of those who had sent the first memorial to the Maharajah In many cases such a line of conduct is the best, and it remains to be seen whether it will answer in the present instance We scarcely think it will It most certainly ought not to do It is also said that the authors of the document used every means in their power to induce their subordinates to sign it and that threats were uttered to frighten those who showed any unwillingness This we can well believe They saw their vested interests at stake, they saw danger, and naturally wished to prevent it doing harm By sending a counter memorial to the Maharajah of Travancore they believed they would be able to take the sting out of the one sent by the pure Travancoreans, and from their point of view the idea was not a bad one It remains to be seen what success will attend their efforts It is to be hoped that the Maharajah will not pay attention to the sophistical arguments put forward in the document referred to In order to make the matter perfectly clear, Mr K P Sankara Menon, who has taken the leading part in favour of the Travancoreans, has drawn up a Memorandum showing who are and who are not, natives of the State He has thus cleared the ground, and there can now be no mistake about the matter We have this Memorandum before us, and will here state what it contains To begin, the writer proposes that for the purpose of the Public Service a native of Travancore shall mean and include any one who has for not less than three generations made this State his permanent place of abode and domicile During this time the people would become Travancoreans in feeling and interest, they would not think of living out of the province when they took their pensions, but would remain there all their lives, and there be buried We had better quote what the Memo says on this point —

"In order to give effect to this prayer, it is essential to define the term "Native of Travancore" This has been the most important, difficult and controversial portion of the whole subject For, the real question that has to be dealt with is whether in a country like Travancore, with a population divided into a number of deeply marked, mutually excluding classes and castes, some measure which will ensure, in the first place, a reasonable distinction between 'native' and 'foreigner' should not be adopted, and, in the second place whether an equitable balance between the several classes of natives themselves should not be preserved It is the opinion of a very considerable portion of His Highness' subjects, that a distinction should be drawn between Malayali Hindus and Christians who are the real natives of this country on the one hand and the pure foreigners and domiciled natives on the other From time immemorial, the pure natives have been uniformly treated as a separate class and special privileges have been accorded to them Titles of nobility and distinction are held only by the pure natives *Kiladar, Tampi* and *Cumpi* are *nom de titles* which are generally bestowed only on Nair *Dharakars* and other *sthanams* are conferred on Syrian Christians, and *Dharalons* on Idiyas or Tiyas In instances of such distinction many be multiplied But for our purpose a few will suffice In the case of Nambutiris or Malayali Brahmins as they are called, in distinction to the foreign or *Pandeya* Brahmins it has been more than once ruled by His Highness the late Maharajah and his illustrious predecessor that "only among Brahmins are entitled to any privileges in Travancore"

The memorialists have done well in thus defining the people whom they think ought to have the first claim on the State, those who ought to be preferred when any place falls vacant There can be no excuse for the authorities in Travancore to go astray when they have to give away appointments, and should they do so the act will be wilful Of course should this definition be adopted, and not found suitable, His Highness the Maharajah could course it to be altered in such away that it would meet the requirements of the State, and be just to all As matters now stand the adoption of such a term would be of great benefit to the people of the State and those who did not belong to it could go elsewhere and find something to do All that is required is that those who belong to the country shall have the first claim to the Public Service No amount of hair splitting can get over this The principle is just and right, and we trust the Government of the Maharajah of Travancore will adopt and adhere to it We do not see how the foreigners will be able to get over the following which we take from the Memo in question —

"Again the Malayali Hindus and Christians being the people who pay the largest amount of land revenue and are thus more interested in the material welfare of the country, it is nothing but fair and just that they should have some preference over a class who have comparatively little or no landed interest in the state It is desirable that, as the chief tax payers and labourers, the wealth they produce for the maintenance and proper support of Government should find its way back to them and not be utilized for the support of foreigners here, and, in several cases, of their kinsmen abroad Out of a permanent land tax of over seventeen lacs of Rupees it may be confidently asserted that the foreign domiciled Brahmin population of Travancore does not contribute any appreciable amount This principle that the material interest of a class in a country should form one of the chief considerations in giving franchises is as old as Cicero and is accepted by all political thinkers and writers"

These are strong words, nobody can say anything against them, and the Government of the Maharajah of Travancore would raise itself in the estimation of the public at large if it determined to act up to them We may return to this interesting Memorandum before long

Occasional Notes.

A Babu of Calcutta has found out a proper system of short-hand reporting in Bengali

The East Coast Railway will cost about 160 lacs, or in round numbers Rs. 90,000 per mile

The last Census shows that in Ireland there has been a decrease of nearly half a million during the last decade

Lord and Lady Harris will pay a visit to the Viceroy at Simla early in September, leaving Poona on the 21st of August, and returning there on September the 12th

Baron Hirsch's representative has just purchased 200,000, acres of land in North Carolina, United States, with the object of creating out a colony of the Jews expelled from Russia

There is to be a Fourth Party in the House of Commons before long The originator is Mr Haldane, Q C The aims of the new party are described as Collective and Idealist

It has been authoritatively suggested in London that a good historical atlas and a good biographical dictionary of India, containing an account of all eminent Indian personages, Indian and European, should be published under the auspices of the Government of India

A man named Harry Mondal is awaiting trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore for committing a criminal assault on a little girl about eight years of age The prisoner enticed her away from her home and forcibly outraged her modesty The girl has a critical condition in the Alipore Police Hospital

Miss B B Bose, who recently passed the second M B Examination of the Calcutta University, has been appointed Lady Doctor at Cuttack, in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund The post, of which Miss Bose is the first holder, carries with it a salary of Rs 150 a month and free quarters Miss Bose's sister, who graduated M B last year, has set up a private practice in that town

A metal of a rich purple colour has been discovered by Professor Robert Austen, C E, Chemist to the Mint Strictly speaking, it is an alloy, consisting of 78 per cent. of gold and 12 per cent of aluminum It is the most brilliant alloy in point of colour yet made, and displays bright ruby or carmine tints when the light is reflected from one surface of it to another, so we may expect to find an ornamental use for it

The Rev P H Pearson late President of the Marlborough College Natural History Society, has suggested that boys who are not attracted by the or luxury games should seek the exercise they require in the study of natural history in the field A field excursion, he maintains, with much truth, will give a kind more genuine exercise of all his faculties, mental and bodily, than a day in the cricket field

The Nizam's Government recently purchased in Bombay a steam launch which had been named Ayesha, after the Prophet's wife Some of the local Urdu papers published adverse criticisms in reference to the boat being called after the Prophet's wife Immediately on the arrival of the launch the Minister changed its name, and called it after the Nizam The boat has been placed on the Soorooranagar tank

According to the *World*, the organisers and agents of the Conservative Party all over the country have been instructed to make a careful report on the state of things in their different constituencies in the course of the autumn No early dissolution is intended, but the heads of the Party are desirous to know, from the

best informed, the exact position of affairs. Their agents have been instructed to give their opinions in the frankest manner, so that the true position of affairs may be known.

The Englishman writes:—"In a few days, the Malabar Marriage Commission now sitting at Calicut will have concluded its labours. An enormous volume of evidence has been recorded in the course of the recent tour through the province and the result of pointed questions directed to some two thousand Natives of all castes. It appears generally that the advocates of reform are decidedly in the minority. The Natives of Malabar are, as a rule, profoundly indifferent, and in most cases are probably unable to understand the issues."

A Secunderabad correspondent telegraphs to a contemporary:—Chakarghat has become a dangerous place for ladies to venture out alone at night. Several instances are reported where they have been subjected to gross indignity by Phoomdins and Arabs. Last night (14th) Miss Smith, Head Mistress of St George's School, and Miss Goodall, her assistant, were returning home from a visit to a friend's house when two men suddenly set upon them, and would have carried them off but for their screams and timely appearance of the police who arrested the offenders." A charge has been lodged against one of the men, the other was discharged.

A Paraiyan man was severely stung to death on the subject of the exclusion of natives from certain Indian Volunteer regiments. The correspondent says that although the Anglo-Indian aristocracy are too sensitive to allow them to join the Queen by their side, he has never found that they show any hesitancy about coming to his parts when invited. But to the mass of humanity is reached when the people who would go to a Pariah's house, and eat chicken and mutton in the Volunteer regiment would follow his Grace's butler or cook to join without objection. Outside the exclusions of Sir Robert Sandeman, Lord Roy, Colonel Proper, and others, this "off-side and inside" racial distinction has been established in the case of many Volunteers previously (thinks the sporting pup) by this time to have disappeared altogether.

The Indian Social Reformer congratulates "Mr Ranadi's Vaneshubha Ram, a young Madhwa girl, Raja Ram, the lovely and belle daughter of Mr H Ramachandra, of Pachimpolu. The father of the bride is the adopted son of Mr Ramachandra Rau, Inspector of Police only. They are all Madhwas of the Vyasaraya Mutt. Mr Venkatarabha Rau is a pleader of high reputation of Masulipatam. Therefore it is a most remarkable instance of intermarriage. If other educated Brahmins follow the example of Mr Venkatarabha Rau, and if the parents of the bride, as well as the parents of Raja Ram, it would be a great improvement on the existing state of things. The other sister of the girl was married to a Madhwa in Sholapur, and the younger sisters are proposed to be given in marriage to members of the same community."

Experiments in growing the growth of seeds by electricity are not a novelty, since they were made by Mr Andrew Cross many years ago and even in the last century by a Scotch electrician, but M Spschneff, a Russian agriculturist, recently drawn attention to the subject. He electrified the seeds of peas, beans, and rye for two minutes by passing a current through them and then sowed them. The result was that the plants which sprang from the seeds thus treated were much more vigorous than those from untreated seeds. Mr Spschneff also electrified the soil by burying plates of zinc and copper in it so as to make what is called an "earth battery." The plates were connected above ground by an iron wire, and the electricity circulated from one plate to the other through the intervening ground. Vegetable seeds planted in this ground gave rise to an astonishing crop. A radish grew over 17 inches in length and 5½ in thick, a carrot 10½ in diameter weighed 6½ lbs. M Spschneff estimates that for root crops the harvest in the electrified earth was four times greater than that in unelectrified ground, and for culinary plants two or three times greater.

Local and Provincial

The Archbishop of Madras.—This noble man is now living in Bangalore for a short time. He arrived at the beginning of last week, and is residing on the High Ground.

Public Offices.—It has now been decided that some of the public offices of the Mysore Government will be located in Mysore before the end of the official year. The abominables do not like the idea at all.

The Weather.—We have had very bad weather during the past week, not enough to plough the land. The crops are anxiously looking out for more, and this may be if the north east high wind stops. The wind is unusual in this present season.

Scholarship.—An annual scholarship of £120 has been granted to Dr. S. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, M. B., C. M. who is at present studying Medicine in Europe, to enable him to pursue his studies in some special branch of the healing science.—M. H.

Education.—The building near the Sri Ganesha Mysore, known as Chidambaraiyer's Chatram, has been set apart for the accommodation of His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya during his sojourn in Mysore. He may leave Shimoga 10 days ago and is expected shortly.—M. H.

Acquisition of Lands by Government Servants.—On a reference made by the Registrar Civil Court, Government have directed that applications from Government servants for acquiring lands in the Mysore State should be made through the heads of their respective Department.—H.

Return to Duty.—Colonel C. Bowen, R. E. Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Mysore D. P. W., who proceeded to England on three months' privilege leave returned to Bangalore last Tuesday night, and resumed charge of his duties the following day from Mr McHutchin who officiated during his absence.

Reduction of Fares.—The Madras Railway proposes on and after the 1st proximo to introduce a reduction of fares from 3 to 2½ pies in the third class fare by Mail trains, while there will be a uniform third class rate of 1½ pies per mile by all trains running between Podanur and Calicut.—*Mail.*

The Health of the Place.—This is anything but good just now. A few cases of cholera have occurred, while fever is very prevalent, as well as small pox. The last named diseases visit all the place from long time and it does not seem inclined to take its departure. Then again bowel complaints are rife and common. Altogether matters are not in a satisfactory condition.

The Great Mercantile Case.—This case came off before us today when the following members of the local Bar appeared, viz., Mr Leitch, Advocate, for the complainant, and Messrs William Hays, and G. Travers Drapes, Barristers at law instructed by Messrs Lawrence, Lazarus, J. W. Hyde, Senior and C. Moorhouse Mudaliar. The Court said it had received a telegram from Mr Burdick Nott, the following effect: "*Hold in abeyance until 2nd Instant.*" The signature was appended by the counsel for the accused, but the Court granted an adjournment to the 16th instant reserving the right to decide on the hearing of the case. The Court was crowded with the merchants and friends of the accused who is a well known citizen of the Station.—*D. P.*

A Presentation to Rajah Sir Savalai.—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has presented Rajah Sir, Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E., with a gold sword and belt made by Messrs P. Orr and Son. The sword is set with rubies and diamonds and other precious stones, and the ornamental engravings on the surface of the blade are very fine and do great credit to the workmanship of the firm. The sword is valued at Rs 2,000. The following is the autograph letter which His Highness addressed to Rajah Sir Savalai:—

"My Dear Rajah Sir Savalai,—I have much pleasure in tending you a sword and belt which I hope you and your descendants will wear for many a long generation. I have also much pleasure in congratulating you on the honours conferred upon you by the British Government and trust that you will have long life to enjoy the same.

Yours truly,

"(Signed) Chama Rajah Wudiar."

The following inscription is on the face of the sword:—

"Presented by His Highness Chama Rajendra Wudiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Mysore, to Rajah Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E., 1891."—*M.*

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Saturday, July 11th 1891.

The 16th June 1891.—No 153.—Brigade Surgeon T. J. McGann, Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, is deputed to represent the Mysore State at the approaching Congress of Hygiene and Demography in England. After the Congress, Brigade Surgeon McGann is allowed to take privilege leave, so that his absence may not exceed 5 months in all.

2. Doctor P. H. Benson is appointed to officiate as Senior Surgeon during the absence of Brigade Surgeon McGann or until further orders, and will continue to be in charge of the Government Medical Institutions at Mysore.

3. Surgeon Major A. F. Dobson, Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, with the permission of the Resident, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Bangalore, without prejudice to his duties as Residency Surgeon during the absence of Brigade Surgeon McGann, or until further orders.

No 154.—Under the terms of Government Proceedings No 7140 71—Cir 200, dated 5th February 1889, Mir Kamaluddin Alikhan, Amildar of the Hunsur Taluk, is granted casual leave of absence for 10 days from such date as he may himself avail the same.

2. Krishnappa, Taluk Shereshtadar, will be in charge of the Hunsur Taluk, during the absence of Mir Kamaluddin Alikhan, on leave or until further orders.

No 155.—The Kannada portion of the Mysore Government Gazette will be supplied to Shanbhogs and Patels at half the rates of subscription at which they are supplied to the public.

2. Shanbhogs and Patels who are actually doing duty shall alone be entitled to the concession. A certificate from the Amildar to the effect that the applicant is entitled to the concession should accompany each application. The certificate should, in the case of a Shanbhog, specify the village of which he is Shanbhog and the Hobli and Taluk to which it belongs. In the case of a Patel, it shall specify the village of which he is Patel and the Hobli and Taluk to which it belongs.

The 7th July 1891.—No 156.—Under the terms of Government Proceedings No 7140 71—200, dated the 5th February 1889, H. Sankaraiya, Amildar of the Kupta Taluk, is granted casual leave of absence for 15 days from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 8th July 1891.—No 157.—Surgeon Major A. F. Dobson, M.B., Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, resumed charge of the Maternity Hospital, the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, the Medical Stores, St Martha's Hospital, and the Central Jail Hospital, on the forenoon of the 1st July 1891.

The 9th July 1891.—No 158.—Subba Rao, Sheristadar of the Hoskote Taluk, in charge of the said Taluk, during the absence on leave of D. Venkataramaiya, the permanent incumbent, is, under Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code, invested, as a temporary measure, with the powers of the Magistrate of 3rd Class.

No 159.—Venkatavaradaiengar, Munsiff of Mysore, having availed himself only 5 days' leave, out of the 10 days' privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 111 dated the 1st June 1891, the unexpired portion thereof, viz., 5 days, is hereby cancelled.

No 161.—Venkat Rao, Amildar of Sorab Taluk, having availed himself of the 15th April 1891, of the 3 months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 146 of the 24th March 1891, and returned to duty on the afternoon of the 20th June 1891, the unexpired portion thereof, viz., 22 days, is hereby cancelled.

The 9th July 1891.—No 2302—34.—Colonel C. Bowen, R.E., resumed charge of the Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, P. W. Department, on the forenoon of the 8th instant, from Mr W. McHutchin.

General Summary.

Compensation for Dearness of Food.—The local Government has concurred with the opinion of the Board of Revenue, that rice shall not be declared to be the common staple food of the people of the North Arcot District and has decided that compensation for dearness of food on account of the prevailing scarcity, cannot be allowed to Government servants.—S.

The High Court.—On the reopening of the High Court next Monday the Acting Chief Justice Mr Justice Muthuswamy Iyer, and Mr Justice Shephard will preside on the First Bench on the Appellate side. Mr Justice Parker and Mr Justice Wilkinson will preside on the second Bench, while Mr Justice Handley will preside on the Original Side of the Court. This will be the order of sitting during the week.

A Marriage Thanksgiving Fire.—On the night of Monday, the 27th ultimo a marriage procession was passing through the town of Madura when the palanquin which contained within it the bridal pair took fire and was burning. The bearers of the palanquin immediately dropped it down and took to heels. The crowds which had gathered in large numbers to see the procession soon dispersed followed by the bride and bridegroom.—C.

A Wonderful Cow.—A Cow with three horns and three eyes is being exhibited at Burrisal. In addition to its natural eyes there is one more in the middle of its forehead. The third horn stands out a little above the eye. The exhibitors assert that this cow was given to them by a hermit who lived a pious life in the contemplation of God in the Himalayas and that there is a divine attribute in it that any one suffering from incurable malady will recover by simply touching its body.—C.

Dry Crops.—The local Government has approved and sanctioned the proposal of the Board of Revenue for permitting the growth of dry crops at dry rates, on all wet lands under rain fed tanks, planted before the end of July in the Wandiwash taluk in North Arcot, in the four affected taluks of Chingleput, and in the Rayachoti taluk, Cuddapah district, even though tank water may be used.—*Standard.*

The Bank of Mysore.—The result of the past half year's working of the institution cannot be viewed by the shareholders with feelings other than those of satisfaction. The extreme dulness in trade and the almost unprecedented cheapness of money have undoubtedly greatly against successful working. The Bank has been heavily burdened with large unemployed funds, its cash balances, as shown in its weekly returns being invariably about double that of the corresponding week of the previous year. The balance sheet shows a net profit, including balance brought forward from last half year, of Rs. 3,48,160, of which Rs. 2,50,000 is appropriated in paying a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, leaving Rs 98,160 to be carried forward.

The Season in Cuddapah.—The season prospects in the Royachoti taluq are not very encouraging, for little rain has fallen in the taluq since April. In about 25 out of 101 villages in the taluq some rain fell during the fortnight ending the 16th ultimo, which was taken advantage of by the ryots to plough their lands. On about 100 acres under wells

cholam and ragi were sown, but the crops in a few villages have already begun to wither from want of rain The condition of the cattle is deplorable as fodder is almost unobtainable, and many are reported to be dying In portions of the taluq the stocks of straw are exhausted and the forest reserves now thrown open are insufficient Arrangements are being made to supply them pickers to prepare the *pala* leaf for fodder. Should the rains hold off it is apprehended that almost all the cattle will be lost Dry leaves are their only fodder in many places, and even these are scarce The condition of the people is fair, while the coolies on the works look well nourished. Grain is still cheap, and the markets hold a sufficient stock

THE RELEASE OF THE LATE MAHANT OF TIRUPATI —The ex-Mahant of Tirupati, who was incarcerated in the Vellore Central Jail was released on last Saturday morning. Three weeks yet remain to complete the full terms of the sentence passed on him But the Government remitted it in consideration of the Mahant's good conduct in the jail A large body of his disciples from Tirupati waited at the jail gates, and escorted the Mahant to the *Bhyraga Mutam*, situated in the town of Vellore, where he went through the necessary purification ceremonies and earned his readmission into society He looks very much emaciated despite the special attention paid to his comforts by the jail authorities. By the 12 o'clock train on Saturday, he went to Tirupati. He reached Tirupati on Saturday evening There was a large assembly of people at the Railway Station to meet him At Chandragiri he was met by Mr Sonadararaja Iyengar who is in charge of the office of the Head Assistant Collector and accompanied by him to Tirupati. On alighting from the train he was taken in a palanquin to his residence known as the Round Road —*Hindu*

THE HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE — The announcement in the *Gazette* that Mr Justice Muthuswamy Iyer is to act as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court during the absence of Sir Arthur Collins will give universal satisfaction His fellow countrymen will feel a justifiable pride in the fact that the most exalted position but two to which a man can attain in this Presidency is occupied, even if temporarily, by the distinguished Hindu lawyer, whilst his wide circle of European friends will heartily appreciate the distinction achieved by one whose conscientious use of the great talents he possesses has, throughout a long and most useful public career, been only equalled by the quiet dignity and courtesy of his manners The learned Judge himself may possibly wish that the office he is to fill had a leisure commensurate with its dignity, for no man, however great a "glutton for work," could have accomplished the work that Mr. Muthuswamy Iyer has done for the State and for the public of Madras, without some aspirations towards a less laborious life For so exceptional an official a special appointment should be created, and we should be glad to learn that he had been called to high office in connection with the Law making of the Indian Empire, for which his long and successful administration of existing law would so eminently qualify him.—*Mail*,

AN OLD MAN MARRYING A YOUNG GIRL.—A correspondent writes —On the 29 th ultimo, a marriage was celebrated in Vurdmuthi appan Street, Black Town, between a Komati Chetty, aged about 55 years, and a young girl of 11 years The bridegroom has been married twice before, and lost his two wives, he has a son by his first wife, aged about 17 or 18 years, and three sons by his second wife who died very recently A month or two after the demise of the second wife, this bridegroom expressed a desire to get himself married again when his eldest brother selected the present bride and performed the betrothal ceremony, a few days afterwards the bride's people declined to give her in marriage to this man on the ground of his being hunt with age After some alteration which ensued between the parties, and after the bridegroom's people had consented to give some costly jewels to the bride, they (the bride's people) assented to the union, and thus this farce was at last consented, between the bridegroom who is fit to be the bride's grandfather, and the bride who is fit to be the bridegroom's grand daughter This is not the only solitary instance where old men who are well stricken in years marrying infants and young girls Such marriages are very common amongst Hindus, especially amongst the Brahmans and Komati Chettiers. If the husband in such cases is gathered to the great majority, the most awkward and pitiable predicament to which the so-called child widow is reduced, is familiar to all, and so I need not expatiate upon it here, but I leave it to you to say impartially, whether such inhuman practices are not opposed to reason and morality.

SEASON TELEGRAM —For the week ending 4th July —Rainfall general, good in South Canara, Malabar, Nilgiris and parts of Godavari, fair in Kistna, parts of Vizagapatam, Kurnool, North Arcot, Tanjore and Salem, slight elsewhere Monsoon late in most districts and very slight throughout the affected tracts, where prospects are increasingly unfavourable Distress is increasing in Chingleput and Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, where prices show a serious rise, and also in parts of the Cuddapah and Coimbatore Prices generally rising, except in Ganjam, Godavari, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris, and South Canara Over 7,000 coolies employed on works on last day of week in Chingleput district, 5,249 in Wandiwash taluk, 1,899 in Kalasteri zemindari, 290 in Raynchoti taluk, Cuddapah District, 853 in Tinnevelly, 949 in Coimbatore, and 404 in Malabar Number fed at kitchens—275, including 69 women and 140 children, in the four taluks of Chingleput, 777, including 131 women and 599 children, Wandiwash taluk; 795 including 602 children, in Kalahasti zemindari Loans granted for wells during week Rs 11,900 in Chingleput, in Cuddapah Rs 3,260, and in Tinnevelly Rs 9,200, wells constructed in Chingleput 417, under construction 1,240, in Cuddapah and Tinnevelly 67 and 45 under construction.

Extracts.

MUZZLING THE PRESS

The *Statesman* —The rules recently promulgated by the Governor General in Council regarding the publication of newspapers, and other works containing public news or comments thereon in territory under the administration of the Government of India, but outside the limits of British India, are calculated to suggest to thoughtful minds several weighty questions On what principle, it will be asked, in the first place does the Government of India stop in and deprive the rulers of such territories of their natural right of control in a matter which is treated in all countries as one of purely domestic concern? On what principle, or on what ground of justice or policy, it will again be asked, is the publication of news and comments on news in Native States placed under restrictions from which it is exempt in territories within the limits of British India? How, again does the Government of India reconcile this recourse to one of the last and most odious devices of tyranny with the desire by which it professes to be actuated, of impressing upon the Princes and Chiefs of India the advantages of enlightened and liberal policy? Unless, finally the Government of India is prepared to supplement these despotic rules by a rigid censorship of all printed matter imported into the territories to which they apply, what practical end does it expect to achieve by restrictions which can be effectually circumvented by the simple and easy device of transferring the place of publication of the prohibited newspaper or other work to the nearest village or town in British India? It may be that the Government is prepared to go to this length, and, declaring all printed matter conveyed from British India into Native States contraband to institute a rigid system of search and espionage, but, if it is not prepared to do this, no prophetic eye is required to see that the rules will do more harm than good Of what possible avail can it be to order the nominal editor, printer or publisher of a newspaper to remove himself beyond "the local area," when those who inspire the paper, and possibly its real editor, can be neither compelled to leave "the local area" nor prevented from continuing their functions? The only result will be that, in seeking to invest the Political Agent with an impossible control, the Government of India will effectually divest both him and the ruler of the State concerned, of all the influence they would otherwise have been in position to exercise.

THE MANIPUR PRINCES

The *Mahratta* —The fate of these unfortunate men will not be decided until about the end of this month No counsel will be heard on their behalf. But they are at liberty to send up a representation drawn up by legal advisers Such representation will, it is said, receive due consideration. In all respects their appeal would be treated as ordinary *appeals against judgment of death*. Now when we see that the tribunal which sat in judgment upon them was not an ordinary tribunal, that the procedure adopted by this tribunal was not in all respects such as is followed in ordinary case, we really fail to understand why in the matter of the appeal the procedure should be restricted to the usual routine Is it the Governor General in Council afraid that if counsel were to be heard on behalf of the accused, injustice would be done? If the unfortunate Princes had not the best legal assistance at their trials, is it not just, fair and reasonable that such assistance should be allowed to be given at the hearing of the appeal? The Government, if they like, should also hear the Government Advocate General on behalf of the prosecution Let *the trial be an open and fair one* If the Princes are then, proved guilty let them be punished according to law As it is we are not satisfied with the course pursued The unfairness of the judgment passed upon them is seen especially in the case of the ex-Maharaja and the Senapati, who were proved to have had very little to do with the murders They have been sentenced to be hanged mainly on the ground of their having conspired against the Government of Her Majesty the Empress of India But then the question has to be decided if they were bound to obey the orders of the Government of India for the deportation of the Regent or Jubraj and if they should have timely submitted to an attack on the palace But the Government of India has acted in this matter on an exaggerated principle of political morality So it is idle to expect fair consideration of such points.

MR G V JOSHI BECOMES A CHRISTIAN

The *Mahratta* —Mr Gopal Vinayak Joshi was baptized in Christ into the fold of the Christian faith last Monday The Rev Mr Tyler performed the ceremony It was publicly done at the Sangam There were about two hundred people present to witness the interesting ceremony. Mr Joshi made a short speech at the time. He explained that he had intended long since to become a Christian but the ceremony had had to be delayed owing to some differences of opinion between him and the missionaries He maintained that the wearing of the sacred thread and the sandal mark on the forehead were innocent acts in the mode in such as no Christian should object to The missionaries whom he consulted maintained on the other hand that they were heretical practices and smelt of idolatry Sometime back we published in our own columns an interesting correspondence which had taken place on this subject between Mr Joshi and Mr C. L. G Crawford, Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana Mr. Crawford was of Mr Joshi's opinion with regard to the points mentioned above but as the same to make point to Mr Gopalrao if he was not straining the difference too much since he was convinced of the Christian religion pointing out the easy way to salvation Probably convinced by this Mr Joshi, on *Monday last, at the baptismal ceremony, put* aside the sacred thread and rubbed off the mark on the forehead Mr Joshi has since then sacrificed the thread and the mark on the forehead as also the Hindu dress His contention is that although he has accepted Christ as his Saviour, he does not cease to be a Hindu We think he is wrong here. Hinduism does not merely consist in wearing the sacred thread and the mark on the forehead Hinduism does not recognise Christ. It has no prophet The question of salvation is one between every individual and his Creator Mr Gopalrao may be a Hindu in his sentiments But for all religious purposes or quasi religious matters he is a Christian He must not expect to be received with open arms by the orthodox Hindus at feasts or other cognate offices The Hindu community also must not look upon him as an alien and persecute him He has thought for himself and prefers the Christian religion It is a matter of choice He has chosen for himself. He has staked his eternal welfare on the cast of this die, he will reap the fruit in the other world whatever that fruit be Let us not here constitute ourselves his judge and punish him and execute the punishment ourselves. We have had several personal talks with Gopalrao We think he is sincere in his conviction that the Hindu religion as it is practised at present does not satisfy the moral and religious cravings of the heart. It does not open out the way to salvation equally to all, high as well as low He finds the present rigidity of the caste-system its injustice in the importance given to it on accidents of birth and not to real merit, very hard not to crack That has also been the experience of many others. And yet they do not become Christians Whether Mr Gopalrao has improved his position by accepting Christianity appears to be doubtful to us In the meantime we are glad to learn that ever since his conversion he has given up eating cooked food so as not to involve his aged mother and other relatives who live in the orthodox style, in the social ostracism under the ban of which he is sure to fall He is at present maintaining himself on vegetable diet We may also mention that he has not yet partaken food or drink in company with the missionaries or other Christians

NEWSPAPERS IN NATIVE STATES.

The *Times of India* —Our Simla correspondent has already telegraphed the text of the new order regarding the publication of newspapers in Native States, so it is unnecessary to again reprint the order from the *Gazette of India* After the 1st August next no newspaper or other printed work, containing public news or comments upon public news, shall be edited, printed, or published in any Native State (or in any local area administered by the Governor General in Council, but not forming part of British India) without the written permission of the Political Agent. This permission may be withdrawn at any time If, after the 1st August, any person shall publish any such newspaper without permission, the Political Agent may, by order in writing,—(a) require him to leave such local area within seven days from the date of such order, and (b) prohibit him from re-entering such local area without the written permission of the Political Agent. Should these orders be disobeyed the offender is liable to forcible expulsion. This new order is stringent, but it is certainly not needed for. Of late many so called newspapers have sprung up like mushrooms in some of the Native States In nearly all cases it is simply impossible, from the very limited audience to which they appeal, that they can have a *bona fide* circulation large enough to defray their expenses—to say nothing of making a profit Recent trials on this side of India have thrown a good deal of useful light on the subject To a certain extent the contributors of such papers manage to live on subsidies, or blackmail, and on the fear of malicious and vexatious prosecution Once some one who has been libelled or had good reason to think the offender in the Court, and the newspaper stands resolved as a very bad sort of affair. The antidote at time may be a cringing apology, which does not, however always save him from jail The paper collapses The editor would be a ruined man were it not that he never has had anything to lose Under the old *regime* he was free to start another scurrilous sheet as soon as he was set loose from prison From the 1st August this promising career should be rendered impossible The *new order will be generally welcomed*, and we trust that it will be rigidly enforced In British India a free press is one the whole wicked world, and, so long as proper safeguards are provided, we should be sorry to see the liberty of the native press infringed When Lord Lytton's "Gagging Act" was sail lonly introduced we were, we think, the first to protest against it But in the Native States, in which a newspaper is itself an anomaly, a free press is only another word for chartered blackmailing It is significant that the worst offenders in this line are published in English and can, therefore appeal only to a very small handful of English-reading officials in each particular State. To expect any sort of circulation in India, still as the papers are in English, and only possibly be sent to high quarters, anybody who thinks he has anything to fear from any attack is willing to pay blackmail It is high time that this sort of thing should be stopped

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

YEARLY	ADVANCE	ARREARS
English	1—0—0	1—0—0
Canarese	1—0—0	1—0—0
English & Kanarese	8—2—0	2—0—0

MOFUSSIL

English	1—0—0	[illegible]
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—0—0
English & Kanarese	[illegible]	[illegible]

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NOTICE

MESSRS CAPTAIN & Co,

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Have the pleasure to inform the public that they have opened a branch Dispensary at Pettah, opposite to Tahsildar Cutchery No. 501, where the prescriptions will be dispensed accurately and neatly by an assistant of many years experience

The Charges are Moderate.

Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held on Wednesday, the 29th July 1891, at 8 A M, in the Municipal Office, Fort

I Cash account current, monthly return and the rent Medical Officer's return for June 1891,

II Letter No 193, dated 27th June 1891, from the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, recommending that Dr King's bungalow [illegible] be used by the City Municipality

III Docket No 555 dated 23rd June 1891, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, forwarding for information copy of Government Proceedings No. 2836—L 217 of 11th ultimo in the matter of acquiring the land required for a contagious ward

IV Statement showing the description of vessels required for the use of the Government at Chittoor. Also supply of clothing to the Langar Khana paupers

V Letter from the Principal, Medical College, Madras, reporting that stipendiary student Miss S Pattor failed at the final examination for the Diploma of Apothecary, and the Senior Surgeon's opinion regarding in same

VI Letter from the President, Municipality, Civil and Military Station dated 30th June last, requesting that the subject of levying tolls on the City Municipal limits, may be held before the board

VII Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, No. 3336—112, dated 4th July 1891, regarding the licence tax and the [illegible] tax

VIII Petition from the sheep slaughter house contractor complaining against the present system of slaughtering which affects the amount of his income from fees

IX Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, No 35734—L 204, dated 26th June last, passing orders on the Proceedings of the Rate-Payers' Association, dated 9th idem

X *The utilization of Rs 3,000 of the Jubilee fund which it is proposed to hand over to the City Municipality*

ADDITIONAL PROPOSITIONS

I Opening out of a new lane in Bassettipete

II Statement showing the cost of removing Korachars' huts from the ground adjoining Durmambady feeder to Agrahar gate

III Entertainment of a small temporary establishment in the Collections Department to help in collecting arrears

SYED NASHRUDDEEN,
President,
City Municipal Commission.

Bangalore, 17th July 1891

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 13th July—A grand review of troops took place at Wimbledon yesterday before the Emperor William, when 6,000 regulars and 15,000 Volunteers passed under the command of the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and a large number of distinguished persons were present, and it is estimated that there were over one million spectators. There was a brilliant march past, and a Royal Salute was fired. After the review the Emperor visited the Crystal Palace, and attended a concert. His Majesty was entertained at dinner in the Palace and witnessed a grand display of fireworks.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany attended divine service at St Paul's Cathedral this morning.

London, 13th July—Emperor William lunched with the Prince of Wales yesterday, and in the afternoon proceeded on a visit to Hatfield, where he was entertained by Lord Salisbury. His Majesty returns to Windsor to day on a farewell visit, and will then leave for Edinburg.

St Petersburg, 12th July—The speech delivered by the Emperor of Germany at the Guildhall on the occasion of his visit to the City has favourably impressed the Russian press, which recommend that England is in no wise disposed to join the Triple Alliance.

Calcutta, 12th July—The Brahmo Somaj Defamation Case terminated yesterday. The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment and found the libel established, which the Court characterised as a serious one. It sentenced the proprietor of the *Bangasobasi* to six months' simple imprisonment and Rs 100 fine, in default to another month. The publisher was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and the printer was fined Rs 50, or a month.

With reference to Dr Pentecost's article in the *Indepent* on the Bengalee Babu, in which it is said that a certain "Mr F," a high officer in the Educational Department

ment, told the writer that all the Bungalows were *unmonumental liars*, Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee wrote asking Mr Tawney, C.I.E., Principal of the Presidency College, if he was the "Mr. T" alluded to. Mr. Tawney in a very curt letter, declines to give the Rajah the assurance he asks for. The correspondence has now been published, and *there is a storm in a teapot brewing*. The Native papers call for Government action.

Manipur, 12th July—The Manipur Havildar who was in charge of the Myung khong outpost where Mr Melville was killed, has been brought in and his examination has elicited some most important facts bearing on the part played by the Jubraj. He states that on the 25th March a letter was brought bearing the Jubraj's seal and signed by him, saying that the officers had all been killed and the outposts were to kill all British subjects and Sepoys met with on the road to and from Kohima. He then describes how Mr Melville was killed.

One of the *maibas* (devil worshippers) has *informed Major Maxwell that he was* sent for by the Durbar after the execution of the Chief Commissioner and his companions and ordered to bury the heads. The Durbar was assembled at the Tope Guard, and the princes were not all asleep as stated at the trial.

Major Maxwell has at last caught the Wang Khurai, the man who led the fatal attack on the Residency and looted the Treasury, but, like the others, he declares he was asleep and knows nothing about it.

London, 14th July—During the Emperor William's visit to Hatfield His Majesty expressed to Lord Salisbury profound satisfaction with the welcome accorded him in England, which he assured his Lordship far surpassed all expectation.

Bombay, 14th July.—The Rajahai Tower Case was concluded yesterday. The jury [illegible] quitted Manockjee Aslapee on all charges. The Judge emphasised the verdict by remarking *that he did not think any same* person could have arrived at any other verdict.

Allahabad, 13th July.—In case of the continued failure of monsoon, the Punjab Government will transfer its head quarters from Simla to Lahore.

St Petersburg, 14th July—The semi official organ, the *Moscow Gazette*, in an article this morning, warns England that in the event of a European coalition against Russia, the latter will deal a mortal blow to the British power in India. It also says that in case of a revolt in India it will depend on Russia's behaviour whether the English are crushed or not.

London, 15th July.—The *Times* says that the dissolution of Parliament will probably take place next year.

Sir William Harcourt is named as the leader of the Liberal Party when Mr. Gladstone retires.

The *Times* states that Mr Justin MacCarthy will shortly resign the leadership of the Anti Parnellite section of the Irish Party, and will be succeeded either by Mr. Dillon or Mr Sexton.

New York, 15th July—It is reported from Iquique that the *Magellanes*, a Chilian insurgent cruiser, has defeated several Government warships, two of which are said to have been almost destroyed.

London, 16th July—Lord Salisbury, speaking at a dinner given by the United Service Club last evening, said that he was not aware when Parliament would be dissolved. If the question of the electorate was to be raised at the next General Election it would, he said, be necessary first to consider the distribution of seats. Ireland, Wales and North of Scotland, he considered, were over-represented, whilst England was inadequately represented, in Parliament. The Premier said he was anxious to abolish the illiterate vote, and was in favour of woman's suffrage.

London, 17th July—In the House of Commons last night Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said it was the intention of the Secretary of State to ask the Indian Government if it proposes to take any further steps to limit the consumption of *ganja*, and he would also invite the authorities at Bombay to consider whether the minimum sale *provision in the opium* licence tends to encourage increased consumption of the drug.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Free Education Bill.

Washington, 16th July—A report issued by the Democratic Convention of Cleveland favours the equal rights of Gold and silver with free and unlimited coinage.

Allahabad, 16th July—The Viceroy is among those in Simla who are suffering from influenza, being now confined to his room.

Paris, 27th July—Government yesterday sustained a rebuff in the Chamber of Deputies, because it declined to discuss the question of the alleged exclusion of French commercial travellers from Alsace Lorraine. A debate on a vote of confidence in the Government is proceeding.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

To day a partial strike has taken place of employes on the French railways. Military Engineers are replacing the strikers, and troops are guarding the railways.

London, 18th July—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Lamington suggested that Government should invite the Powers to guarantee the autonomy of Siam in order to prevent France encroaching on India.

Lord Salisbury, in reply, said that Siam only interests England and France, and he did not believe that the independence of Siam was threatened by France.

Washington, 17th July—The Treasury [illegible] 100 87 to 101.

Calcutta, 18th July—On Thursday a serious row occurred between the Hindus and Mahomedans in Muchova Bazar, occasioned by the determination of the latter to slaughter cows for the Bucknead feast, the following day. The Mahomedans have a Mosque in a densely populated Hindu quarter, and the Hindus, getting wind of the intention of the Moslems to sacrifice a few cows on Friday, gathered a great force in a few hours, estimated from 8,000 to 10,000 people, in a crowd which was of enormous dimensions. The Commissioner of Police with the Chief Superintendents and a large force, failed to make any impression, and sent for Moulvie Abdul Jabber, the Northern Division Magistrate, who arrived opportunely, and with Rajee Noor Mahomed Jackariah, a prominent merchant, effected a settlement of the dispute. The Hindus undertook not to blow horns, ring bells, beat drums or otherwise annoy the Mahomedans at their prayers, and the Mahomedans promised not to slaughter cows. Yesterday passed off quietly.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1891.

WALKING BACKWARDS.

The Government of India has of late committed many errors. It has done many things it ought not to have done, and left undone many things that should have been performed. Such a fact is not creditable to it, and it ought to mend its ways. The Manipur affair was a blunder from beginning to end. The Government ought not to have interfered, and all the other errors proceeded from this. The business well leaves a blot on the administration of the present Viceroy, and it will be a long time before we hear the last of it. *But the Government of Lord Lansdowne has fallen into* a greater mistake than the one about Manipur. It has made an attempt to gag the press of India. *Most people thought that the time had gone by when this institution* could be interfered with. Up to 1835 the press was subject to a censor *appointed by* Government. The proof sheets of each issue had to be sent to this official, and he could cut out whatever he thought proper. Sometimes he would refuse to allow an article to be *inserted, and the paper would* come out with a portion blank. The Government was afraid that evil would happen to it should the press be liberated from the trammels placed around it, and consequently it was necessary that these should be retained. Sir Charles Metcalfe set the press free, he allowed it to publish what it liked provided it did not break the law, and the power of the censor was broken at a blow. But from another that will be found elsewhere it will be seen that Lord Lansdowne wishes to restore the *status* that prevailed fifty six years ago. In other words, he wishes to gag the press. The *order*, it will be seen, does not apply to the whole of India, but to those districts in Native States *administered by Political* Agents. The newspapers in British territory are not affected by the order while those published in districts over which Native Princes have rule are equally free. Those journals are *not required to ask* permission to be carried on while those brought out in the Civil and Military Station have to do so before the first of next month. Should the conductors fail to do this, the *publication may be stopped and the paper* ruined. But this is not all. Should the paper make any comments a Political Agent does not approve of, he can, without assigning any reason stop its publication and *drive the Editor out of the place* within seven days. Thus the newspapers brought in to districts where these Agents have rule will be placed entirely at their mercy, and they can dictate what ought to appear. We know that these officials are [illegible] of any connected with *the Government. Complaints are continually* being made about the way they carry on their work, and the arbitrariness of their proceedings. It is only the press that can keep them somewhat in order, and so they are determined, if possible, to place the press in fetters. We feel certain this *order has proceeded from some Political* Agent whose conduct has been severely criticised, and who smarting under the rebuke which he had received, determined to prevent any such recurrence in the future. It is very strange that the Viceroy who has taken a part in English political life should lend himself to such an absurd scheme which, though it may perhaps succeed for a time, will be sure to be defeated in the end, and his name will be connected with an impudent attempt to put down the liberty *of the press. If there was any reason for* the restriction it might be submitted to willingly, but no reason has been assigned, and we cannot imagine any. It has been hinted that some of the papers published *in the territories in question contained* seditious matter, and if so the law could be put in force to check the evil that might be caused. But whether this is the case or not in some parts of India there is not a paper published in the southern part of the country that contains any matter that could possibly be brought under this form. We very much doubt whether the worst class of papers is published in those districts administered by Political Agents. Rather we are inclined to think those that unfairly criticise the affairs of the Government and the doings of officials are published in the large towns of Bengal. But if a paper should overstep the boundaries of paper criticism the law could be put in force against it, and a whole class should not be made to suffer for a few composing it. We often hear about the tyranny of Russia and of the absolute power exercised by its officials. But we may ask whether we are in a much better *position in India. How we are in the* end of the nineteenth century, and we are told *that it is necessary to gag the press*, an order has been sent forth to that effect, *and the country is supposed to be willing* to submit to it. The order has come out in the same way that the *Czar* orders anything to be done. It is not an Act, it was not passed in Council after due deliberation, but was sent forth as it were on the spur of the moment and sent forth without much consideration. This is one idea of the matter, but there is another. It seems likely that the Government is feeling its way to gag the press in the whole of India, and that it has taken the districts administered by *Political Agents in hand first*. Then the other portions of the country may be operated upon, and then the whole press will be gagged. Up to this time no thing whatever has been said by the papers *about this order. It may be that not many* understood what it was, and so silence was maintained about it. But we fancy now that the matter is thoroughly understood, the papers throughout the land will cry *out against it*, and in all probability, the Government will have to resend its own order. Should the press generally not assist the threatened papers it may repent its apathy when it is too late. The iron hand of despotism may seize it, and then it will be too late to think of assistance. *It had better* make up its mind to give assistance before this to the press threatened, so that it will have no occasion to defend itself. But we should like to know how the Resident will be able to act in *this place. It is true what is called the* Assigned Tract belongs to the Maharajah, but it has been handed over to the British Government "for administrative purposes," and as, to all intents and purposes, *a British possession British law is ad*ministered in the district by British officials. We do not believe it will ever be given back to the Maharajah. It will remain in the hands of the British while they *remain in India. Such being the case*, we are at a loss to understand why the order should apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. It is practically excluded from the districts in Native States administered by Political Agents. In the next place, we should like to know *how the Governor General in Council can* be placed above the law. The law says a man cannot be molested unless he has committed some offence. But by this order, the conductor of a newspaper can be removed from the place where he has taken up this residence without any trial or any reason assigned. His paper may be stopped at once, and he will be expelled from the place within seven days from the time *the notice reaches him. If he does not* go of his own accord. In all probability the Viceroy is talking without considering what he is saying. He is uttering a threat he is not able to carry out. This no doubt *will be made plain to him before long*, and he may repent having sent out such an absurd order. But the moral is plain. The Government of India is determined to be as arbitrary as possible to suppress any criticisms on its actions, and, if possible, to be absolute. Its blunders of late have been many, the Manipur affair, as we have said, was a blunder from beginning to end, and now we have this wretched order which still further lowers its prestige. We shall not fail to watch very narrowly the way in which it is worked, and if we are not much mistaken the Government will come badly out of the contest.

Occasional Notes.

Dr Ogeen will probably act as Principal of the Presidency College during the absence of Dr. Duncan.

The recent census shows the population of England and Wales to be 29 millions, or 846,000 below the official estimate.

On the opening of the Madras High Court on Monday, the stamp vendor there sold Court fee stamps to the unprecedented value of Rs 8,000.

We are very sorry to hear that Pandit Iswar Chunder Vidyasagar's health has got very bad, and is causing great anxiety to his friends.

A correspondent informs us that 21 inches of rain fell at Pykara, nine miles from Ootacamund, on the 9th and 10th instant, and that all the bridges were swept away.

His Excellency Lord Wenlock will shortly proceed on tour to visit the distressed tracts in the Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput and Coimbatore Districts.

It is said to be the intention of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to abolish all the zillah schools in the Lower Provinces. His Honour thinks that the time has come when the zillah schools might well be self supporting.

A Bengali lady graduate of the Calcutta Medical College, Miss B. B. Bose, has obtained the 2nd certificate in medical jurisprudence and two prizes, viz., Lady Thomson's prize and Henry Fawcett's prize.

A Brahman named Viswaka A'ga Kulkarni has been sentenced to 10 years' transportation for committing rape upon a girl aged 7. The jury in giving their verdict recommended the prisoner for negligence of duty.

The Crown Council of the German Empire has decided to issue a private lottery to the net amount of 3,000,000 marks, but, according to another version, 2½ million marks, for the purpose of providing funds for the combating of slavery in Africa.

The rumour prevalent in native circles and about Calcutta, *The C. & M. Gazette* says, that Kalu Charan is not going to be hanged, but will be banished to the Andamans or kept as State prisoner in some retired spot in the Peninsula.

We are glad to understand that a silk manufactory has been established in the neighbourhood of Calcutta to carry on work entirely by Native agency and as much as possible with indigenous industry. We sincerely hope the venture will succeed.

Over 10 inches of rainfall in Coorg during the week ending 8th instant. Sufficient rain has fallen in all parts for rice cultivation and ploughing. Preparation of nurseries and transplanting were in progress, prospects are generally good.

During last month about 1,100 wells were under construction in the Chingleput District, than cost being met from loans granted by the Revenue Officers under the Land Improvement Loans Act, the work employing the labour of about 7,700 men.

The Raja of Pittapuram has given a sum of Rs. 4,500 to the District Board of Rajahmundry as a part payment towards the sum necessary for the purpose of excavating wells in the whole of the district for the use of poor people who can not afford good water for drinking during the hot weather.

In the course of the evidence in the Bribery Defamation Case in the Calcutta Police Court, the interesting fact was brought to light that a lot of Bengali Brahmins are in the habit of subsisting on the earnings of their wives, who are mere wives or physicians, and that they are all known by the names of their wives.

The deep well at Wheeling, W. Virginia, is to be continued to the depth of one mile, and possibly further. The well is now the third deepest in the United States. It has been sunk to a depth of 4,103 feet, and is said to be the only well which has ever been drilled in horizontal strata to a depth approaching this without striking veins of water.

In the months of April and May India imported gold to the value of eighty-two lakhs, the export being only seventeen lakhs, thus leaving a balance in the country of sixty-five lakhs. With silver there was a large overplus, the imports being 311 lakhs and the exports 1 lakh. During the two months 100 lakhs of rupees were coined.

A native paper is grieved that Englishmen in India have to go through the sufferings of a heat which is shown by the thermometer registering 120°. It naively advises all Europeans in India to change their dress and put on the native garb, to adopt native food, and anoint themselves with oil. With these precautions the paper guarantees that Anglo Indians may defy heat apoplexy and sunstroke.

The frequent shocks of earthquake to which several towns in East and North Bengal have been subject for several years past has raised apprehensions in the minds of many of the inhabitants that something very wrong is going with the fiery matters beneath their feet. The more superstitious among the natives predict the swallowing of the affected tracts by the great serpent Vasuki, which holds the earth on its head.

At St Petersburg on the 21st ultimo a balloon belonging to Count Apraxine, an amateur aeronaut, was being filled with gas when it suddenly escaped from the control of the men who were holding it down and shot up into the air, carrying with it one man, who were in the car at the time. The balloon burst at a great height, and the occupants of the car were precipitated to the earth, all being killed on the spot.

A Full Bench of the Bombay High Court, consisting of Justices Birdwood, Jardine and Parsons, gave judgment last week in a pitch and toss case, holding that *pitch and toss are not instruments of gaming within* the meaning of the Gambling Act, and that Magistrate was right in acquitting some people who played at pitch and toss with coins in the street. Their Lordships held that an instrument of gaming means an article devised or invented for gambling purposes, which a coin is not.

A Flight has been made with carrier pigeons, says a Vienna correspondent, which gave admirable results. 120 two and three year old pigeons were let fly at Nuremburg in Bavaria, and reached Vienna in an incredibly short time. The first arrived in four hours and eleven minutes, and the first five all within four hours twenty two minutes. The distance from Nuremburg to Vienna is three hundred and twenty miles. All the birds arrived in Vienna before 8 1 M., having started at 6 30 A. M.

The Senior Wrangler at Cambridge this year is James W. Goodwillie, of Corpus. He was educated at Edinburgh University. Next in order on the list are Main, Christ's and Mayall, Sidney, who are bracketed. Stump, Trinity, is fourth; Daniels, Peterhouse, fifth; Selby, Trinity, sixth. Only one lady, Miss Ford, of Girton (equal to 26), was placed among the wranglers. Thirty men passed in senior optimes and thirty-six as junior, there being one senior tat. There are nine women senior optimes and four juniors.

A Vernacular paper assigns the cause of the recent earthquakes to the sins of the rulers of this land. This, it says, is proved by the statements of the Hindu *Shastras* as well as by facts, for the sacred writings of the Hindus ascribe earthquakes to the sins of the king, and what sin can there be more heinous than the subjugation of Manipur by *treachery* and the passing of the Age of Consent Act by sheer brutal force? The *Shastras* also say that earthquakes happen owing to the sins of the people as well.

Local and Provincial.

Bullocks—Of late there have been several deaths both in the City and the Civil and Military Station, on account of the rash driving of these vehicles. The police do not appear to perform their duty with regard to these men.

Sickness in Bangalore—There is a good deal of sickness of every kind in Bangalore just now, and it is to be feared this state of things will continue till we have a good downpour of rain. Small pox is very prevalent although it ought to have disappeared long ago.

The Mysore Races—The races at the capital begin on Tuesday next, and will occupy four days altogether. A large gathering is expected, and, in all probability, the sport will be good. The Maharajah has provided many amusements for the occasion.

The Weather—The weather continues dry, and only a few slight showers fell during the past week. Rain is urgently required, and unless it comes soon we shall have a scarcity similar to the one in Chingleput and North Arcot. The prospects are anything but bright at the present time. It is cool enough, but the wind is, at times, very high and dry.

Extension of leave—Bangalore people will be delighted to hear that Sir Harry Prendergast is likely to be granted two years extension of service, and in all probability will complete this period as Resident of Mysore. We are much pleased to hear that Sir Harry has so far recovered from his recent severe accident as to be able to enter into Society again.—*Mail.*

The Mysore Representative Assembly—At the elections held on the morning of the 10th instant in the City Municipal Office under the presidency of the Reverend H. Gollford, Messrs. D. Venkataramayya (54 votes), Manik Mariyappa (49 votes), T. Parthasarathy Iyer (44 votes), and Kadur Bommaiyangara (40 votes), were elected as Members of the Representative Assembly, which is to meet at Mysore in October next.—S.

Nandi at Bangalore's Chattram—In supersession of previous rule the following rule has, we learn, been issued that travellers sojourning in the Chattram may remain there for 8 days free. If they wish to remain longer, they should communicate with the Secretary and can only remain provided the room is not needed by new comers. For periods over the 1st 8 days lodgers will be required to pay 2 Annas a day for their rooms on the ground floor and 4 annas a day, on the upper story.—M. H.

New buildings—We learn that owing to numerous petitions having reached Government from Officials ordered to come here with their offices from Bangalore, Government have ordered construction of a number of houses at an outlay of a lakh of rupees. About 20 or 25 houses for the officials and 30 for menials will be built. 3 Bunglows for the officers costing Rs. 8,000 each will also be built. It is also said that the cost incurred in building houses for the officials will be recovered from them out of proportionate monthly deduction from their pay.—M. H.

Notification.

Under instructions from the Governor General in Council contained in Foreign Department Notification No. 2651 F., dated the 27th June last, the Resident in Mysore has passed the following orders:—

1. No newspaper, or other printed work, whether periodical or other, containing public news or comments upon public news, shall, without the written permission for the time being in force of the Resident in Mysore, be edited, printed or published after the first day of August, 1891, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

2. Ten after the day aforesaid any person shall without such permission as aforesaid edit, print or publish any such news paper or other work as aforesaid in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore may, by order in writing,—

(a) require him to leave the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore within seven days from the date of such order, and,

(b) prohibit him from re-entering the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore without the written permission of the Resident in Mysore.

3. If any such order as is mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph be disobeyed, the offender shall be liable to forcible expulsion from the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in pursuance of an order to be made in writing by the Resident in Mysore.

4. Any written permission granted by the Resident in Mysore for the editing, printing or publishing of any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid may at any time be withdrawn by the Resident in Mysore or any of his successors in office.

By Order,
Chas. W. Ravenshaw, Captain,
Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

Bangalore,
Dated 9th July 1891.

Legal Intelligence

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF COSTS.

Yesterday, at the Presidency Small Cause court, before a full Bench consisting of Messrs P. D. Shaw, P. Sreenivasa Row and T. V. Ponnusamy Pillay, the question as to whether plaintiffs, in cases which were reported as having been settled after the first adjournment, were entitled to half costs, was discussed at some length. The first case was that of Messrs Champion and Short, v. Eb. an Sait for the recovery of their costs. The facts are briefly as follows. The case had been posted for hearing to the 8th June before the first Judge. When the service of summons was proved an adjournment of the case to prove the claim applied for was obtained. On the day of hearing it was reported to the Court that the case had been settled, and an application was made for the refund of half costs on the ground that the case was reported to be settled before its hearing. The Judge refused the application on the ground that the proving of the service and the application for an adjournment constituted a hearing. Mr Short now submitted that, as a matter of fact, the case was settled on the day the application for an adjournment was made, but as he was away at the time it was not brought to the notice of the Court. The proof of the service of summons and an application to adjourn a case did not amount to a hearing, but if a suit had been put down and adjourned, then, Mr Short submitted, half fees were not returnable. The present case had not been gone into at all, and consequently there was no hearing. His Honour Mr Shaw remarked that when a case was reported settled before the hearing of the case, half costs should be refunded; but in this case the hearing had been entered upon, then an adjournment asked for which was granted, and such being the case, half costs could not be granted. Mr Short requested that the question might be referred to the High Court as it affected the interests of suitors and members of the profession.

Another case of a similar nature was brought forward by M. Venkataramaiah in which half costs had been drawn. It had been called on for hearing, was adjourned by consent, the defendant having agreed to pay plaintiff's costs, and on the adjourned day the case was reported settled. He argued that the hearing of a case commenced when the parties began to state their case, and not when an adjournment was applied for. He submitted that it was a policy of the law that where the Court was not put to the trouble of adjudicating a suit half the costs should be refunded. Referring to Sections 117 and 152 of the Civil Procedure Code he submitted that the hearing of a suit commenced when the Court proceeded to examine into the differences of the parties. Mr Subba Chetty, who appeared in another case, pointed out Section 93 of the Code, and argued that the date fixed in the summons should not be considered as the hearing date, as the suit might not be heard on that date. The case began when the parties stated their case, and by the mere appearance of the parties or their Pleaders in Court. In Section 93 of the Code, the Legislature made a distinction between the date fixed in the summons and the date of the actual hearing of the suit. His Honour would be construing the word "hearing" rather rigidly if he held that anything done on the date mentioned in the summons was a hearing, and it would inflict a great hardship on the parties as well as on the profession, besides multiplying the work of the Court, and giving no opportunity for litigants to compromise suits. He would therefore ask His Honour to refer the matter to the High Court.

His Honour replied that he had his doubts as to his power to do so, but would, with his colleagues, consider the arguments that had been brought forward as well as the question of referring the matter to the High Court, and make known the decision of the Court at an early date.

General Summary.

INFIRMARIES FOR ANIMALS ON THE NILGIRIS.—An infirmary for animals has been sanctioned at Ootacamund as well as at Coonoor.

RICE.—This cereal is still being imported into Madras in large quantities from the North. The *Mejna* from Calcutta has brought 7,000 bags of rice, and an equal or not a larger quantity is expected by the s s *Pilava*.

PRECOCITY.—A vernacular paper reports the case of a unusually precocious girl living in Kotahpur, Rajkye. She is only three years old, but parts of her body are so developed that she looks like a young woman of 14 or 15.

A MERITORIOUS ACT.—The worthy representatives of the late Babu Ram Mohun Mullick have agreed to bear the entire costs of repairing a portion of the *Pareh Temple buildings*. We need hardly add that the Mullick Babus have had all Hindus under deep obligation by this act of piety.

ANOTHER VIEW.—The Karnataka paper published in Mysore is responsible for the following. "In Cuttalhong lately a mad dog bit a horse. The animal died and its carcass was thrown into jungle. Vultures fed on the flesh and they also went mad. They in their turn bit horses and rabbits and they too followed suit. These latter in their turn bit some men in the fields and they are gone mad," and probably the latter bit the person who wrote the above paragraph.—*Hope*.

A NATIVE ASTHRELS.—It is with very great pleasure that we have to inform our readers that the wife of Mr K Narayana Menon, B A, the First Class Magistrate at Trankulum has produced a Malayalam drama entitled "Subhadra Arjuna." The work is being printed in the Pachur *Rakshi Nandinee* Press and from all accounts the production is meritorious. We wish that there will be many other Nayar ladies who will follow in the work of T Ikkava Amma.—*Cochin Argus*.

THE FIRST-FRUITS OF THE MAVELLI ADMINISTRATION.—Our Travancore correspondent writes to us.—One Mr Thanoo Pillay the Government Astrologer, went to the palace a few days back to pay his respects to the Malki Raja. While in the palace, the Maharaja being otherwise engaged, the man had to wait in one of the antechambers where he had the misfortune to discuss the auspices with some of the Nair employees of the palace. The discussion became very hot by degrees, and from words it came to blows. The poor astrologer had the worst of the fight, and now hear that he has lodged a complaint against the Nairs for assault. Verily it was very foolish of the Astrologer not to have consulted the stars on his visit to the palace.—*C P*.

LITTLE WIVES OF INDIA.—We venture to predict that Dr Emma Rydes's "*Little Wives of India*" will make a great sensation. Mr Stead will discuss it as "The book of the Month" in "*The Review of Reviews*." Its effects on movements in India will not be on Hindu in general, and the Congress party in particular will have to stand in an attitude of defence. When delegates next visit England they must carry with them something definite. Centres of young enthusiasm like Oxford will no longer be put off with vague assurances that educated Hindus are doing their best to remedy the evils complained of. Has the Congress itself no message?—*The Christian Patriot*.

PROPOSED ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Mr Samuel Smith has put a notice on the paper intimating that on "an early day" he will call attention to the proceedings of the National Indian Congress, and to the final resolution passed by that body representing that the people of India suffer serious grievances under British rule, consequent upon the absence of all effective representation of the people of India on the Legislative Councils of the Empire, and to move that it is expedient to appoint a Royal Commission, composed partly of representative Indians and partly of Europeans unacquainted with the Indian services, to inquire into the justice and expediency of those demands, such Commission to sit in India during the winter for the purpose of taking evidence.

PARIAHS' TEST.—In June 1889 the Madras Government ruled that, after the 1st December 1893, only graduates of Universities in the British Empire shall be admitted to Test H-A, Revenue Higher Grade, and that, after the same date, only graduates and candidates who have passed the First in Arts Examination of the Madras University shall be admitted to Judicial Test H, Criminal Lower Grade. The effect of prescribing the Revenue Higher as a test for Pariahs would be that, after 1st December, 1893, only graduates would be eligible for those posts, except in the case of any non graduates who have already passed it at least. The Government has accordingly now declared that it is not prepared to prescribe the Revenue Higher as a test for Pariahs.

A COLLEGE STUDENT CHARGED WITH THEFT.—On Monday last, at the Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court, before Mr J M Maskell, Venkatarajah Naidu a student of the Christian College was charged by Sreenivasa Pillay his uncle with theft in respect to currency notes, cash and an old cheque, of the aggregate value of Rs 104. The accused was in the habit of visiting his uncle's house and on the 19th ultimo the latter found Rs 40 in sum of money missing from his drawer. He reported the matter to the Police who arrested the prisoner on suspicion, and recovered Rs 325 from him. He deposed it was urged that the accused had been given a large sum of money by his mother to publish a funeral obituary but that he subsequently abandoned the idea of doing so. His mother corroborated his statement. His Worship observed that the charge was a very serious one but as the evidence was very weak he would give the accused the benefit of the same and accordingly discharged him.

MASS MEETING AT SANDUR.—A correspondent writes:—"Under the auspices of H H the Rajah of Sandur, a mass meeting was convened on the 15th instant for the consideration of social, moral and scientific matters affecting the public welfare. There was a very large attendance, the hall being crowded. Among those present were H H the Rajah of Sandur, Srimanth Balwantha Raya Rajah, Messrs J C Leith, Dowlah Rama Row, Rango Offer, Row Sahib P, Forest Officer Bhima Row, Pol, Devasthanam Manager T N Krishnaswamy Iyer, B A, Private Secretary to the Rajah, Abdul Rahman Sahib Minister to the Rajah, G Hoordekar, Office in charge of Dispensary, S Sankunni Iyer Headmaster, Rajah's school, Lachmappah, sheriff, besides several merchants, Sowcars &c. A society, by the name of (The Sandur Union) under the kind patronage of H H the Rajah, with Messrs G J Leith, K Rama Row, T W Krishnaswamy-Iyer, S Sankunni Iyer and G Hoordekar as President, Vice President, Superintendent, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer respectively was established, and several bye laws were framed. His Highness informed the public that he was very happy to see such a gathering of educated men united together in a common cause, and said that the Sandur Government would be very glad to promote such objects as the Union had set forth. Donations to the extent of Rs 250 were collected on the spot. The meeting came to a close at 7 P M with cheers to Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress, the Viceroy, the Governor, the Rajah and the Dowan, and with wishes of long life and prosperity to the Sandur Government and its subjects."

THE DISTRESS IN MALABAR.—The prices of grain in the Walluvanad taluq, where distress is felt, are comparatively low, and only in the Ponnani taluq is prevalent in the north eastern portion of the taluq, but prices are high and considerable hardship exists in the south western portion of the taluq and along the line of rail. Grain is being imported in large quantities into the south western portion from the eastern Amsams. Work is difficult to be had, and the class of people most in need of it are Moplah and Tiyar women. In several Amsams, viz Pirali, Nalavattam, Karalmanna, Porathanna, &c, coolies are preparing to emigrate, as usual, in large numbers to the coffee lands of Wynaad, but some who went there are reported to have returned, as they were not able to get employment. The need for starting relief works near Cherpalasseri being great, a Local Fund Work has been opened by the Collector in that taluq to give employment to any of the needy who are unable to find other employment. About 181 coolies have attended the work, but of these 118 is reported as yet to have come to the work from a distance of more than three miles. Considerable distress is reported to exist in parts of the Ernad taluq, in the neighbourhood of Nilambur, owing to the very high price of rice, the only grain in general consumption and the only grain procurable in the market. The distress has been increased by the great difficulty experienced by local classes in obtaining agricultural employment, owing to the latness of the South-West monsoon. A Local Fund road has been started here to give employment to those in need of it. Good rain having at last fallen it is hoped that the prospects of the District will speedily improve.

Extracts.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN NATIVE STATES UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The Hindu.—The Government of India have issued some rules concerning the publication of newspapers and other printed works in places administered by the Governor General in Council but not forming part of British India. These are to the effect (1) No newspaper or other printed work containing public news or comments upon such news shall be permitted to be published in British India without the written permission of the Political Agent.

(2) If such newspaper be published without such permission, the Political Agent may by order in writing not only order the person doing so to leave the territory within a week but also prohibit him from re-entering it.

(3) If he disobeys the order he shall be forcibly expelled, and (4) such written permission may be withdrawn at any time. Now in the first place we may ask what is the nature and object of these rules. If the Government of India in their own territory allow newspapers to be edited, printed and published without any restriction, what is the necessity of imposing such restrictions upon the same in the territories administered by the Governor General and other British Indian Officers? Even the Native Princes who are almost independently and with full powers allow newspapers to be published freely. H H the Gaekwar does not interfere with the *Baroda Vilas*, a newspaper published at Baroda, even though that paper freely comments upon the affairs of the State and the acts of the State officials. Is the Government of India going to be more illiberal or less enlightened than a Native Prince? If so, it is more necessary to have these watch dogs in a territory under the direct administration of a Political Agent than in a well governed Native State like Baroda. We hope this is not the final end of the work. We must protest against this illiberal and retrograde step. As Lord Cross commenting upon the freedom of the Native Press said the other day it is better that the feelings of the people should find vent through the safety valve of the Native Press and journals than by stifling them. It is more autocratic and unsympathetic than any Viceroy.

DHARMA MANDALI

A wider cultivation of the Sanskrit language and literature than was so happily for a long time the case in this country, is enabling our people to appreciate better the spirit of the Hindu religion, which is thus gradually regaining its popular esteem. The position it had lost. But still the number of those who really well versed in Sanskrit is comparatively very small, while a large portion of our countrymen are under the influence of a foreign education of a destructive tendency, so that Hinduism is yet far from being respected and glorified as it ought to be. As a matter of fact, there are very few amongst us who are properly informed in the tenets and customs which are imposed by Hinduism as suited to this country, or who can understand how much the observance of those rites and customs is calculated to benefit our body, mind, and family and country. Endless physical misery and moral evils are the consequences of this exclusive attention to foreign learning and ignorance of our own. To remove this deplorable state of things, and to preserve the integrity of the Hindu religion in times of danger, the necessity of organising an Association which strongly felt, led first to the origin of the *Dharma Mandali*. I carry out the objects of the Association the following is a list of the works proposed that may be specially mentioned among others:—

(1) To make arrangements for the education of Hindu boys under the spirit of the Shastras.

(2) To publish books and papers for spreading a knowledge of the true interpretations of the Shastras and of the proper rites and customs to be observed by Hindus, also to establish local centres for explaining the doctrines of Hindooism.

(3) To take steps for a thorough cultivation of Sanskrit learning.

(4) To offer encouragement and pecuniary help to the professors of Sanskrit learning. Under the present state of things our pundits and professors are prevented from pursuing their vocation properly, and thus they are often unable to advise and guide us in either temporal or spiritual matters with independence and wisdom. In the fierce struggle for existence in which they have been thrown, their time and thought are too much taken up with the one question of livelihood, and their habits of study, their opportunities of teaching, and the force and influence of their character have all suffered. It may be expected that with sufficiency of pecuniary aid they will be able to resume their old life of study and teaching to counsel and guide the people, and to enhance and spread the glory of the Hindu religion.

(5) To found a temple in Calcutta for the members of the *Mandali* to gather together for Sacred discussions and the promotion of religious unity.

(6) To collect in the Temple, as far as possible, printed books and manuscripts on Hindu religious subjects.

(7) To raise funds for carrying out the objects enumerated above.

(8) The work of the *Dharma Mandali* shall be carried on according to pure Hindoo usages and forms.

(9) All business of the Association shall be done, and all money expended, under the directions of the Acharyas or Priests.

(10) The Executive Committee shall consist of five members who shall select the Acharya yearly, or as many be found desirable.

(11) Any gentleman chosen annually from amongst the members shall form a Consulting Committee for the year, whose business shall be to advise the Acharya, whenever necessary, on all matters relating to the Association.

(12) All money and other property belonging to the Association shall be regarded as *divine property*.

(13) The Association shall be registered according to the law.

(14) Without the permission of the Acharya the members of the Executive Committee shall not be competent either singly or collectively to do any work connected with the Association nor shall their opinions be binding to the Acharya in any respect.

(15) Under the instructions of the Acharya the five members of the Executive Committee shall carry on all the business of the Association. Subordinate to them the Executive Committee shall have a Secretary who shall carry out all the orders of the Acharya and the Committee.

(16) Every Hindu shall be eligible to the membership of the Association on the payment of an annual subscription of One Rupee.

(17) Members will be entitled to express their wishes or hints for the welfare of the Association to either the Acharya the Executive Committee, or the Consulting Committee, but they will have to be guided by the decision and direction of the Acharya.

Those who do not wish to become members of the Association, the objects and principles of which are briefly outlined above, or to offer a pecuniary aid, are requested to send in their names, addresses, with their donations and annual subscriptions, for the present to Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerji C S I, of Uttarpara. Letters and enquiries for reply should be addressed to the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Srijut Bhudhar Chattyopadhyaya at the office of the Dharma Mandali, No 17 Pathuriaghata Street, Calcutta.

Rules for the management of the business of the Association will be framed by the Acharya with the aid of the Consulting Committee.

PEARY MOHUN MUKERJI
SANSKHA HISWAR ROY
DHARMA MANDALI OFFICE.
17 *Pathuriaghata Street, Calcutta, 1st July, 91*

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NOTICE

MESSRS. CAPTAIN & Co.,

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Have the pleasure to inform the public that they have opened a branch Dispensary at Pettah, opposite to Taluk Cutchery No. 501, where the prescriptions will be dispensed acurately and neatly by an assistant of many years experience.

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TELEGRAPHICS DAILY

London 19th July—The Premier, in replying to a question of Lord Lamington regarding the autonomy of Siam, said that the independence of that Kingdom was very important to England and he hoped it was not less so to France

Allahabad 18th July—The Viceroy is recovering from his attack of influenza, which has lasted a fortnight For the past few days he has been obliged to take rest from all official duties

Rumours are current that the Russians have prepared an expedition party of 400 or 500 men to visit the Pamir, doubtless with a view to the extension of their influence in that direction This is probably the first sign of renewed activity on the part of Russia in Central Asia

The Chief Political officer at Manipur has recently been engaged in collecting information with regard to the financial and agricultural capabilities of the country, in order to find the best means for the administration of it as it should be necessary to establish a Provisional Government

Their Polo Sticks belonging to Captain Maitland's Bhoi from Kohima arrived at Imphal on Friday. They brought with them two prisoners, by name Changa Changachia, Kuthu Nu Bi and Kairangbo, who are believed to be the murderers of Mr Melville

Bombay 20th July—It is authoritatively stated that Colonel Beset, Agent of the B B and C I R way, has proposed to extend the Gondal Jetland line now in construction as far as Bilaspur, from which place it may be taken on to join the South Indian State Railway Colonel Beset is of opinion that the line may at a cheap rate be extended to Jeypore

Calcutta 21st July—As a part project for bringing Upper Burma into more direct communication with Assam, the road from Fanung to the Chindwin River is to be greatly improved in cold weather

Cairo, 21st July—Cholera is increasing at Mecca, and has also appeared at Moona (sic) (Medina?) 520 deaths occurred at Mecca on Saturday and Sunday last, the victims being chiefly Turks

Washington, 6th July—The Treasury purchased 1,570,000 ounces of silver at 100 35 to 100 44

Calcutta, 22nd July—At the High Court yesterday Mr Woodroffe, Barrister at law, appealed against the conviction and sentence in the *Bangabasi* Libel Case, in which the Editor was fined and imprisoned The Court rejected the application and upheld the proceedings of the Lower Court

Allahabad, 21st July—All the papers connected with the trials of the chief offenders in the Manipur affair have now reached Simla The reports of the trial of the executioners have also been received

London, 24th July—It is stated here that Russia is forming a Military Depot at Kushk, near Herat.

St Petersburg, 23rd July—The French Squadron arrived off Cronstadt to day, and was met and escorted into the port by a number of Russian vessels The reception was carried out with great splendour and made a brilliant spectacle During the stay of the Squadron the officers will be feted by the Czar at St Petersburg The Russian papers describe the visit of the Squadron as a sign of a close friendship existing between the two countries.

Allahabad 23rd July,—The first heavy rain this season fell at Allahabad this afternoon Rain is reported from other parts of the North Western Provinces, which, it is hoped, is in time to avert a famine

London, 23rd July—The Crown Prince of Italy has arrived in London, and will make a stay of 20 days

Allahabad, 22nd July—Colonel Mellias, Chief Inspecting Officer of Imperial Service Troops, will probably visit Mysore next month

The views of the Military Authorities at Simla on the Report of the Court of Inquiry at Manipur have been sent home Pending their publication in a Blue Book they are not likely to see light in India

London, 24th July—Mr Brand, Gladstonian Liberal, has been elected Member for the Wisbech Division of Cambridgeshire in the place of Captain Stewart Mr Brand was returned by a majority of 200 votes over Mr. Duncan, the Conservative candidate, the voting being as follows —Mr. Brand 3,900, Mr Duncan 3,700

Allahabad, 24th July—The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharajah of Jeypore have each subscribed £100 towards the funds of the Hygiene Congress The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharajah of Bhownagger have contributed similar amounts

A telegram has been received from England announcing that Sir Charles Crosthwaite has resigned his seat in the Supreme Council and has taken furlough until January 18th, 1892 Colonel Pemberton will continue to act pending further orders. It is not yet known whether Sir Charles Crosthwaite has made any stipulations about his reappointment on return. He is now perfectly recovered from his illness, but lady Crosthwaite far from being in good health

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1891

WANTED—A COUNCIL.

The principal item in the programme of the Indian National Congress is the enlargement of the different Councils It is now held that these institutions do not represent the people of India, they, in fact, only represent themselves Before any great amount of good can be accomplished, they must be taken in hand, thoroughly reformed and be made to gain the confidence of the people As matters now stand, every measure is rushed through the Council and becomes law almost before the people can have any knowledge of it Any obnoxious Act can be put in force to the injury of the people and impoverishment of the country. If there had been a real Council we may be sure that the wretched order about the gagging the press would not have been sent forth The matter would have been laid before it, and the measure would have been rejected So in many other instances, every subject brought before a properly constituted Council would be thrashed out and a proper decision would be arrived at It is to us a great wonder that those in power do not of their own accord propose that the Council should be enlarged and become a reality They ought to see that all power has been taken from them and that questions of comparatively little importance are brought before the House of Commons It is clear that unless a change is brought about this institution will usurp all authority connected with India The House will become the ruler of this country much to its detriment as well as that of England Many questions brought forward in the Commons are very little understood by the members, they fancy they know all about them while they make the most egregious blunders If there were proper Councils in India, Councils that the people of England could trust, all questions could be settled by them, or nearly all, and the House of Commons would not have to trouble itself so much as it has now It is strange, as we have said, that the Indian authorities do not see the matter in this light at present, the power is passing from them, and every act that they do may be criticised in the House of Commons Should this go on—and unless proper Councils are formed it will go on—the rulers will become mere instruments of Parliament. Surely this is not a consummation they ought to desire, and if they thought for a moment they would do their best to prevent it. In an Indian Council the authorities must necessarily take the lead, they would have a voice in these institutions and might, to a certain extent, guide them But they can have no voice in the House of Commons. They are unable to explain any thing that may be wrongly represented, and evil motives may be ascribed where none existed They are left to the mercy of men who may not be very well disposed towards them, and they must put up with any treatment they may receive. Nothing of this kind could happen in a properly constituted Council in this country. Any wrong construction put upon the acts of a person in power could be at once explained and a right decision arrived at The influence of the rulers would gain rather than lose by Councils a portion of the members of which was chosen by the people and represented the views of the people Then again, the country itself would greatly profit by these Councils. As we have said matters of importance are settled in the House of Commons No subject is thought too trifling to be taken up in that assembly, and many members bring forward questions, not because they care about India, but because they wish to bring them before notice. The most wretched mistakes are made, and votes are taken detrimental to the interests of this country Take the discussion with regard to the opium trade A few faddists got up a sort of agitation against the connection of Government with the manufacture and sale of the drug, and without understanding what they were discussing they brought in a vote that the opium trade should cease Should their wishes be carried out heavy burdens would have to be laid upon the already overtaxed people of India, with the result that great dissatisfaction would follow It has been said that should India ever be lost to England, it will be by the action of the House of Commons, and the saying does not seem unlikely to become fulfilled Possibly the evils that might be caused by the House of Commons, the Indian Councils should be enlarged and be made thoroughly representative Then there would be no excuse for a member of Parliament who wished to gain a little notoriety, to air any Indian grievance in the House of Commons The matter could be settled in India and settled much better It is to be hoped therefore that the rulers of this land for their own sake, as well as for the good of the people, will bring about the much desired reform

THE TRANSFER OF OFFICES

It has been decided that a number of offices of the Mysore Government will be removed to Mysore at the beginning of next year This has long been talked about but it will be an ascertained fact by the end of March next Offices have been built in the Capital, and will have they will soon be ready to receive their occupants His Highness the Maharajah wishes to have his officials near him, and hence the change that will shortly be brought about There may be some disadvantages connected with the transfer of the offices to Mysore, but the disadvantages will far outweigh these In the first place there will be a division of labour Part of the officials will be in Bangalore and part at the Capital. Papers will have to pass backwards and forwards; records will have to be called for and the result will be the delay of business It is well known, as matters now stand, that it takes a long time for a question to be settled, but when the proposed change has been made, the delay will be much greater In every way the work to be done will be impeded, and the officials will have to wait to gain information, it may be, for weeks One remarkable feature about the scheme is that while some of the offices of the Government will be transferred to Mysore, that of the Dewan will remain in Bangalore Thus the chief official will be away from most of the offices, and he will have but little supervision over them In order in some degree to correct this, a corresponding office is to be established at the capital, an arrangement that we can scarcely believe will work well. There will be a division of labour and the delay now complained of will be increased exceedingly. In the next place, many people will have to leave this place for the capital with the result that they will have to undergo a great amount of inconvenience, and probably lose They are fixed in Bangalore, their families are here, their interests are here, and they may have to give up everything when they go to the capital We know as a fact that great consternation has been caused among the subordinates at the prospect of what is to come To many it may mean ruin partial ruin, to others it will mean great loss In many cases the subordinates who have to leave must rent themselves away from old connections and settle down in a strange place. Then there are very few houses unoccupied in Mysore The newcomers will have to live where they can, they will have to put up with the greatest inconvenience till houses have been erected in which they can dwell, and this will take considerable time. The Government will not provide them with accommodation, and till private enterprise steps in they must make the best of the situation We may also point out that Bangalore is far more central than Mysore, and that it has long been looked upon as the real capital of the Province The latter is rather, in an out of the way part of the country, and on the other side of it there is no real way It is not a place of any commercial importance, nor is ever likely to be. There are few or no manufactories in the town, and it is not likely they will be established, for the chance of success is small People will not venture to start anything of the kind without a fair chance of success A sovereign can not create a town An Emperor of Delhi once attempted this, and he failed A place will only grow to the extent it deserves to grow, and no amount of forcing will make it grow more If Mysore deserves to become a great city it will become one, not otherwise Then again, the climate of Mysore cannot be compared with that of Bangalore The latter has much greater elevation, and is a more healthy place of residence in every way After all two of the year fever prevails somewhat to a alarming extent, and the complaint is of a bad kind We should very much like to see the project of removing the offices to Mysore abandoned, for we feel sure that if it is carried out it will not be for the good of the Province.

Occasional Notes.

It is rumoured that a Huzur Shiristadar on the West Coast has been suspended by the Collector, pending enquiry into certain alleged malpractices in connection with an escheat case

Rajah Amar Singh, President of the Cashmir Council, has been on tour in the Districts, where, rumour says, he caught several subordinates carrying on their old tricks of extortion The offenders are in jail awaiting trial

A certain Hurry Mandli is awaiting trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore for committing a disorderly outrage on a little girl about eight years of age The prisoner enticed her away from her home and forcibly outraged her modesty The girl has been carried off to the Alipore Police Hospital

Vesuvius claimed two victims on the 1st instant two Brazilian tourists and a guide approached too near the edge of the crater A gust of smoke enveloped them, and one of the visitors missed his footing and fell into the red hot lava, one hundred and seventy feet below The unfortunate man was Dr Judim, a young lawyer

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the new Law College Council —The Hon'ble Mr Justice Muthuswamy Iyer, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parker, the Hon'ble Mr Shepherd, the Hon'ble Mr H G Wedderburn, the Hon'ble Mr V Bhashyam Iyengar, Rao Bahadur S Subramanya Iyer and Mr R B Mitchell

The rumour about Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick leaving Hyderabad is gaining ground It is believed that he will avail himself of his earned leave only in the autumn, and if report speaks true, that it is with the object of resuming his health prior to assuming charge of the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, which will fall vacant early in April next

A Native paper, the *Nawaqaz*, in its issue of the 25th ultimo contains the following admonitions to the rulers of India—"Just think whether you were justified in entering Manipur, in proclaiming war, and *in blowing hundreds of people off the cannon's mouth in the way you have done*" The "salty salve" of Lord Cross seems to be working rather queerly.

The sepoys have got hold of a story that the Manipur executions took place in full Durbar, the Princes being seated on the steps of the Throne room behind the Dragons, and that the Maibas with mysterious rites placed the heads of the victims in the jaws of the Dragons as an offering to their Demon god The true story of how the executions were carried out is still a matter of uncertainty

Taming elephants' heads is a new American industry The method used is like that adopted with cows' heads, but the bolt is stronger, and the time of exposure about six months When taken from the vat the leather is 12in thick, and is made into small articles, such as pocket books, satchels, and card cases Floor mats are also made of it, but these prices are very high A cigar case costs from £5 to £20!

The Pamir, the mountain range dominating Kashmir and Chitral, the spurs of Paradise, the home of the great Marsha Sheeps, is again to be the object of exploration by the Russians The Upper Oxus and the Pamir is one of the three lines of advance on India open to Russia It was Abra self who in 1873 proved that the Pamir passes into India were accessible to artillery

The *Japan Gazette* says —"News has been received that the connecting of cutting the last rail of the trans-Siberian railway took place on the 1st instant, the Czarewitch and his suite being present His Imperial Highness, who started on his overland journey to St Petersburg on the 1st, is reported to have telegraphed to Prince Arisugawa Fukihito a few days ago, stating that his wound had completely healed, the dressing had been removed, and His Highness was in good health"

The *Athenæum* states that Sir Monier Williams is has been suffering from a second and worse attack of influenza so that the progress of the new and enlarged edition of his Brahmanism and Hindusim to be published by Mr Murray, has been delayed Hence now, however, able to attend to the revision of proof sheets In Sanskrit lexicography he has secured the assistance of Professor Kielhorn of Gottingen and Professor Cappeller, of Jena

With reference to Reuter's recent telegram regarding the coinage of trade dollars in the United States, it appears that the Cabinet has considered the silver coinage question, and has decided to coin trade dollar bullion into standard silver dollars, and also to recoin fractional silver into dimes and quarters Pending the silver coinage is to cease till October, when this work has been performed, when the Cabinet will consider whether to renew the monthly coinage of purchased silver bullion

Every effort, says a Chinese paper, had been tried in vain by the authorities of Soochow to obtain rain At last the Governor heard that the Goddess of Mercy in a small town Kiang Sing was very powerful, and the Magistrate was instructed to go and humbly bring the image to the city When the Goddess had completed only half the journey the skies became clouded and the moment she entered the gate a torrential downpour did fall, accompanied by thunder and lightning

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar has subscribed £100 to the funds of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography In a letter to the Honorary Secretary for India His Highness says —"The objects of the Congress as stated by you, will, I am sure, commend the resolves to all who are interested in the progress of hygiene and the improvement of public health I am delighted to find that the Indian Empire will be well represented in the forthcoming Congress, and that the important problems of sanitation in ancient cities of India will form the subject of discussion"

It must be remembered, remarks the *Pioneer*, that the Moscow paper which has been talking big about Russian intentions towards India, is not an irresponsible journal like the *Novoye Vremya*, but speaks by the card and has an official status denied to its contemporaries, while the fact that the censorship of the Press is a reality in Russia cannot be overlooked in connection with threats held out to England It may be taken, therefore, that the irritation aroused by the visit of the German Emperor to England has resulted in a revival of anti English feeling among the ambitious military and political officers about the Czar

Local and Provincial.

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness the Maharajah will be in Bangalore on the first of next month.

LADY ST JOHN.—Shortly with her two daughters will leave for England on the 8th of next month by the steamer *Ishkendah*.

COLONEL MELLIS.—This gentleman, who is Chief Inspecting Officer of Imperial Service Troops, will visit Mysore next month, and review the Maharajah's troops.

THE SCHOOL COMPETITION EXAMINATION.—This examination begun on Wednesday last, and came to a close on Friday. It was held in St Andrew's School room. Only European children attended it.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—We are told that a working engine is now running on the *Nanjangud line* to convey materials for the bridges and other works. The line getting on very well. A portion of it will soon be open to the public.

THE WEATHER.—The weather still continues unfavourable, the wind being high and the rain heavy. Unless this ceases soon it is to be feared we shall have scarcity. Complaints come from the districts of the want of rain, and prices are rising everywhere. Matters are still worse in the Madras Presidency where scarcity has already set in.

General Summary.

RICE FOR THE LOCAL MARKET.—The S S *Pluto* which arrived in the roads on Monday last, from Calcutta, and the Northern Ports brought 10,000 bags of rice for the local Market.

FATE OF CHILD MURDERER.—A Muhammadan girl, of about 12 years of age in the Mahrattaroot Nagore, who was pregnant with child knowing her fate, being unable to bear the throes of parturition.

POWERS WITHDRAWN.—Mr Vanda Row, the Head Assistant Collector Pondicherry, was transferred last week to Mahe as Assistant Collector. This week's Gazette announces that his powers as Head Class Magistrate are withdrawn and that he is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 2d class. Why is it?

ANOTHER LADY DOCTOR.—Another lady doctor, in the person of Miss Hamilton, M.D., has gone out to Calcutta, at Lord Lansdowne's request. Miss Hamilton obtained her degree at the London University—and at class with honors. Some time she has spent in good and valuable experience in one of the forum hospitals in London.

PRELIMINARY MEASURES IN CONNEXION WITH THE FAMINE.—The Madras Railway Company is making arrangements to convey grain landed at Madras from the Northern Ports, by Special Trains into the Famine stricken District, and with this view the workmen at the Perambur Works have been directed to attend work from 6 A M to 6 P M, instead of from 7 A M to 7 P M as hitherto.

SCHOOL FOR PARIAHS.—We are glad to learn that the Rajah Municipal Board Cuddalore, at the motion of Rao Bahadur M A Sampathu Mudaliar, sanctioned the establishment of two schools in the town for the education of such neglected Pariahs, who will, we sincerely hope, make the best use of this opportunity.—Like *Sunnyasha Vedhina*.

THE OFFICIATING CHIEF JUSTICE.—The officiating Chief Justice is entitled to the attendance of two *Chobdars* (silver rods). The Puisne Judges are entitled to only one. But the officiating Chief Justice declined to have the customary honor and contented himself with only one. The native lawyers of the Court assembled thickly in the first Appellate Court this morning, apparently to do honour to the new officiating Chief Justice.

SCHOOL BY FALLING IN A WELL.—A widow of the Nadi caste who was *enceinte* tried to conceal her shame by hiding a watery grave. This was known to the neighbours who reported the matter to the Police authorities, which, resulted in her body being taken to the Hospital for post mortem examination.—Upon examining, the Doctor found that she was gone with child of about 5 months, and of course suicide was the cause of her death. Such are our social tyrannies!

PROPHETS OF PAIN.—A Hindu astrologer residing in Mint Street, Black Town, Madras, issues a printed Telugu notice in which he notifies that there will be heavy rain this year during the following days—between the 20th and 12th July, the 25th and 23rd July, the 16th and 31st August, the 16th and 25th September, the 1st and 5th October, the 16th and 27th October, the 10th and 26th November, and lastly between the 10th and 20th December.

THE INDIGENOUS LITERARY SOCIETY.—At a business meeting of the members of the Society held on Sunday the 19th instant it was unanimously resolved to place on records its high appreciation of the services of Dewan Bahadur R Raghunatha Rao, as Minute and Comm sioner for the 7th Division and regret he is not qualified to be re-elected. It was further resolved unanimously to request Mr M O Parthasarathy Ayangar, M A M L to stand for the vacant Municipal Commissionership in the 7th Division and to support his candidature.

THE POLITICAL AGENT AND INDIAN NEWSPAPERS.—Apparently it is the Rajah now that has brought up the subject of the recent *Chronicle* libel, in publication of news specs in Contemporaries that are under the jurisdiction of the Political Agent. Those orders have been disapproved by the whole Indian press and slowly some of the more independent and consistent Anglo-Indian papers. It has been pointed out that in general at least on our side the newspapers in Native States are doing of some kind. There is not the faintest rumour of bribe smothing hand. Now if such extensive power be given to the political officers, and if get rid of the newspaper which proved obnoxious to them by reason of inconvenient disclosures, and the newspaper would not dare to point out or comment upon the vagaries of the politicals. Then moreover this is the thin end of the wedge. On the whole therefore the orders are *obnoxious and ought to be withdrawn*.

AT HOME TO SWEEPS.—During the last week a debtor to a noble was committed to Secunderabad by a Pakir who protested to be an Alchemist. This Pakir going to a Mahomedan in the Regimental Bazaar asked for alms. On the man offering him two dabs, the Pakir receiving them, told him that he would teach him the science of Alchemy as he appeared to be a deserving man which he knew by looking at his face. The poor man who was longing to grasp the science and believing all that was said, took the Pakir into his house and offered him food. The latter then told him that he (the Mahomedan) should get all the necessary things ready by the next day as he (the Pakir) was found to stay in one country for more than three days. When questioned, as to what that should be brought he told him that he should turn the copper into ash, which if thrown in a small quantity on a well-rotted copper would convert into gold an equal quantity of copper and gold was first required for the performance of that ash. The man believing all this was told to take a few jewels from his wife to the value of about fifty rupees and melting them into a mass, get them ready by the next day. On the next day the Pakir, while covering both upper and gold with cloth to be burnt by *Pavitra* (sun dung fired in the sun and used for fuel) stealthily removed the gold and placing a stone in its place, kept it under the *Pavitra* and burnt them. After about ten minutes the Pakir leaving behind all his clothes and telling the man that he would return with the juice of certain plant to be poured on the metals and ordering the man to carefully watch the fire bolted away with the gold. The man after waiting for about 2 hours discovered the fraud.—D T.

FILING OF DOCUMENTS.—An important argument regarding the filing of documents in the High Court arose out of a motion made before Mr Justice Huntley, in Chambers. Mr. James Shortt, Attorney at Law, contested the point. The Court considered it necessary on the part of the litigant or his Counsel to file all the documents required in his case before the issues were settled. Mr. Shortt held a contrary opinion and argued the point. He referred in support of his views to the notes under section 138 and 139, Civil Procedure Code O'Kinely. By the former was shown the necessity for all parties to bring with them and have in readiness at the first hearing all the documentary evidence within their power, and on which they relied, and those documents were to be filed, if called on, after the issues had been settled. If not called on, it was stated that the parties were not bound to file them then, etc. The note moreover, allowed the receiving into evidence of a document not filed with the plaint by the Court, even though the document is unstamped, sufficient to satisfy the Court of the genuineness of the said document. According to the latter note Mr. Shortt went on to show the main objects for the filing of such documents. Mr. Shortt laid stress upon the portion which stated that Court should call upon the parties to produce documents etc, or else the stringent terms of the Section which following would not be enforced. There was a case, I B, L R, P 129 Mahbab Hossein vs Patasu Kunwar, in which a party who had not been called upon by the Court tendered documents in evidence the day after the issues had been framed and there was nothing in the statement drawn up when fixing the issues showing that any documents had been called for it was then held the evidence should be recorded. The discussion then dropped.

THE DIVERSIONS OF THE DUKE OF MADRAS.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says.—English public opinion of all political and religious grades has been (or has affected to be) greatly shocked by the discovery that the Prince of Wales plays cards. But the Prince of Wales after all does not officially represent the sovereign. The diversions of our great dependencies do. And the following description of the way in which the Governor of Madras plays—the deed will perhaps attract some attention. We hope that it may for so India the affairs in question is causing much hostile comment, and may have some effects. . . .

All this is at the devil's diversions amusing enough reading here in England, and in any case this is no great matter. Official society—in India especially—must amuse itself like the rest of the world, and if a Governor chooses *despaire en loco*, by all means let him do so. But he should do it with some regard to the dignity of his position, and to the feelings of the population over whom he rules as the *representative of his Sovereign*. It should not be forgotten that dancing of any kind is not regarded in India in quite the same light as we regard it. Now this it will be conceded was dancing of a peculiar kind. And it occurs under peculiarly unfortunate circumstances. For it is obvious that in an month Lord Connemara, Lord Wenlock took over duties which made a special demand on his discretion. He had to restore the reputation of the Government for the nay, dignity, and sobriety. If he erred at all, it should have been on the side of staid and sedate decorum. There is nothing which is tried, and refined natives of India are more sensitive about than want of dignity on the part of their rulers. Our readers will be able to judge how far Lord Wenlock's dignity will be enhanced by the picture of his excellency capering about a ballroom with "a long black forked tail". Nor is this all. Some other fancy characters were represented besides, Devils. Among these was George IV—a congenial company, perhaps, but we should like to know what her Majesty thinks of the performance.

A SWEEPER FAIR WITH BRAHMINS.—A Rawal Pindi correspondent writes to the *Lahore Tribune*, a native paper.—The orthodox Hindu society has been agitated to its depths at Rawal Pindi. The extremes met and the Brahmin asked to the company of a Mehter. It came about this way. Tired of his humble vocation, an adventurous disciple of Lal Beg, metamorphosed himself into full-fledged Sadhu, and throwing away his trusty broom stick left his native city Amritsar and went about the Province in the garb of a holy man. Need we say that he had a very good time of it among the simple unsophisticated peasantry and developed a respectable quantity of sublime tissue and licked every inch a Mahatma? A couple of months back he came to Rawal Pindi and his advent created a great stir. He put up at the *Dharmasala* of Sarab Dyal and being of a goodly (partly) presence imposed upon the credulous public. Crowds of religiously disposed men and women came to receive his blessings and the Mehter Mahapurush acted his part admirably. There was immense enthusiasm in the city over his piety, godliness and inspective demeanour. The women folk particularly went into ecstasies over his flesh like deportment. On the last *Nirjala Ekadashi* day the city people gave a grand feast to the Brahmins in his honour. Our friends personally waited on the Brahmins assisted in the cooking and everybody admired the feeling of reverence with which to regarded the "descendants of Brahmins". Brahmins dined and the *sadhu* served the eatables with his own holy hands! Everything seemed to be going on swimmingly for some time with the adventurer when his sweeper blood asserted itself and with all his crafty ness he could not resist the temptation of paying surreptitious visits to his own *jat* bhai and was seen one evening in questionable company by a Bhatra. A few days after the great feast in his honour he was invited by a Sikh master carpenter—Hazara Singh—to dinner, and as he was coming out of the house he was seen by the above mentioned Bhatra, who at once went in and told Hazara of what he had seen. There was great excitement in the city when the matter leaked out and the Dharmasala was soon filled by an angry crowd. The excitement increased, and the very people who had felt themselves honoured by rubbing the feet of the holy man's feet on their foreheads kept beating him for hours "by instalments". Then the whole story of the long continued deception came out and he was taken to the Kotwali and put into the *Hazat*. The case came up before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, and he was sent to the local jail for two months to ruminate over the vicissitudes of fortune at leisure. There is no talk of *prayschitt*, &c, as the Brahmins themselves had eaten out of his hands.—A T

THE CROP PROSPECTS

The following is the weekly report of the seasons prospects of crops :—

Madras.—For week ending 18th July, Rainfall good on the West Coast, fair in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna and parts of Godavari and Nilgiris, slight elsewhere. Monsoon up to date generally below average, and want of rain is much felt in several Districts. Distress is increasing in the Chingleput District and Kalahasti zemindary in North Arcot. Prices are rising in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem, falling in Cuddapah and Kurnool and stationary in others. Over 5,000 coolies were employed on works on the last day of the week in Chingleput, 4,986 in Wandiwash taluk, 1,776 in Coimbatore, 850 in Nellore, 645 in Tinnevelly, 717 in Malabar, and 85 in Cuddapah. Number employed in Tiruvellore taluk, Chingleput, and Kalahasti zemindary is not reported. Number fed at kitchens—632, including 105 women and 351 children, in five taluks of Chingleput, 778 including 130 women and 379 of children in Wandiwash taluk, 822 including 510 children, in Kalahasti zemindary. Loans granted for wells during week—Rs 8,874 Chingleput, Rs 9,057 North Arcot, Rs 1,851 Cuddapah, Rs 13,723 Tinnevelly, and Rs 900 Coimbatore. Wells constructed—79 in Chingleput, 52 in Cuddapah, wells under construction—1,543 in Chingleput, 43 in Wandiwash taluk, 48 in Cuddapah, 54 in Tinnevelly, and 6 in Coimbatore.

Bombay.—For week ending 15th July.—Rain throughout the Presidency proper except Ratnagiri, good in parts of Konkan, Surat Nasik, Poona, Satara and Belgaum, moderate or slight elsewhere. More generally required and urgently in parts where sowing is retarded and fodder scarce. Crops injured by locusts in parts of Sind and withering in parts of Sholapur. Prices stationary.

Bengal.—For week ending 11th July.—Rainfall general, but in Orissa and parts of Behar in South West Bengal it was scanty. More rain wanted in these parts for transplantation of winter rice, which is elsewhere proceeding well. *Bhadoi* sowings nearly finished, and are coming up well. Autumn rice, jute, and sugarcane are doing well in parts of North and East Bengal. Early rice is near harvested. Floods continue going on in Rangpore and Chittagong some damage to crops on low and riverside lands has been caused by heavy rains and floods. Locusts have appeared in various places, but have done little damage to the crops. Prices continue stationary.

Extracts.

The Hope.—One Hot, they say, is worth more than a thousand texts.—The following case of reckless charge under the Age of Consent Act ought to convince the blindest supporters of the Act how seriously it may be abused, the Government of India's circular notwithstanding :—

"RANGOON, July 11.—A case under the Age of Consent Act was tried by Mr Hough, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, to-day. The facts as elicited at the trial are as follows. One Moothoonundin, a Madras Hindu, on the 15th May last married a girl named Achammoothoo, aged 11 years and 8 months, according to the Hindu rites. The girl was given in marriage by Moothoonundin, her mother, her father being dead. Since their marriage the married couple were living in the husband's house. They slept in different rooms, although the girl had attained puberty on the 30th June. Moothoonundin, the mother, embraced Mahomedanism, and married one Ismailo on the 2nd July. During the absence of Moothoonundin the girl was abducted by her mother and stepfather, and with them she is still. Krishna Babu Kunja Behary Banerjee, pleader on behalf of the husband, applied to the District Magistrate, under Section 551, Criminal Procedure Code, for the immediate restoration of the girl to the husband. He argued that after the marriage of a Hindu girl, her husband becomes her natural guardian according to Hindu law, and even if the Court holds that the mother is a natural guardian of a minor girl, whether married or unmarried, still in the present case the mother ceased to be so from the moment she renounced Hinduism. The detention of a minor by deceitful means to convert her to Islamism is an unlawful detention, as contemplated in Section 551.

The Court overruled it and dismissed the application of the husband. Mr. Hough then, as District Magistrate under Section 191, Criminal Procedure Code, took cognizance of a complaint that Moothoo had committed rape on his own child-wife, and commenced to investigate the charge.

Mr Banerjee, for the accused, urged that no complaint of the kind whatever had been made by any person, nor even a hint or suggestion thrown out that Moothoo had consummated the marriage with his girlwife, that in the face of the Circular of the Government of India issued just after the Bill was passed, the Government of India expressed full confidence in the discretion with which an experienced officer like the District Magistrate, to whom alone is entrusted jurisdiction to enquire and commit for trial is left by law, would carry out its provisions, and that no action would be taken except on really trustworthy information brought by responsible persons who might reasonably be presumed to have knowledge of the facts they assert to have occurred, and that no mere suspicion would be held sufficient to set the law in motion. It is not fair for the Court to take cognizance of the alleged offence. Mr. Banerjee further stated that what the opponents of the Bill apprehended, and to remove which apprehension the above circular was issued, had actually happened in the present case.

The Magistrate went into the case, examined the girl her mother and others, and at last discharged the husband as there was no evidence against him."

Comments on the above would be but a repetition of what has been said a thousand times both before and after the passing of the Act.

THE PRESS AND NATIVE STATES.

Perhaps something in the following conversation, as given by *Hope* will give the clue to the measures introduced and adopted for the gagging of the Press in Native States. Babu Mahendra Nath Chatterji, a pleader in Central India and Editor and Proprietor of the *Eastern Herald* now undergoing simple imprisonment in the Residency Jail at Indore, has submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy praying for his release and the remission of the fine inflicted upon and already paid out by him. The Babu has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500 for having published in his paper in February last an alleged libel against Captain Norman Franks, private tutor to His Highness the Maharajah Holkar. The writer of the libel Mr J. A. Manuel, has been sentenced to undergo imprisonment for one year and to pay fines aggregating to Rs 650.

Says our Calcutta contemporary.—It is known that the *Eastern Herald* has been a thorn in the side of the Residency officials at Indore ever since its birth, and the following conversation which took place between Babu Mahendra Nath Chatterji and the Into Agent, Mr Heavey, about a year ago, will be found suggestive in more ways than one. The occasion was the reception by Mr. Heavey of a deputation from one Central India Association of which Babu M N Chatterji was the Hon. Secretary. Mr. Heavey commenced the conversation which was as follows:—

Mr Heavey: Are you editor of the *Eastern Herald*?

Mr M N. Chatterjee; Yes, Sir.

Mr Heavey: Your publication about the Native States does lots of harm. *You had better leave the Native States alone.*

Mr. M. N. Chatterjee: There happen many things which would not reach you but for our publication.

Mr Heavey: Are you the enemy of the Burwani State?

Mr. Chatterjee: Not in the least.

Mr. Heavey.—Your Burwani letters did more harm than good. They are mostly written by interested persons.

Mr. Chatterjee.—But we have published both sides of the question without passing any opinion of our own.

Mr. Heavey: This morning's paper also contains a scurrilous letter about Burwani. (*Hunchi*) *Chandannasad would have been removed 6 months ago but for your publication. Then about Colonel Muir, we would have removed him long ago, but for your interference we had to keep him over two, three months in his place.* It is a great inconvenience to have to remove officers in this way. *I don't like to be dictated to by the "Eastern Herald"*

Mr. Chatterjee: Oh, no, Sir, you need not.

Mr. Heavey: You wanted to sue Colonel Muir for heavy damages.

Mr. Chatterji: I have not given up the idea of suing him yet.

Mr Heavey: You won't have such heavy damages from me.

Mr. Chatterji: I will be quite content with one anna.

Mr Heavey (*in a sarcastic tone*) Will you?

Mr. Chatterjee: Yes, sir, and I know where to get it.

Mr. Heavey, (*rising from the chair*) You mean to say you get no justice in Central India.

Mr. Chatterjee: No, Sir, I don't mean that in the least. I beg your pardon.

Mr. Heavey (*warmly*) I don't have in evidence here.

Mr. Chatterjee: I never meant that, I beg your pardon.

Mr. Heavey: I have nothing to do with you any more. You leave the place (*opening the chick at the door.*) *Take care what you are about.*

Mr Chatterjee: Yes, Sir, so I do.

Mr Heavey, "*Kos hai?*"

Mr. Chatterjee: It is most unguan—(*he then left the tent*)

Of course, Mr. Heavey's place had been taken by Mr. R J. Crosthwaite when the appeal of the *Eastern Herald* came up before the Agency; but the decision partakes far too little of a judicial character, and smacks too much of political bias, not to give room for suspicion that somebody in the Residency at Indore had been keeping a watchful eye on Babu Mahendranath Chatterji so as to lead him up sharp the first time he might be found tripping.—*Cosmopolite*

ENCROACHMENT ON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The *Hindu*.—The recent order of the Government of India respecting the publication of newspapers and other printed works in places administered by the Governor General in Council, but not forming part of British India, does not seem to have received that amount of public attention which the importance of the principle involved, or rather ignored, warrants. It was published in the *Gazette of India* as a very ordinary piece of information, and received by the majority of the newspapers with little concern. The significance of the measure has evidently been lost sight of in the idea that it affects only a limited area, directly administered by the Governor General in Council. In our opinion, however, it is nothing less than a revival of the most odious and arbitrary check on the freedom of opinion and the liberty of the press, which in England disappeared with the extinction of the Star Chamber. What that unpopular tribunal did for the Crown in England before 1641, the Political Agents are to do for the Governor-General in Council from the 1st day of August 1891, in upholding arbitrary power and stifling public opinion. The Crown originally claimed the right to direct and control the expression of opinion, and the Star Chamber was the instrument selected to carry out its decrees. The press of the country was subject to the regulations issued by the Star Chamber, and no newspaper could exist except by a decree of that awe-inspiring body. Press offences were treated as a special class of crimes cognizable by a special tribunal, and the Star Chamber was the special tribunal which sat without a jury and administered severe punishments. Political Agents are likewise to discharge similar functions in this country without let or hindrance from any controlling authority. They are to see that no newspaper or other printed work, which is periodical or other, containing public news or comments upon public news is edited, printed or published without their written permission. They are empowered to expel from their jurisdiction any person who edits, prints or publishes any newspapers or other work, without such permission and to prohibit him from re-entering the territory without their written permission. They are given the power to withdraw any permission which they may have once given. These are, indeed, plenary powers which constitutional Governments rarely enjoy in these days. At any rate, England and her dependencies and colonies do not enjoy and enforce them. The surely final of the English Parliament in 1695 to renew the Licensing Act was the signal for the permanent establishment of the freedom of the press in England, and since then English statesmen have been contented with those restrictions on the liberty of the press which are contained in the law of libel. Since then the doctrine has prevailed that Government has nothing to do with the guidance of opinion, and that the duty of the State does not go beyond punishing libels of all kinds, whether written or printed. To quote the words of Lord Ellenborough, "the law of England is a law of liberty, consistently with the liberty we have not that is called an *imprimatur*. There is no such preliminary license necessary, but if a man publish a paper he is exposed to the penal consequences as he is in every other case he is alleged." So that every man is at liberty to print and publish any opinion which he holds, subject only to the penal consequences of his express trespass into the limits of the law of libel. The order of the Government of India is a clear contravention of the above principle of modern English Jurisprudence. It has no authority to suppress. It is despotism of the purest kind. Government, we suppose, cannot prevent any man from communicating his thoughts and opinions to his neighbours. He is at perfect liberty to tell the inhabitants of people what he thinks of this or that measure of the Government. But if he imparts his opinion to others through the medium of a newspaper, then comes the Political Agent to expel him from his place. In British India where the obnoxious Congress is preaching doctrines which are not less detested than poison itself by the bureaucracy, no attempt has hitherto been made to use such arbitrary power. Here the ordinary law of libel has been deemed sufficient to check any abuse of the freedom of the press. Nobody has ever thought of anticipating an offence and punishing a person. Every man is presumed to know as much of the law of the country as Political Agents themselves and the law makes no difference between a Political Agent and any other person in case of transgression. A journal may do immense good and command the greatest influence. But the moment it contravenes the law, its reputation suffers and its influence declines. Law is no respecter of persons. Neither is it a respecter of journals. Even the slightest organ of public opinion in the world is not exempt from its operation. The *Thunderer* of London did not escape its avenging influence. Nor did the oracle of Allahabad, when it lost its literary warfare against a Congress delegate. Against the excesses of erring journalism, therefore, we have a sufficient safeguard in the existing law of the country. To invent a further machinery is unexpedient. It is useless. It is ridiculous. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. There is little difference between British India and places administered by the Governor General in Council, though not forming part of British India. There is no reason why the same law should not do for both. The Governor General in Council does not exercise in British India the authority which is now conceded to the Political Agent, and we are unable to see any exceptional circumstances which justify this special immunity from public criticism accorded to the latter. We cannot believe the Viceroy in Council to have been so simple-minded as to have supposed that the Political Agents, armed with this new weapon, would be untrammelled in their despotic sway. The troubles of Sir Lepel Griffin came from distant quarters. His fate would not have been reversed even if the order had been in full force when the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* was passing him like his own shadow. The local and limited application of a regulation such as this will no doubt have the effect of making the press within the prescribed limits a servile agent, depending for its very existence on the good will of the official who, if he be a friend of the ruling power, can protect him from the criticism of the local press. We have yet to know that the politicals have ever entertained friendly feelings towards newspapers. Even without the absolute power which they are now invested with, they have, by indirect methods, often persecuted and sometimes ruined newspaper editors within the limits of their jurisdiction. Hereafter no such indirect and crooked means will be necessary. But the subjects of native States will all the same find an outlet for their discontent in British India. Freedom restrained at home, has not infrequently asserted itself abroad. In France before the Revolution the whole literature of the country had been controlled by the State. Heavy and severe penalties had been imposed upon the printing or sale of forbidden works. Death, the galleys and the pillory were the punishments meted out from time to time. But the foremost writers of the day evaded these punishments by publishing their works abroad, in London, in Geneva, or in Amsterdam. Writers like Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau could not be deterred by the most stringent press regulations from ventilating their doctrines which ultimately led to the great revolution. And if the Government of India or the Political Agents have been led to believe that the present phase will have a different effect, they are doomed to disappointment. It will lead newspapers in British India to pay more attention to the affairs of native States than they have been doing hitherto, and so long as the subjects of native States are free to communicate their opinions on men and measures to those in British India, the power to criticise the doings of the politicals or the administration of native States will remain in full force, and will be exercised with greater vigour. This, however, does not alter the character of the despotic authority which the Governor General in Council has taken upon himself to exercise. It is involved a principle of the utmost importance, and on the maintenance of that principle depends the liberty of the press in India. If the Governor General in Council is competent to day to authorise the expulsion of any person who edits, prints or publishes a newspaper in territories directly under his administration, there seems to be no reason why the same authority may not be assumed and exercised to morrow within the limits of British India itself. It will be only opportune if some member of Parliament ascertains from the Secretary of State the reason and justification for a retrograde regulation like this, and under what authority or Statute it is issued. For, we may then be assured of the exact extent beyond which the authority of the Governor General in Council cannot go in the management and control of the newspaper press in this country.

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TELEGRAPHICAL SUMMARY.

Berlin, 20th July—A telegram was received today stating that Emperor William, who is touring in Norway, has improved his health through having slipped on the deck his yacht, the *Hohenzollern* His Majesty will require to rest for some time

St Petersburg, 20th July—The Czar, accompanied by his family, paid a visit to the French Squadron at Cronstadt yesterday, and met with a grand reception After inspecting some of the vessels His Majesty entertained the officers at lunch on board his yacht and toasted the health of President Carnot It is stated that the Squadron will later on proceed on a visit to England

Paris 27th July—The railway collision at Saint Mande last evening between two excursion trains was of the most appalling nature Forty nine persons were killed *straight* while several hundred were injured, some fatally Three of the six third class carriages were burnt and many of the unfortunate passengers were burned to death The station Master was so affected by the calamity that he lost his reason The awful scenes occurred As soon as the news of the disaster became known, the parents and friends of the excursionists rushed from Paris crowd numbering some 20 000 flocked to the scene, and remained all night shrieking and mourning as the dead and injured were removed from the ruins

London, 28th July—The Mails from China bring news of the continued destruction of Christian Missions in many provinces The mission at Yankoo and four chapels, a school and priests house in the province of Kiangsu have been plundered and burned to the ground At Hunan the French Orphanage was destroyed and nuns of the Church dispersed

London, 29th July—In the House of Commons this afternoon James Ferguson replying to questions said that Lord Cross had telegraphed to the Viceroy requesting him to promptly take all necessary steps for the relief of distress in the North-West Provinces

Raja Rajendra Lalla Mittra, LL D, CIE a well known antiquarian and scholar, died on Sunday evening after a lingering illness. He was a man of brilliant attainments, and was distinguished by the value of his antiquarian and philosophical researches Formerly he took an active part in the Corporation, latterly as President of the B I Association and other Societies He was a prominent member of the Asiatic Society, and his name was frequently before the public

London, 29th July—It has now been definitely arranged that the French Squadron, after leaving Cronstadt, will come direct to Portsmouth as the Queen's desire that Lord of the Admiralty will pay an official visit to the fleet Spontaneous arrangements are being made to accord the Squadron a fitting reception

London, 30th July—Lord Salisbury speaking at a Banquet given at the Mansion House last evening, said he never knew European politics to be so tranquil as at the present time. Referring to the troubles in South America his Lordship stated that the British Government had freely refused to arbitrate between the conflicting parties in Chili, and would not interfere with financial matters in the Argentine Republic. The Eastern Question, he said, still remained unsolved, but the rapid development of Egypt and Bulgaria promises that they will be the countries to solve the question Turning to the question of the peace of Europe, the Premier dwelt on the importance to be attached to the pacific sentiments expressed by the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of His Majesty's recent visit to Guildhall, and to the impending visit of the French Fleet, which he would welcome as a guarantee of the amity of France

St Petersburg, 28th July—The Russian authorities are planning the construction of a railway to connect Sarakhs with the Transcaspian

Constantinople, 29th July—The Porte will shortly resume negotiations with the British Government for the evacuation of Egypt. The necessary instructions are being sent to Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London.

An Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad District has been charged with having made false entries in his travelling bills He has been suspended and an inquiry into the matter has been ordered.

Calcutta, 30th July—Yesterday morning an outbreak occurred in the Reformatory at Alipore Shortly after the lads were let out of the cells, the head native Warder was returning along a narrow passage when he was set upon by a couple of convict lads, who attacked him in the rear with iron rods, severely wounding him in the back and cutting open his head. Their intention was evidently to murder him, but he was saved by the intervention of the other lads who rushed to his rescue and disarmed the assailants, who were placed before the Magistrate at Alipore to day

Pundit Iswar Chunder Vidyasagar, C I E, died on Tuesday of heart disease, at a ripe old age He was a sound and brilliant educationist, and was distinguished by his labours for social reform chiefly as regards Hindu Widow Re marriage Many Colleges and Schools were closed on Wednesday as a mark of respect for his memory

St Petersburg, 30th July—The Officers of the French Squadron were yesterday entertained with great splendour by the Mayor of St Petersburg To each vessel of the Fleet now at *Cronstadt the Mayor* presented a silver loving cup, and each officer was also made the recipient of a smaller cup. In making the presentation the Mayor dwelt with firmness upon the importance of the Franco Russian friendship

Bombay, 31st July—A Government Resolution notifies that Mr Harimayee Dadabhoy, the Vakil who was appointed Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court *sub pro tem*, has been appointed 14th Judge of that Court The Governor in Council nominated him in his new appointment on the strong recommendation of Mr Hart, the Chief Judge

Allahabad, 30th July—Neither telegraphic nor line communication has been re established on the B B and C I line The traffic from Bombay has been suspended till further orders The up and down Mails are still delayed The gaps are increasing and the water is still rising

Bombay 31st July—Some of the smaller breaches on the B B and C I Railway have been restored and the Agent notifies that he hopes that through communication will be restored in about a week Many passengers by Monday night's train managed to reach Bilimora by boats, and were brought back to Bombay yesterday Others managed to get as far as Broach

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1891

AN UNCALLED FOR ORDER

On Saturday last, the first of this month, the order of the Governor General, with regard to the press, was put in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore It applies to every tract of land in Native States, administered by Political Agents, while it does not affect old or the Native States themselves or British territory The people of the City have more liberty than those who dwell on the other side of the boundary line, no press law has been hurled against them, and they can pity their brethren in the Civil and Military Station Pity they require, for they have been placed under a law, they cannot express their thoughts as they like, the press cannot help them, for should it do so, the Resident may come down, and decree that the offending journal can only be allowed to live the short space of a week Even a condemned criminal has a longer time to prepare for death than a paper that may give umbrage to a Political Agent will have It will be doomed, and must cease to live at the end of a week A more arbitrary order could not have emanated even from the Czar of Russia, and the decrees sent forth by that monarch are not particularly mild But he would, at least, have given more time and in all probability, he would first have sent notice to the offending paper telling its conductors that if they transgressed again the journal they brought into the world would be punished But with the Government of India it is a well and a blow, or rather, the blow comes first The order in question may be looked at from many points of view. One is its utter uselessness. Its authors—for, others besides Lord Lansdowne had a hand in it—are of opinion that they will be able to keep down criticism with regard to the doings of the Political Agents, by gagging the press in the districts over which these men have rule, they are of opinion they can put a stop to what they look upon as the impertinences of the press—a foolish idea They may manage to crush the press in the tracts administered by them, but they cannot crush it in other places Just outside the district a paper may be published that criticises in the severest terms every act they perform This paper may be sent across the border in thousands, thousands may read it, and the Political Agent will be powerless to prevent it If the Editor of a newspaper is unable to state what he wishes to say, because of the order, in his own paper, he has only to send his contributions to another and get them inserted The communication will come back, not "like bread cast upon the waters after many days," but after a few days The criticisms may be made sharper than they would have been had they appeared in the paper they ought to have appeared in, and thus those who are now rejoicing over the promulgation of the order may have cause to lament They may come to understand there is a world outside their own, and that great as they think themselves they are amenable to public opinion These gentlemen are very ostrich like, they hide themselves in their little worlds, and they think nobody can see them They will be sure to discover, to their dismay, that matters have been made worse by their obnoxious press order In the next place it is an anomaly that such an order should be sent forth at the end of the nineteenth century It is now nearly two hundred years since a license was required in England before a man could print a newspaper Then it was seen that the idea of asking permission to do this was useless, and it was given up But in 1695, when the Licensing Act was finally abolished there were some who opposed the step They were not sufficiently enlightened to understand that the press could get on and get on better without the assistance of Government, and they did their best to keep matters as they were The officials, of course, took the lead in this retrograde movement but fortunately for the country they did not succeed Sir Charles Metcalfe was of opinion in 1835 that the press of India might be set free from the fetters that had hitherto bound it, and for fifty six years the country—with one exception—has had a free press That exception was for a short time during the Mutiny, when the authorities thought it expedient to place a censorship over the newspapers, being of opinion that this might further excite the strife that had commenced The restriction was found to be perfectly useless, and was soon abandoned The public want to know what the reason can be for the arbitrary act, they cannot think of one, they do not believe the papers brought under the order are seditious, they know full well there are no such obnoxious papers in this part of India, if in any other, and they search in vain for a reason for the notification in question The only reason assigned is that the papers in the proscribed districts may embroil the subjects of the Native rulers with the Government of India, but this is all nonsense Those who read the papers know full well how matters stand between the people under the two forms of Government, they know the position of the Native Princes towards the Paramount power, and the fear of strife, being brought about existed only in the imagination of the officials These men forget that a change has come over the country they do not bear in mind that educated men are to be found everywhere, great strides have been made in intelligence, the Indian National Congress is preparing the people to use the privileges properly that must before long be granted so that the petty restrictions now laid upon a portion of the press are useless Not only are they useless but they are also puerile The officials are trying to fight against the progress of the age, and they must be defeated Men before them have attempted the same and have failed, and though we have not the spirit of prophecy they will fail also They might as well try to fight against the elements, they will be sure to find out their mistake in time, but they may commit more mistakes before they do this One wrong generally leads to others, and sometimes to many others Other restrictions may follow those already in force, but however high the flight of injustice and wrong, the greater will be the fall, the more wrong they commit the more will they be punished This is the case whether a man sins against nature or against Providence, he suffers according to his acts We sympathise with our brethren in the Civil and Military Station, and according to our abilities we will assist them There is no Gagging Act in the City, we live under the enlightened rule of the Maharajah of Mysore and are not subject to Political Agents, for which we are very thankful

Occasional Notes

A loan of 3,000,000 marks will be issued in Germany by order of the Emperor

The lottery to be issued in Germany is for providing funds for combating slavery in Africa

Professor Max Muller lately wrote to a London journal, complaining that he has been deluged with letters, asking what Theosophy means

Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice of Madras, who has been on three months privilege leave, left England for India, and is expected here about the 13th instant.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent states that intrigues are proceeding to induce the Sultan to depose Fehmi Pasha, the Khedive, as an accomplice in perpetuating British rule in Egypt

Without the least intention to sound a note of alarm says the *Pioneer*, we may predict that at a very early period there will be indications of renewed activity on the part of Russia in Central Asia

The rarest metal—and it is so rare that recent discoveries have thrown doubt on its character—is ruthenium, and its present market price, if one may thus term the quotation of an article that never appears in the market, is £900, per pound

The Government has ruled that the Advocate General can appear in Criminal Cases on the Appellate Side of the High Court, for appellants as well as in the Mofussil. This is a concession hitherto denied the Advocate General

On Wednesday next Dr P Peterson will read a paper on "Courtship in Ancient India" before the members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Dr Peterson's intimate acquaintance with the ancient literature of India is well known

We now learn that the alterations at Fort St George are estimated to cost Rs 60,000, and that a sum of Rs 10,000 is to be allotted each year for six years for the purposes of the demolition of the fortifications and the filling up of the moat.

Nearly twelve crores of rupees were coined and issued from the Indian Mints in 1890 This is the largest issue since the year 1877 The total number of rupees issued since 1835 amount to over 310 crores, of which 126 crores have been coined in Calcutta

A correspondent learns that the Nizam recently purchased a diamond for the sum of Rs. 19,00,000! The Indian agents in the transaction were Messrs. Kilburn and Company, of Calcutta, who imported the stone from London It is described as a remarkable gem!—No wonder

The new Madras Law College opens on Monday, the 10th instant, and the term will last eighteen weeks, divided into two periods of nine weeks, the first ending on Saturday, October 12th, and the second on Saturday, December 12th None but B L students of the three Presidency College classes will be required to attend College during the first term

On Thursday and Friday last thousands of Hindus and Mahomedans assembled on the open ground to the west of the Amritsar city and offered up prayers for rain On Friday evening the sky was cloudy and thunder was heard so that there was every prospect of the prayers of the devotees being accorded to

A Rather good story is told of an old chief of Baluchistan who was asked if he would like to go through and examine the Kojak tunnel, "What," exclaimed the old man If you stick a dagger into a man's heart, do you think that he wants to look at the whole it makes!" He did not inspect the tunnel

It is rumoured in Kashmir that a financial officer will be deputed by the Government of India for a short time to enquire into the financial condition of the State If that officer looks into the Public Works and Army expenditure he may find the key of this financial embarrassment—a country with a revenue of 17 lakhs, that allots 18 lakhs for the Public Works and 12 lakhs for Military expenditure, is likely to get into difficulties

The longest bridge in the world is the Lion bridge near Sangping, in China It extends 5½ miles over an arm of the Yellow Sea, and is supported by 300 large stone arches The roadway is 70 feet above the water, and is enclosed in an iron network A marble lion 9 feet long rests on the crown of every pillar The bridge was built at the command of the Emperor Kiong Long, who abdicated in 1796 on account of old age

Rajah Sir Savalay Ramaswamy Mooda liar, Kt, C I E, has sent a further contribution of 500 cloths to the Collector at Chingleput and 1,000 cloths to the Collector of North Arcot for distribution to the distressed poor in those Districts, as also a sum of Rs 100 to the latter officer, to be given in money doles to the distressed among the Vellalan and other classes of natives whose caste prejudices hinder them from seeking relief at the kitchens

The *Times of India* writes—"A well informed correspondent informs us there is some feeling of disquiet in Kattywar, at the sudden and very arbitrary settlement of the Government to place the Railway Police of the B G J P Railway entirely in the hands of the Superintendent of the Agency Police, thereby bringing the powers of these officials to the very doors of the Chiefs through whose territories this railway passes and this it is feared of placing the thin end of the wedge towards rending asunder the cherished independence of those rulers"

The Committee of the International Art Exhibition which is now being held at Berlin rejected the last portrait of the late Count Moltke painted by Miss Palarghi, and of which Moltke himself said that so considered it the best portrait that had ever been painted of him No sooner had the news gone abroad that the picture had been rejected than the Emperor himself bought it for £1,000, and ordered it to be hung at the very show where it had been refused a place. The result is that the artistic world of Germany feels insulted

There was a remarkable increase in the amount of the Indian salt revenue last month Omitting miscellaneous salt receipts, the total for the whole of India amounted to nearly 81 lakhs of rupees, as against about 64 lakhs during June, 1890, and less than 62 lakhs for June, 1889 The totals for the three months April, May, and June this year are also greater than

any recorded during the past quarter—241 lakhs against 221 lakhs in 1890, 222 in 1889, 220 in 1888, and 170 in 1887. Bengal and Madras are responsible for the largest increases.

The Apache Indians of Arizona have presents that least commendation for an act. Head of an Apache band discovered a man sleeping by his campfire at night on account of money would have them to attack him until the man came up. They believe that if they kill a man at night their own souls will wander out and darkness fall over. Knowing this curious superstition, hunters, scouts, trappers and others travelling through the Apache Nation move about during the night and lie by in some safe retreat during the day.

Somebody writes to *Indian Engineering*—"You may have heard of the native overseer who believed that a 'hydraulic crane' was only another name for a water bird, but the following amusing story caps it. A Political Agent in a Native State ordered the P. W. D. to put up a rain gauge in some specified locality. The rain gauge was put up very nicely and correctly" (the native overseer) "but or it was built a very *pucca* little structure with an open whole or circle to admit of a drop of rain coming in myself. And—the man could not understand the Political Agent's wrath and dismay, who the saw this piece of native ingenuity, 'for the purpose of keeping little birds out.'"

A marriage is announced has been arranged between the elder of the two sisters of the Nizam and the Nawab Fazal Jung Kurshed ul Mulk, Bahadur, the eldest son of Sir Kurshed Jah, the Premier Noble. The final sanction to the marriage was given last week when the premier Noble, accompanied by his brother, the Nawab Vicar ul Omrah, and other relatives went as a deputation to H. H. the Nizam to solicit the hand of the Princess and to present a royal *nuzzer* of 101 gold mohurs. The *nuptial* betrothal ceremony will take place on Saturday, and the celebration of the marriage itself will take place later. The event will be attended with great pomp and ceremony, the estimated expenditure in connection with which is reported to be about 10 lakhs!

The alleged robbery of one of the largest diamonds in the world, the Orloff, is exciting much interest in New York. It is now in the possession of a diamond broker, the stolen. In the Police Courts with *security of this precious gem*. The Jubilee of Queen Victoria Court, it will be held, has given to the purpose of presenting it to her Majesty. The Queen disposed of it to Mr. Lawrence of Orlando, for £10,000, and devoted the proceeds to the relief of sickness. It was found in the South African field in 1871. The stone is now claimed by Mr. Seal.

The orthodox Hindus of Poona, at a meeting the other day, signed a circular containing the following resolutions:—"1. That those who partake either of food or liquor by the *Sanitas*, or of liquor of any sort, be excommunicated. 2. That girls be permitted to marry at the age of 12, and boys at that of 18 years but never before that. 3. That any person who may have spent a portion of his life in any foreign country be not deprived of caste privileges. 4. Taking into consideration that all Brahmin girls are married at about the age of 12 that no man past the age of 50, be permitted to marry a virgin girl. 5. That polygamy should be strictly discouraged, no man, unless urged by necessity, being permitted to take to himself a second wife."

On the 13th instant, or 13 days ago, *Mail* printed a report of certain applications which had been made before a Full Bench of the Small Cause Court for the refund of half costs in suits which had occurred and subsequently reported compromised. Their Honors reserved judgment, which they delivered on Friday before last. They held that when a suit was called on for hearing, the absence of summons proved, and the case adjourned, it constituted a hearing and the plaintiff was therefore not entitled to a refund of half costs. The settlement of the question of half costs where cases were called on and simply adjourned without proof of service of summons was reserved till the 11th proximo. As far as we can see there is no reason why the Judges should thus delay in giving their decision. Surely thirteen days are sufficient whereon to enable them to form an opinion?

Local and Provincial.

A TRIPLE CONTRACT.—Messrs. Oakes & Co. have obtained the contract for decorating the Palace of our Maharajah.—M. H.

RETRENCHMENT.—It is said that Mr. H. Rama Rao, Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, will be retained at Mysore as special Magistrate.—M. H.

MUNSIFS' COURTS.—Rumours are flying about that Munsiff's Courts will be established at Hunsur, Mysore District, and Sringeri, Kadur District.

FAKIR.—There is very prevalent just now especially in the Civil and Military Station. There are many soldiers of the different corps in garrison in hospital suffering from his complaint.

THE COTTON COTTON.—The Mysore Government has sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for the extension of the central hall of the institution. It will then be enlarged to room for lectures and other meetings.

THE RESIDENT.—This gentleman returned to Bangalore on Tuesday last from Mysore where he went to attend the races. A salute of 15 guns was fired the next day on the General Parade Ground in honor of his return.

A SWIMMING FEAT.—The Cauvery river is in full flood now. At Sivanasamudram four persons fell into the stream for swimming across. One of the swimmers carried away by the current, but three got to the other side safely.

THE MAHA RANI'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.—We learn that a list of the male teachers of this institution with the age and educational qualifications of each, has been obtained by the Honorary Secretary. It is likely that those of old age will be retained.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.—Justices of the Peace in Mysore have been requested by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah, to submit the Calendar of all cases tried by them to the High Court of Madras, and a copy of the same for information to the Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore, through the District Magistrate.

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness the Maharajah arrived in Bangalore at five o'clock on Saturday evening. There was a guard of honour to receive him at the Station, and a company hunt. The Palace. Most of the Mysore officials, and many other gentlemen were on the platform to receive His Highness. He will remain in Bangalore till after the races that commence on the 22nd of the instant.

THE WEATHER.—The weather is causing much anxiety just now for the rain refuses to fall. There is often very strong and cold at times but there is no sign of rain. A great deal of the land has not yet been sown, and the ryots are in great distress fearing that scarcity may happen. Plenty of rain has fallen in the Bombay Presidency, and too much in Poona where a good deal of damage has been done. It is to be hoped we shall soon have a downpour here. A good deal of grain has been sent to Madras with the result that prices have risen considerably.

THE STATE CIRCUS.—As previously announced, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore on the road in state, to-morrow. The Officers of the State and Palace went out of the Town to receive His Highness. The several margas of His Highness the Maha Rajah were also out for the purpose. At about 6—30 a.m. the imposing procession marched in, and the Dolpetta with the Golden *Palanqueen* carried in royalty. The Swamy first visited the Main Raja at the Palace gate. After the usual greetings and blessings conferred on the Members of the Royal household His Highness went to the second temple in the Fort, finally marching to Nanja Raj Bahadur's Chattram which has been prepared for his reception, where the Dewan received the Swamy. On Friday last the Swamy visited the Palace when the *Pale Puja* took place. The *Chatur Sevaka* was performed on Sunday when H. H. the Maharajah was present. His Highness will *to the Dewan's house* to-day. It is likely he will remain at Mysore these two months.—M. H.

General Summary.

CHEERING VISITS.—A fine work is the great addition to the duties of the lady who would be [illegible]. It comes from New York and the *Brooklyn Eagle* has been so great that "a European depot" has been established in London. The more soft and flexible is made to fit the face like a glove and is intended to be worn during the hours of sleep. It is found to remove wrinkles, and the *comfortable* which comes next the skin is supposed to remove pimples and improve the complexion.

SIR ALFRED CROFT.—Sir Alfred Croft was formerly of the Hindu School of Calcutta, and the high hand with which he has carried matters in the Education Department for some years past left little hope in the public mind that he was about to attempting to destroy a time honoured institution, with its hallowed association would go unchallenged. The *sense of justice and fair play* prevailed, however, which Sir Charles Elliot has displayed since his assumption of the reins of the province, emboldened certain citizens to make a protest, and he held by Maharajah Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore they submitted a *memorial to His Honor*, which has had the desired effect. It is a certainty of the promptness of Sir Charles Elliot that he telegraphed to the Director of Public Instruction on Monday last through Mr. Secretary Buckland, that the Hindu School should not be abolished but allowed to exist.

SIR ARTHUR COLLINS.—Sir Arthur Collins, the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, now at Ootacamund on leave appears to have gone there with a grievance against his Government. An appeal was recently made to the High Court by a person who had been convicted before a Court in the mofussil. The High Court confirmed the conviction and sentence. The Madras Government referred the case to the Advocate General upon the decision of the High Court. So far so good. Another point. The High Court question the power of Government to convene the High Court upon a judicial decision and Government replied in the affirmative. It is understood that this answer was received as a very particular grievance by Sir Arthur Collins and that he intended, when at home, to refer the matter to the Secretary of State. It is to be hoped that the people of Native to know that open High Court Judges in India have their grievances and to give the soothing balm of the Secretary of State again the oppressiveness of an irresponsible Government.—H.

Criticis.

THE EX-MAHARAJAH OF MANIPUR IN MISERY.

The *Compeet*—"It is hardly be credit" says the *Pioneer*, "that Maharajah Sura Chandra, the ex-king Raja of the Manipur State now in exile in Calcutta is in a state of poverty, having received no money since Mr. Quinton left for Manipur. We could not that this unfortunate Rajah received very urgent and numerous of requisitions at the hands of the Government of India. Our [illegible] was [illegible] especially, [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] from the *Gaiti*. To-day we wish to draw public attention to the manner in which the Government of India treats the deposed rulers and allowed them for all they care to go to starve like a beggar. We what [illegible] is highly desirable. Mr. [illegible] in this country [illegible] to say, what they think of an all powerful official *who conducted in the case of forty rupees a month* sufficient to maintain a Native Prince in exile. And is that beggarly forty rupees a month has not been paid for so no time. So what is the once honoured British Government doing?

THE ADULTEROUS HINDU HUSBAND AND HIS NEGLECTED WIFE.

We venture to native paper the following interesting letter, which we add to for the benefit of the public. We hope his remarks will not be lost on the desert air, but that *the reform in this direction may soon be* noticeable, and the Hindu wife be given her proper position in the household. Says the writer:—"The High Court of Madras held in a recent case that under Hindu law the husband keeping or the keeping of a dancing girl and his neglecting his wife was not cruelty sufficient to entitle the wife to sue her husband for separate maintenance. This is in conformity with the previous decisions on the subject. I wish only to point out that the *legislature should* move this matter and alter the Hindu law in this respect at least so as to make it conform to the advanced ideas of the time. I have known cases in which Brahmins who are looked upon as men of light and leading, and whose wives have held high appointments and [illegible] *meritorious* [illegible] *with their wives* [illegible] in their own house, along with their wives. Still under the existing law the wife has no right to resent this slight to her and to leave her husband's house and such circumstances. The existing law might have worked more preventive times when the absence of means and the simplicity of manners did not give room to such lapses of the nature above alluded to. But in the present times people have become more prepared and more learned in the art of seeking pleasure, and it is but right that the husband whose prosperity enables him to seek pleasures of this nature ought to be made to pay for his pleasures. It may be said that the present state of the law acts as a check upon family scandals being exposed in courts of law. But in my humble opinion it is better that scandals are exposed than that the helpless wife should be every moment insulted in her own house by the presence of a concubine."—*Cosmopolite*.

THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS.

The *Gazette* says:—The Hon'ble T. Muthuswami Iyer has been appointed to act as Chief Justice during the absence of Sir Arthur Collins, on leave in England. This is the *second instance in the judicial annals of the* country that a native of India has been elevated to such a high position on the bench. The Hon'ble T. Muthuswami Iyer has had a most remarkable career. From his cradle days. It is, in fact, a tale of brilliant success *through it*. He bears to his present eminent position from that of a Deputy Inspector of Schools. While he was serving in this capacity he graduated in the University of Madras and passed his B. A. examination. Shortly afterwards, he entered the judicial line, and his great abilities specially attracted the attention of the late Mr. John Bruce Norton, father of the well known barrister of that name in Madras who has taken such a prominent part in the Congress movement. Mr. Muthuswami Iyer was then a Presidency Magistrate and also a Judge of the Small Cause Court. Subsequently he was appointed District Judge of Cuddapah by Lord Harris, then Governor of Madras. Shortly after the Delhi Assemblage, which he was invited to attend, the distinction of C. I. E. was conferred upon him. It was in 1878 that he was appointed acting Judge of the High Court, and during the period of eleven years he has been at it, he has given the highest satisfaction to the public. On our Madras Correspondence remarks:—"From the time that he sat as the Puisne Judge of the High Court, he Justice Muthuswami Iyer displayed the qualities in all the branches of the High Court work with astonishing rapidity, and his learned colleagues had the fullest confidence in his legal acumen and erudition. Since of late judgments after the attainment of Judgeship in England of the highest rank and popularity, and his elevation, therefore, to Chief Justice is a deserved recognition of his superlative merits. The term of his acting appointment is only five months duration, but the distinction conferred is no doubt really deserved.

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.

In March last Mr. F. A. Nicholson, Collector of Tinnevelly, brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue the decision of the Calcutta High Court in Queen-Empress *versus* Tembokya Nath Haral. The High Court therein held that a document drawn up on more than a single impressed stamp paper even without the stamp vendor's certificate that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value or that he has furnished the smallest number of stamps he could furnish for the required amount, was nevertheless correctly stamped, provided the aggregate value of the stamps used represents the proper duty which the document should bear. The Mr Nicholson pointed out, was in conflict with the ruling of the Madras Board of Revenue in its proceedings, dated 11th July 1880, No 937, approved by the Governments of India and Madras in G O, No. 1294 of the 4th October 1880. He requested, therefore, to be informed whether the ruling of the Calcutta High Court should not govern all future applications under the Stamp Law. The authority and force of the judgment seemed to him to be beyond question The Board informed Mr. Nicholson, in reply, that he should "be guided by the ruling of the Calcutta High Court for the present at any rate It is opposed to the practice now in force in the Presidency, but it is pronounced that the Government of India is aware of it and that it will take the matter up itself" In May last the Government of India forwarded, for the information and guidance of the Government of Madras, copy of a Notification, No 2170 dated the 22nd May 1891, publishing, in supersession of all previous Notifications on the subject, rules under Sections 9, 15, 17, 32, 51, and 57 of the Indian Stamp Act of 1879 It was stated in a covering letter that —

"Rules 5 (a), (b) and (c) of the rules published in the Notification of the Department of Finance and Commerce No 1283, dated 31 March 1882, have been omitted from the Notification in consequence of a decision of the Calcutta High Court, and because the Government of India is advised that the Stamp Act gives no power to the Governor General in Council to make rules imposing on the public the duty of obtaining from a Treasury officer or stamp vendor a certificate of the nature mentioned in those rules The Government of India, however, is of opinion that instructions in the sense of the rules now omitted are necessary to prevent fraud and to prohibit vendors from selling stamps of lower value (in which they receive a discount) when those of higher value are demanded by purchasers and are available."

A rule embodying the substance of Rules 5 (a), (b) and (c) of the rules of 31 March, 1882 is to be prepared by the Madras Board of Revenue and submitted to the Government of Madras under section 57 of the Act as a local rule for the guidance of Treasury officers and stamp vendors. — *Mail*

A NATIVE NOBLEMAN INSULTED BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

The *Sindh Naz* recently made a statement to the effect that a certain native nobleman had been grossly insulted by a British officer at Simla On seeing the paragraph, the *Mahomedan Observer* believed that the Sindh paper had been made the subject of a hoax, but on instituting an enquiry it was found that there was truth in the report It appears that the nobleman in question is no other than the Maharaja of Dholepore who is described by our Mahom Pan contemporary as being "a gentleman whom known anxiety to be morally of an offensive action," and hence the surprise that a savage mook and said as he is said to be should have been publicly insulted by a resident of Simla and a British officer to boot or as our contemporary puts it "we are all the more surprised that such a spot as Simla with its aristocratic surroundings should harbour men so scandalous," referring to the British officer, "and incondorate in manner, and capable of using unparliamentary and intemperate language" This last reference to intemperate language is easily explained, for a *military* officer can never be *civil*. The unpleasant incident which caused all this is something to the following effect It would appear that the Maharaja was riding along a *khad* at a good hard gallop, when he came up beside a tonkha in which were carefully deposited the British officer in question and his wife The officer's horse became troublesome and took to going through funny manoeuvres *à la cirque*. The Maharaja, seeing how things were, pulled up and passed by at a walk Then, to use the words of our contemporary "the officer having got his horse in hand again, got out of hand himself and cried the Maharaja for a black son" Perhaps after all, the sweet epithet was intended for the unmanageable horse, and not for the caste of the Maharaja When one must and will curse one should do it mentally and morally The fault in the above case was that the curse reached the ears of the Maharaja To continue, "no but lly know" says our Mahom friend "whether to pity the officer, or laugh at the ignorance he so strikingly demonstrated But if an officer of rank is parcel over for so egregious and insulting a remark what about poor Pessony Ackoo, to whose level the officer has thought proper to descend?" If the officer has "descended," it is a pity that the Maharaja should have done so also, and taken notice of the remark Words and phrases uttered in the heat of sudden passion, a sumptuous from which the gentleman of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Officers suffer, should not be noticed The mere uttering of the word is not insult, but the taking notice of it by the party offended, and insult is not merely what is said, but the way in which it is said The Maharaja, we are informed, is a Major of the Central India Horse, and so the officer might look out for something good from the hands of the Commander-in Chief In conclusion the matter has been laid before the Viceroy, and our contemporary adds, "we should have thought the duty of every soldier at the present time is to help in removing any obstacles lying in the way, and not to increase them by unfortunate and unpardonable acts"

KULINISM IN BENGAL

The *Calcutta Review* has an article in its last issue The subject, though it ought to be not unknown a hackney'd one, will yet bring out a conclusion which will hardly challenge and be sure to elicit grave and earnest discussion The author of the present paper, who himself is a prominent Kulin Brahman of Bengal, is manifestly no mere theorist, but one who is practically and fairly conversant with his subject. His very modesty makes no pretension to originality, either in the discovery of facts, or the speculative generalisation of principles He has, what for his purpose, is far better His things together in a convenient and well digested form a vast body of really useful information He presents what is aptly styled "a bird's eye view" of a subject, naturally intricate, and, as might be expected, dry in proportion to its intrinsic. We have no hesitation in pronouncing the statements, on the whole, accurate, and the views, on the whole, sound and safe. Every Kulin Brahman could not do better than give himself to the patient study of the article The prevalent tone of the remarks may be that national and domestic faults are freely pointed out, but without the slightest approximation to the insolence of invective, suggestions for amendment are readily offered The writer says, "It is unnecessary for me to dwell at great length on the misery and disadvantages brought on our society by the *mela* and *pargya* systems. They are too well known The leaders of the *Kulyas* may ought to look to the interests, not of the *Kulyas* alone, but of the Brahmins and nation as well." Further on the writer makes the following observation on the polygamy of Kulin Brahmins — "The present leaders of the Kulin society argue that the abolition of *mela* is tantamount to the abolition of Kulinism altogether To this my reply is that I want to go back to the state of Kulin society prevailing before the time of Dyhan Ghosh, who classified the Kulins into different *mela*s I do not want to do away with Kulinism altogether, but to have that portion of it done away with which compels the Kulins, for want of eligible bridegrooms, to keep their daughters and sons for unmarried up to the age of 20, and some times even 30 to 40 years [While such is the case with the Kulin Brahmins of the *sadhabharata*, how could they have been exact the objection of *parbhoda* against the Age of Consent Act?] And the writer suggests to do away also with portion of Kulinism that compels them to marry two, three, four, even some times a dozen, of their daughters and sisters to one and the same husband at one and the same time Polygamy, which is an offence punishable by the criminal courts in almost every civilised country, the writer asserts, has become a thing of every day occurrence in Kulin society Then practice, the writer adds, has been on a profession, nay, an instinct, with the Kulins And in his opinion a Kulin is not a marrying animal! As regard the leaders of Kulin society, it is said that they are hindering the second order at almost every step they have sacrificed their conscience, reason, and sense of justice at the altar of the *mela* and the *pargya* Thus Kulinism has become a huge and terrible monster of iniquity, and the worst part of it is, that they feel and understand the disadvantages, but have not the moral courage to throw off this thraldom

The writer, in conclusion, gives this warning respecting the leaders of the society of which he is a member —

"The needs of the present Kulin society are such as to demand the serious attention of the leaders If there is any society in this country which urgently and loudly calls for reform, it is ours If the Kulins themselves will not move, it will, *ennuer or faire* be necessary for the Legislature to interfere No civil and Government can long tolerate practices which are opposed to all principles of reason and morality A slight modification of section 494 of the Indian Penal Code can put an end to polygamy, in the same way as *satter* was put an end to by Lord William Bentinck The leaders of Kulin society ought to be up and doing, and not give any opportunity for the Legislature to interfere." —*Indian Daily News*

WHAT SHOULD OUR FEMALES LEARN

The *Mahratta* — The great demand that has been created in the land for female education, and the rapid strides which it has made in almost every nook and corner of the country, are, in normal times, no doubt The importance and the difficulty attached with female education cannot be too much exaggerated The question is to delicate that any false steps this report cannot but be attended with very injurious results We have always held that female nature is different from that of the male, and the function of a woman is not the same as that of a man This education is that which develops the natural faculties and capabilities, gives and gives culture to the responsibilities and fits the students to the duties of her or her life We have always placed the differences in the system of male education that has been pursued by the Government and adopted by our contemporaries The system, we are sorry to think, does not take into account the real differences and of a leveling character. It is extremely unnatural and unreasonable to female and Instead of educating, uncovers the female nature and attempt at with manners and habits of males The blunder committed by the Education Department and the Calcutta University by laying down for the females of this country the same course of studies, adopting them to become examinees and graduates; them with the same honors and diplomas as the young members of the stronger sex, hardly need logic to bear evil fruits The unwelcome and mischievous proposal mentioning has already commenced The aspirations of our model educated females have been directed from their natural and legitimate channel and have enslaved them unfortunate to accept the position that nature by choice, is mass They are beginning the many women by virtue of which Indian women have been famous from a long time, imitating the manners and customs of European females, and in the name of novel culture, are even addicted to drink and other vices of the West The mischief of such a trend may be yet of calculation The list of evils paid to cannot but bind at the prospect of the great disaster which awaits the country The greatest mischief in connection with female education is that it is carried on on a foreign basis It can never be denied that the virtues, purity of life, simplicity, devotion to religion and other virtues, for Indian women rank highest. In the system of female education now prevalent in this country, there is no provision for inculcating into the minds of the students the virtues of their mothers, grand mothers and the Aryan women of old An attempt is only made to stuff their minds with a knowledge of facts connected with geography, history, arithmetic, &c That such an attempt has already engrafted unfamiliar modes of life, developed a spirit of loose imitativeness on them, is beyond question Our last proposal to be instill into the minds of our young women (this by and lectures or by introduction of suitable books, if available), the virtues of Indian women of old Our second proposal is to try to infuse into their minds a spirit of philanthropy Every one knows that woman is the ministering angel sent where is entrusted the sacred task of relieving the suffering of the sick and distressed It is her tender nursing and motherly care which alleviate the pangs of the sick and the wounded None but the Sisters of Mercy and other Christian women can be helpful and useful to our young women in this respect. We do not know why our patriots, philanthropists and our countrymen should not try to resuscitate their noble women with some of our female schools and colleges and give the students opportunities to imbibe the spirit of philanthropy from them, in their company hospitals, specially female wards, may be visited by the students It is a pity that our young women often keep themselves aloof who never say one of their friends or relatives become ill. Why should not the female nurses and care the latter with enthusiasm and self sacrifice in such cases? It is monstrous that women pursue the curriculum of studies in science, letters, language, philosophy, history, acquaint themselves of the objects of nature and the laws which govern them. But let the high mathematics, law, per spectives and other subjects which exclusively belong to men be spared to them Let them be experts in some of the arts for instance sewing, drawing, painting, needle and all sorts of fancy work and develop the esthetic nature with which Providence has endowed them much Above all, let the fairer the love of health Our women are provokingly ignorant of it. Go to any Hindu home and you will be struck with wonder at finding how people — specially women and children live and grow in such defiance of the laws of nature It is of the first importance that hygiene should be taught to them. They should know how to conduct themselves specially in their delicate state of health The art of rearing up children they should learn with gratitude sake One who knows any thing about old good mother must have seen what a nice piece of a doctor was she She knew the medicinal qualities of many an herb, gums or plants and drugs and she also was well-acquainted with the nature of the illnesses of women and children and we have always seen with our own eyes how these traditions, which are now often despised as "female lore" by the so-called enlightened woman of the present age, put to shame some of the best Civil Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in their successful treatment of infants. Why should not the younger female imitate the examples of the venerable ladies and with the advantage of the high education which possesses be a lovely figure to the children of her own kind and of those of her neighbours? Domestic economy and sewing are only arts which are absolutely necessary for every young female. On mother and grandmother there consider it their sacred duty to feed their dear and near ones by cooking most neatly with their own hands, and they derive unspeakable pleasure and great satisfaction when they could serve other in this way We all admire, honor and respect our venerable matrons for this. Why should our young women forsaking this virtuous path hunt ourselves to lives of luxurious ease, idleness and idleness? The way in which they spend their time is really shocking In view of the sad state of the existing our foundation the present time, a friend wrote to us that within a few years our women may grow in civilization and enlightenment, but one of the effects of this so called civilization will be that they shall all live working single or from their own home and have the food supplied by Brahmins or Mohammedan hotels, upon whose number all multiply hundred fold in the future. They will give up tending their children and shall consign them to nurses, they servants *Dasi* and *Ayas* If this be the natural and inevitable result of the present system of education, then let it be that all female schools and colleges be closed at once and our daughters and sisters remain just as heretofore We earnestly request our patriots and philanthropists not to be elated with the slight attention so many of our young women turning out B As and M As. As every year but to think seriously of the matter and take such steps as may not mar the female nature which they want to develop by means of a true education This work should be done by the people themselves, for very little help and even sympathy we can expect to get from the rulers or even from the most benevolent and well meaning persons among them.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 2nd Aug.—The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that Admiral Gervais, Commander of the French Squadron at Cronstadt, has brought with him a draft of an alliance between France and Russia, which had previously been prepared in Paris by Baron de Mohrenheim the Russian Ambassador to France and M. Ribot, French Minister for Foreign Affairs. Admiral Gervais is constantly closeted with Monsieur Giers, the Foreign Minister, for Warlike Matters, and it is said that when the negotiations are brought to a conclusion Prince Menschikoff, but not the Czar, will sign the documents.

The British Medical Association has decided to urge that cremation should be made general.

London, 3rd Aug.—Mr. Parnell, speaking at Thurles yesterday, said that he regretted that Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon had not taken counsel with Parnell before declaring against him. Notwithstanding their defection he declared he would continue the struggle.

New York, 3rd Aug.—The United States Government has notified the Jewish body that any influx of Russian paupers to the States is contrary to the law of the country.

Calcutta 2nd Aug.—Last night a meeting was held in the Presidency College to perpetuate the memory of the late Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. It was resolved to raise funds for a memorial, and a committee was appointed for carrying it on.

Various memorials were adopted, being of a character to the late Pandit. Most of the native schools and colleges were closed on the day. All the native stations closed on Friday, and the students of some schools refused to go back for ten days out of respect for his memory.

Allahabad, 1st Aug.—A Resolution has been issued dealing with the work of the Executive and Deputy Office during the year. The experiment of placing it under the officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Office of the Survey of India proved highly successful. References to the Public Works Department fell from 92 in 1889 to 29 in 1890. The total number of applications received was 319 as against 236 in the previous year. The permission to the specifications was accorded to 176 applicants. The fees received amounted to over Rs. 10,400. The Government of India has ruled that when applications are made in England and India, the sealing of the English patent need not, save in exceptional cases, be awaited in this country.

London, 4th Aug.—Lord Cross has written to Sir William Wedderburn expressing regret at the impossibility of proceeding with the Indian Councils Bill this Session, but he hopes to introduce and pass the Bill next Session.

London, 5th Aug.—Sir John Gorst, in presenting the Indian Budget to Parliament last evening, dwelt upon the continued increase of the surplus and said the position of Indian finance was hopeful. India's foreign secretary, also advocated the extension of the railway to Kandahar, which, if necessary, could be placed under the control of the Amir.

Sir Roper Lethbridge seconded the motion, as he thought that such a railway would lead to economies and promote trade.

Sir Richard Temple feared difficulty with the Amir over such an undertaking, and he believed that the commercial advantages spoken of were over rated.

Sir John Gorst, in replying, said that the settled policy of the Government of India was not to interfere with the independent frontier tribes nor to extend its frontier, but to bring the tribes into friendly relations with India. The Amir was an independent ruler, not a vassal, and the Government had no right to interfere with his fiscal policy.

Eventually Mr. Maclean's motion was negatived without a division.

London, 5th Aug.—The Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter on the Crown Prince of Italy.

Madrid, 3rd Aug.—Telegrams received here to-day report the discovery of a plot for the overthrow of the Government. A number of Republicans attacked the military barracks at Barcelona expecting a portion of the garrison to join in the rising, but in this they were disappointed and a fight ensued in which several were wounded. It is believed that the plot has extended to Carthagena, Bilbao and other provinces, and several conspirators have been arrested and are being tried by court Martial.

Allahabad, 4th Aug.—In view of the possessive departure of Sir James Lyall in March, the Viceroy has selected Sir Dunmore Fitzpatrick, Resident of Hyderabad, as his successor as the Lieutenant Governor's post Punjab.

London, 5th Aug.—The debate on the Indian Budget has been carried on in this House.

Mr. Pravand's motion for further reforms in the Factory Laws was briefly

dealt with, the Government taking no part in the discussion Sir George Campbell denied the existence of the alleged abominations in Indian Factories, and said that, any how, Lancashire manufacturers were not the people to deal with the question

The motion advocating the elective principle being extended to the Councils of India, of which Mr Samuel Smith had given notice, was dropped owing to a technical objection

Sir John Gorst, in his statement, said that the surplus for the current year was now estimated at Rs 396,000 All the receipts showed an increase except that from opium The expenditure had increased all round, and it was feared would continue to do so But the position of the finances was hopeful, as the country was in a prosperous condition There was no prospect of any frontier expeditions, and the danger of famine, he was happy to say, had ceased

London, 5th Aug—Although doubts are thrown in various quarters on the report that a Franco Russian Alliance is being arranged the statement has not been officially denied either at St Petersburg or Paris

Alexandria 5th Aug—Six vessels of the British Mediterranean Squadron, the *Frigates*, *Collingwood* *Dreadnaught* *Colossus*, *Australia* and *Ramilies* arrived here *quite unexpectedly* to day. It is suggested that this movement is in connection with the reports of the Sultan's intention of intervening in Egypt

London, 5th Aug—Owing to the inadequacy of the redress afforded by China for the outrages on foreign residents, the Cabinets of the countries concerned are concerting for common intervention According to a Blue Book just issued, the Chinese Minister in England has informed Lord Salisbury that the *disturbances were* due to Secret Societies which are connected than *against foreigners*, but the riots this year have been more extensive than for many years past The Minister complained of the pressure for redress put upon his Government by Sir John Walsham, the British Minister at Peking, and declared that further executions would *only increase the excitement*

Allahabad, 5th Aug—The hearing of the appeals of seven men convicted at the Benares Sessions Court of having been *concerned in rioting*, at Badini *Temple* in April last was concluded at the Allahabad High Court on Tuesday All the prisoners were originally sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment, in some cases with solitary confinement and in all other cases with more or less heavy fine The High Court, *differing from the Sessions Judge* and agreeing with the Jury, held that the charge of dacoity was not brought home against any of the accused except Girja Pershad, and that the imposition of fines was *ultra vires* The sentence on Girja Pershad had been sustained, but in the case of the six the sentences had to be reconsidered, as the sentence imposed could only be one for simple rioting The High Court, holding that the accused acted under provocation, inasmuch as they were probably under the misapprehension that the temple was actually to be pulled down, considered eighteen months imprisonment without fine a sufficient punishment.

London, 6th August—Commenting on the motion moved by Mr Maclean during the debate on the Indian Budget the *Times* considers that the policy of the Indian Government towards the Amoor must be one of *incessant vigilance* and of haste and is of the opinion that the Afghan transit dues interfere with the extension of trade more than the want of railways

The *Standard* states that Lord Salisbury has declined to enter into negotiations with reference to the evacuation of Egypt, and has told Rustom Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in England, that the time for discussing the question is inopportune.

London, 9th Aug—The appointment of Admiral Tryon to the Command of the Mediterranean Squadron is gazetted

Allahabad, 6th Aug—The Viceroy will reach Calcutta this winter rather earlier than usual, and will in all probability pay a visit to Burma during the cold weather The autumn tour is not yet finally settled, but Lord Lansdowne will most likely leave Simla early in third week in October or This would enable him to arrive at Calcutta before the end of November

Lord and Lady Harris arrive at Simla on September 3rd, and leave on the 9th

London, 7th Aug—A letter appears in the *Standard* this morning, apparently from an inspired Turkish official source which says that the Sultan's revised *convention* in the Egyptian Question is due to the situation in Yemen, which has induced a number of leading Mahomedans of the Ottoman Empire to urge the Sultan to dispel the prevalent idea that he is negligent regarding the interests of the Khalifate

New York, 7th Aug—It is reported that the Government of Chili intends to declare warfare against Bolivia owing to the latter Republic having recognised the Chilian insurgent party as belligerents

Calcutta, 8th Aug—The Standing Counsel with Mr Dunne, Barrister at Law, instructed by the Government Solicitor, applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday for warrants against the vernacular paper *Bangabasi* under section 124 ( ) of the Indian Penal Code for seditious writing against the Government of India in its issues during March, May and June The articles charged Government with murder and seeking the destruction of the Indian people Famine, cholera, fever and serious diseases were attributed to the malignant rule of the British, who were held responsible for breaking down embankments, *forest conflagration*, and dearth of drinking water The Government is charged with ruling the people mercilessly and by brute force While trying to abolish their religion it was sucking the country dry and enjoying the lion's share of the produce

The warrants were issued and also a search warrant empowering the Police to connected with the case

Later—In the vernacular paper sedition *case the printer was arrested by the Police* late in the afternoon and was sent to jail as the offence is non bailable The proprietor, editor and manager on learning having got scent of the proceedings On searching the office very important documents were found, which are expected to create a sensation when published

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1891

THE OPIUM QUESTION

The opium question is assuming large dimensions in England, and before long the Government will have to legislate regarding the matter Those opposed to the manufacture of the drug are of opinion that *the Government ought to give up all connection* with it, and more especially with the exportation to China. This, they believe, was forced upon the people of this country, and the trade ought to be stopped at once Of course one great obstacle in the question is the money obtained from opium This amounts to something like six millions, and it is well known that no extra *taxation can be laid upon the country* It is taxed to its utmost as matters now stand, and if more money was demanded the dissatisfaction caused would be something great It might shake the empire to its foundations When the debate on the subject came up in Parliament a short time ago it was proposed by some of the speakers that the Home Government should bear a portion of *the loss that would be* caused by the abolition of the opium manufacture, but the country would not hear of this England is willing to take as much as she can from India, but when the people are asked to give they refuse point blank They do not understand how this is to be done. When the opium question comes up to be settled some *scheme must be propounded that* provides an amount of money equal to that to be given up without placing extra burden upon the people of this land This is the problem the Government will have to solve, and it remains to be seen how they will solve it We have received from England a pamphlet headed "The opium revenue and Indian finance," by Dr Robert Brown, in which reasonable views are put forward with regard to the matter The writer is of opinion that the way the difficulty is to be met is to reduce expenditure so as to make it square with the income It is well known that the poppy is grown to a considerable extent in China, and this must in time affect the export of opium from this country, but up to this time the trade has not been seriously injured Dr Brown is very severe on the way accounts are kept in India, and says that the Indian Government book keeping is usually shunned as a thing beyond the capacity of the ordinary intellect The result of this is that almost anything can be made out of these accounts The writer of the pamphlet first takes up the home charges and here he has a very strong case to put before his readers These charges consist of payments made in England on India account for which the Home Government recoup themselves by drafts on India, these amounts *for the year 1888 89 being* £14 652,590—55—6d For much of this India has received full value in goods or service rendered, but a large portion of it is another more or less than tribute exacted by the Government from the people, the equivalent of which the British Government has made no attempt to exact *from the* Colonies. We find that nearly one million pounds have been expended directly or indirectly upon buildings connected with the transaction of India's business. The India office cost £540,000, the Engineering College £100,000 Library £70 000, the Store Depôt £68,000, Lunatic Asylum £33 000 Then we find that the salaries [illegible] Indian work amount to £222,000 Besides paying passages out and home again of all employes and salaries while in India, the amount charged in the Indian accounts does not represent all their cost to India A large sum appears in the Home accounts for men, who, for the time being, are giving no service For instance Civil furlough and Absentee Allowances reach £233,135, while the Military reach £235,847 We are told that for the transport of troops *five ships were built by India at a cost* of £1,118,787 The current year's expenses are £210 145, besides passages in other ships which amounted to £10,871 But this is not all In addition to paying as we have stated according to the actual engagement, to whatever troops the Cabinet thinks proper to send, India is charged a lump sum for estimated cost of enlisting and training recruits &c, and for this she has to pay £600,000, thus again this country has to contribute towards the support of Her Majesty's ships in Indian seas to the amount of £49,07 India is also charged a proportion of the pensions of the whole British forces that may have served any part of their time in India, besides all her own Civil Service We find that the sum paid in this way amounts to £3,489,963 Another item we find is set down to India which we can only look upon as perfectly disgraceful, in fact the charge almost amounts to a fraud India is charged for *Her Majesty's political establishments in* China as well as a mission to the Court of Persia and a Consulate at Jeddah for which £26,444 are paid These sums altogether amount to £5 167,531, and they are only some of the more noticeable of the charges made by the British Government *upon India*, and the unfairness of these charges may be seen by comparing them with similar items in Colonial accounts For such a comparison whereon lies the difference between India and the Colonies, except it be that, while all alike buy from us and sell to us, some of the latter, unlike India, try to shut England out of their markets by protective tariffs The Colonies only pay £2,146,589 to England for everything, a very small sum when compared with the amount contributed by this country *The Colonies will not allow the mother country* to charge what she likes, they are self governed, they scrutinise the expenditure very carefully, and they are determined to have the full value of their money. India is not self governing, she is weak and powerless, consequently she is taken advantage of, and made to pay *any* sum that may be demanded of her The result of this is that while every stick and stone at home and abroad and every bit of service that can in any way be designated India is paid for out of Indian funds, the British tax payer generously expends an ascertained sum of over £2,100,000 for the real or supposed benefit of the Colonies *with the additional unascertained cost of* warships and their crews Let us give an instance of the spirit of meanness that England shows towards India The Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, equipped with a full staff of professors, Secretary, Chaplain and visitors is intended primarily for the training of students for the Public Works Department in India, but *any one may*, on the payment of the fees, share in all the advantages and never think of going near India The institution is worked at a loss for the year of £2 338 which sum is debited to India Then again, the Lunatic Asylum at Ealing near London, costs the Government of India £4,102 although it is difficult to see why the country should be saddled with such a charge when the Imperial Government allows its lunatics to shift for themselves Perhaps some of the officials apprehend that they may require a home of the kind, and so think it necessary to make provision in time These are some of the charges that Dr Brown very truly says India ought not to bear There are more to follow which we shall introduce in a future issue, and if the country was not called upon to pay more than it ought to do, the [illegible] might be given up. Most certainly the finances of this country require to be overhauled, and the British *Government should not be allowed to extort* money in the way it does now We shall continue the subject in our next issue.

Occasional Notes

Seven hundred Lady clerks are employed at the London Post Office, salaries ranging from Rs 80 to 200

A NATIVE of the N W Provinces, said to be eight feet in height, is being exhibited in Bow Bazar street, Calcutta, and is attracting crowds of people

THREE victims to *starvation are mentioned* in the fortnightly report ending the 14th ultimo from the Kulahasti Zemindari.

A MOHOMEDAN official in Kashmir, charged with *forging the Governor's* signature on a *parwana*, has been convicted by the Chief Court of the State, and sentenced to pay a fine Rs. 5,000 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 21 months

THE Chenab River is to be bunded at Khanki, and a canal made through the Rechna Doab The Government of India, in view of this development of the country between the Chenab and Ravi Rivers, is *about to take up land for a new railway* from Wazirabad to Multan by way of Chiniot and Jhang

WITH the object of promoting *emigration to Burma from Bengal*, the *Local Government* has entered into a contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company to carry State emigrants to Rangoon at the rate of five rupees each, the Government paying half the sum The number of emigrants must not, however, exceed 640 annually

AMONG other schemes of railway extension in the Punjab likely to be taken up shortly are the line from Bhatinda to Bahawalpore, the necessity of which has

been so frequently insisted upon, and the line connecting Peroscpete with the main line of the North Western system between Amritsar and Lodhiana Both extensions will be on the broad gauge

THE opinions of the authorities on the military operations at Manipur have not yet been officially sent to the Secretary of State It is believed that should the Government decide on hanging the Senapati and the other Manipur offenders they will not annex the country, but should the prisoners be treated with clemency the Manipur is all probability will be annexed to the Empire

THE Collector of Chingleput has given notice that on or about the 30th instant H E the Governor intends touring through parts of the Tiruvallur and Ponneri Taluqs via Poondi to Poniyapadiyam and Padavedu and thence to Perambore, and that by Lady Wenlock's desire copies of all Addresses intended to be presented should be sent to the Collector before the 17th idem

Restrictions were removed some time ago against carrying arms the trans frontier tribes on the North West border It now seems doubtful that the 4th Punjab Cavalry and the 3rd Punjab Infantry should be raised again It is thought a great mistake *even to have raised the* Frontier Force, and the question of restoring to its old strength is now under consideration

A Mussulman gentleman of Bengal has come forward to break the fetters of the Zenana He wants to enter the Female Medical Service in Calcutta to qualify for the Medical service A Mahomedan well known journalist warmly approaches this, and expresses a doubt that the example of the medical Hindoo reform is should so soon make its influence strongly felt with the Mahomedan Zenana

PRINCE Karimullah stands charged at the Alipore Deputy Magistrate's Court, with stabbing a servant of Prince Jammah Ali Both the parties are members of the Oudh family The complainant went to execute a Civil Court decree on the sister of the accused Prince, whereupon the latter rushed out with a sword stick, and inflicted a deep wound in the back of the servant, who is in a dangerous condition at the hospital The Prince was liberated on bail

THE Minister of Hyderabad has given orders for the construction of a new tank behind the Jubilee Hall This is a unique phase, as a gift to the public, and the same will also be kept in repair from his own private purse This is the third great work of public utility that Sir Salar Jung has undertaken at his own cost since he assumed the office of Minister, some fifteen years ago The new tank is to be called the Unda Sagar

Two Hindus arrived at the Allahabad railway station on Thursday morning with women who were not their wives Each pair arrived from Lucknow in separate carriages, and it was not till they met at the dharmsala in the city that the men found that they had run away with each other's wives The discovery infuriated both, with the result that they fought and attracted the delicate attentions of the police, who promptly locked them up

Princess Louise of Schleswig Holstein is the tenth of her Majesty's grandchildren to be led to the altar The first to be married was *Princess Christian, the sister of* the Emperor William, whose nuptials were celebrated in 1878, and six of them have been married since 1888 The only occasion on which grandchildren of the Queen have married each other was in the year when Prince Albert and Princess Alice became husband and wife There still remain twenty three grandchildren unmarried, but most of them are hardly of a marriageable age

THE Liberal and Radical Union of Northampton has unanimously decided to ask the National Liberal Federation to place the claims of the Indian National Congress on its programme A local paper says —"It is but fitting the Northampton, whose junior Member took the initiative in the advocacy of Indian reform, should be to the front in wishing that work to be carried on When that work has reached a successful issue the names of Bradlaugh and Northampton will not be forgotten, but will be coupled together in grateful remembrance."

AN attempt is being made to float a Company for the construction of a railway *through the Shan States* The route selected is that recommended by Mr. Bagley in his Report on the work of the Shan Hills Survey, *that is from Maubaby Via Thonze* Pinlaw and Lashio to Kunlon Ferry The total length will not exceed 285 miles *The metre gauge is proposed and the estimated cost is* 50 lakhs The capital of the Company will be three millions, to be increased from time to time as required for extensions and feeders Mr Mathews, C E, will act as Consulting Engineer, and Government will grant a concession of the capital raised

A telegram from Rangoon states that the search for oil at Youngyoung is being carried on with varying success The Burma Oil Company has struck oil in a new bore recently put down, and the yield for a few days was about a hundred barrels per day This has now declined, and is expected to fall to ten or fifteen barrels shortly Another deep bore of the Day *Sing Company* was unsuccessful, nothing but water being met with Sir L Pel, Griffin's Syndicate has up to the present *been unfortunate*, seeing that the concession it obtained was reported favourably on by a high authority, One bore is down to *700 feet, and in this there are 600 feet of* water but no oil Another unsuccessful bore of the Syndicate went down much deeper, *but no oil was met with*

ESCORTED by Mr George Howell, M. P. a party of South African natives now in England paid a visit to the Houses of Parliament There are fourteen males and four females, and they represent the Zulu, Basuto, Kilili, Matabele, and three other neighbouring peoples One of the number is the chief who fought against England in the Basuto War, and he brings two little fellows, his sons, with him All the party —who were attired in light costumes—are Christians, and speak English perfectly Their object in coming here is, by their singing, to obtain funds for the establishment of a college for the study of music and technical subjects at Cape Town *The chief wishes to give an exhibition* of their musical talent before the "great white Queen"

AFTER two Police officers had ascended the larger flight of steps at the Apollo Bunder on Tuesday night, they noticed something on the footpath resembling a sealed up Not liking the idea of making a closer acquaintance with the suspected reptile, they kept at a respectful distance and told a police sepoy to see what it was The native unadventurously approached the suspicious looking object and attempted to pick it up, when he heard a sharp squeak that caused him to bound back in astonishment The supposed reptile turned out to be a red handkerchief tied up in a bundle containing a chicken about two months old and two limes The chicken was dead and on the police hulk From inquiries it transpired that the handkerchief and its contents were placed on the path by a Hindoo to break a spell in a house of sickness This practice, happily, is common amongst some of the lower classes of natives.

No fewer than one hundred and thirty one persons were committed to the Sessions on account of the Benares riots Of these 81 were convicted and 42 acquitted, while the cases of eight were referred to the High Court against the jury's verdict of acquittal Some others were convicted of rioting and father charged with dacoity Seven of the rioters were sentenced to transportation for life, and seven for terms of more than ten years Thirteen were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years, fourteen for seven years, two for five years, and thirty for lesser terms Eight received thirty stripes each, and eight paid fine aggregating Rs 47,100 Of this sum, one fine was Rs 25,000, and another Rs 10,000 Altogether, it will be seen that rioting does not pay in Benares any more than elsewhere.

IT is estimated that *there are no fewer* than 525 electric railways in the United States, England, Germany, Italy, Australia and Japan requiring *over 4,000 cars* and 7,000 motors with 2,000 miles of track, with a daily mileage of not less than 400,000 *miles*, and carrying 750,000,000 *passengers* annually. Grades of 13 and 14 per cent distances of six miles or more from the central stations, speeds as high as from 25 to 30 per hour for single cars and trains of from two to four cars, are, according to the *Western Electrician, features of their operation* No fewer than 10,000 persons represent the number employed on these lines *Fifty millions of capital invested* in the United States alone, and a present annual business not less than *$8,000,000 to $10,000,000 on the part of the manufacturing* and contracting electrical companies, show the present standing of the *street railway works*

Local and Provincial.

MYSORE —We are glad to learn that one of the Mysore students by name Mr Nanjunda Rao, who was studying at the Madras Medical College has passed the M B Examination —M H

THE SEASON —*The season has set in*, and gaieties have commenced in the Civil and Military Station On Wednesday night *there was a Ball at the Cubbon Rooms* given by the Artillery officers, and others are to follow, besides the races and other *amusements*

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW —This show took place last Tuesday evening in the Lal Bagh, and was a complete success, so far as the arrangements were concerned The show itself was not so good as on former occasions on account of the dry weather There was a large attendance

COLONEL HILL —This officer retires from the public service on the 15th of this month, having obtained Colonel's allowances. He will shortly after that leave for England Before his departure the bar intend giving him an address, in which all the members will join

THE WEATHER—There has been no change in the weather during the last week the winds are high and dry, and there are no signs of rain. Prices are rising, and it seems clear that there will be scarcity We have not heard of any arrangements being made to relieve it when it puts in an appearance.

THE CHAMPION WALKER —Hancock, the champion walker, gave the public of Bangalore an *opportunity of seeing what he* could do on Thursday last, when he walked seven miles in two minutes under the hour The display came off on the Gymkhana Ground before a large number of people among whom were His Highness the Maharajah and the British Resident Hancock will be *in Bangalore again during the* races

A LICENSE —A Correspondent informs us that a Gubbi, Tumkur District, a man of the Vaisya caste made preparations for a procession Some of the Sivachars objected the Vaisya thereupon made a representation to the Dewan, who ordered the Deputy Commissioner to issue a license and see the procession carried out. A license was *accordingly* issued and the procession started The Sivachars assembled in body, created disturbance and severely hurt one man. Information was conveyed by the Amildar by telegram to the Deputy Commissioner who went up with a Military force and restored order The procession was carried out, 9 of the rioters were arrested and the case is under enquiry.—M H

General Summary.

A LARGE FAMILY —Lucas N. Pacy, a Spanish gentleman, who having made his fortune in America, has now returned to Barcelona, to spend his declining days in his native land, is ninety three years old He has sixteen daughters, twenty-three sons thirty four grand daughters, forty-seven grandsons, forty five great grand-daughters, thirty-nine great grandsons, three great-great grandsons, and seventy-two stepsons and daughters—a grand total of 270 persons. The whole family journeyed to Barcelona with the founder of their house, travelling in a vessel specially chartered and commanded by one of the grandsons —C

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL'S CASE.— Our readers will remember that a certain claim for money was made against the Thakore Saheb of Gondal in a Scotch Court by an English woman who alleged that she had been seduced by the Thakore Saheb when he was in England and that as a consequence of that act a child was born. The suit has been, we are glad to learn, dismissed on the ground that the English law recognised no claim at *the instance of the parents for confinement* expenses and aliment or damages for seduction. The question as to whether the Thakore Saheb had *committed* the act or no was not gone into at all From the evidence given by the woman this appears to be improbable She married her lover and then the child was born and was registered as the lawful child of her husband but afterwards she had the entry cancelled —M.

A SERIOUS DACOITY —On the evening of the 28th ultimo a serious dacoity was committed *in the village of Parsari*, situated on the borders of the Gwalior State The victim was one Ganga Ram, a wealthy Zemindar who lives in a small fort of his own He was always expecting an attack, and consequently kept his door carefully shut all day, and had the four corners of the Fort guarded during the night by sweepers with dogs. The dacoits, about 25 in number, having concealed themselves in the jungle, watched their opportunity and managed to rush into the house at sundown, just as the buffaloes were coming in from grazing They burned Ganga Ram with a torch, beat his two sons with *sticks* and tortured his wife and daughter to make them disclose the whereabouts of the hidden valuables Finally, the ruffians decamped and got clear off into Gwalior territory taking with them property to value of Rs 6,000 It is believed *that the raid was organised by Sultan* Singh

Extracts.

CALCUTTA AND THE CONGRESS.

We gladly reproduce the following interesting article from our contemporary of the *Bengalee* —

A fair number of the Delegates of the last Congress met at the Rooms of the British Indian Association at Calcutta, on Tuesday last, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, to organise a Standing Congress Committee for the work of the new session The Standing Congress Committee was formed, and an Executive Council of twenty five members was duly elected. The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter was elected President of the Committee amid the acclamations of the meeting and the old Secretaries, consisting of Rai Raj Kumar Sarvadhikari Bahadur, Secretary of the British Indian Association, Mr J Ghosal and Babu Sivendranath Banerjea were duly re-elected The Committee have work of an arduous character before them. They have to organize and to prepare the country in view of the coming Congress at Nagpur, and especially of the session of the Congress which is proposed to be held in London In regard to the last proposal, we desire once again to re-affirm what we have already observed more than once in these columns that we stand pledged before the eyes of the civilised world to hold the Congress in London for the year 1892, and that if we fail in the performance of this promise, we shall have done an irreparable injury to the best interests of the people and the country Much more preferable would it have been not to have made the promise at all, but having made it, not to fulfil the promise would be as little consistent with self respect as it would be disastrous to the dearest national interests. We are quite convinced, having regard to the *personnel* of the

Standing Committee, that nothing will be left undone to secure the adequate fulfilment of this great national pledge We too often charge the Government of this country with the violation of solemn promises It remains to be seen how we carry out a great pledge solemnly made by us, and daily proclaimed before the world For our own part we have no doubts or misgivings on the subject We never had any, but at the same time, we must be permitted to observe that if anything has to be done in this connection, we have not much time to lose The country has to be prepared for this great task, and the preparations must begin at once and without any further loss of time In this connection, we cannot help referring to one or two considerations, to which some prominence has recently been given In some quarters there is a feeling of impatience with reference to the results achieved by the Congress It is said that the Congress has now been held for the last six or seven years, but it has little or nothing to show in the shape of practical results, and that the great reform upon which it has mainly concentrated its efforts has not yet been accomplished. Those who argue in this way labour under so an misconception with regard to the work of the Congress, and what is more they betray some ignorance of the history of great political reforms These reforms are the outcome of patient and persistent effort, carried on it may be for generations together We could fill our columns with illustrations bearing on this point, but we presume it is unnecessary to do so The history of the Home Rule movement, which is agitating the English public mind at the present moment, and which is the great burning question of the day, round which are fought the central battles of English parties, affords a striking illustration of the truth of our remark

But apart from the indirect good and the vast moral influence which the Congress has exerted upon every kind of national effort, we are in a position to point to its great achievements, even in the particular sphere which is its own The question of the reform *of the Council is now become a practical* question When ten years ago, we started the question in these columns, it was considered to be nothing more than wild and harmless speculation, a madman's dream The Congress has brought this question within the range of practical politics, and it may be taken as one of the certainties of the future, that in the course of the next few years the Indian Legislative Councils will be reconstructed on a partially representative basis When that is accomplished, will it not be the greatest political reform in the century? And it will be the work of the Congress We may point to other reforms which have been brought about or greatly influenced by the Congress. The reform of the Police upon which the Government is now engaged the reform of the Abkari system, the raising of the limit of age for the Civil Service of India, the reform in connection with the marking of silver articles imported from this country into England to among the matters, to which the Congress may point as the outcome of its efforts But nothing again, we ask, that from year to year the representatives of the great Indian nation should meet and discuss public questions? This meeting itself, which would have been impossible twenty years ago, is a social event of the greatest significance, for it is upon the harmony and the friendly feeling which exists among the different Indian races and communities that the prospects of National regeneration depend Much has been said about the ill-will between European officials and the native employees of Government who serve under them, as one of the results of the Congress We remember to have had a talk on this subject with the late Mr Bhadhanji, and he said, and we quote his very words—"this is the necessary price which you must pay for the reforms which you wish to secure It is unfortunate, but it cannot be helped" There is no rose without its thorns in this unhappy world There is no such thing as unmixed or unsatisfied good in this life The task of reform entails heavy sacrifice which must be paid, by ourselves, by our countrymen, even by those who are inter hosted from attending our meetings, before we can hope to achieve the great reforms, upon which we have set our hearts The Hindoo conception on the subject is full of significance. Sacrifice is the first duty which is enjoined upon the worshipper He must sacrifice to propitiate his *ishta devata*, the divinity of his heart If the good of our country is a cherished long ing with us—if it is to be our *ishta devata*—how can we attain it without sacrifice? To the genius of patriotism we must render commensurate sacrifices, and our efforts consecrated by the spirit of sacrifice can alone ensure to the Congress the success which it is destined to achieve

ENGLISH PRESS ON INDIA

THE NEW GAGGING ACT

Lord Lansdowne's Viceregal reign in *India is apparently to be distinguish*ed, like that of Lord Lytton's, by a crusade against the liberty of the vernacular press An order just issued, and which comes into force on the 1st August directs that, after that date, no newspaper shall be published in any of the States administered by the Governor General in Council, but not part of British India, without the written consent of the Political Agent, which consent may be withdrawn at any time The reason for this arbitrary notice explained by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* They are the same as were made to be duly when the "Gagging Act" of 1878 was passed by the Legislative Council In one new departure, it is to be feared, is another symptom of the masterful and forward policy which was the distinguishing feature of the Lytton Administration, an unfortunate example of which has been fore bly brought before the country by the recent events in Manipur

The Act and the feeling which led to it, were only elicited a keen and scathing criticism in the Imperial Parliament and a motion condemnatory of it submitted by Mr. Gladstone was only defeated by a small majority, that Mr Gladstone's motion was virtually successful The Act for restraining the liberty of the vernacular press has since remained a dead letter Why the old policy should be reversed at the present time, is not at all clear There is probably a good deal of strong writing—high handed as it may seem—in the native press both in British India and the native States in connection with the Manipur affair Unless it can be shown that the strong writing of the native journalists is leading to active sedition, it is surely unwise to depart from a policy sanctioned by many years experience without any substantial evidence of bad effects The vernacular press is not yet an old institution Does not much more than twenty years since it first devoted attention to political matters This was necessary consequence of the increasing intelligence of the natives promoted by our educational policy There are now, it is understood, about 600 newspapers in the various vernacular languages Their total circulation is not large, the largest circulation of many single journals being given at 20,000 copies Several are ably conducted, although many of them Unlikeness are not written in a style to satisfy a severe literary taste When the "Gagging Act" was passed a Blue Book was issued containing 156 illustrative extracts from the vernacular journals to illustrate what in the opinion of Lord Lytton and his advisers constituted a serious danger to the State These were taken from 60 different newspapers published in Bengal, Bombay, and Northern India, and some of them in States that will come under the new order which makes the Political Agent the arbitrary master of the local journals A charge of injustice and oppression was frequently enough brought against the authorities, but instead of scoring in these charges as it is apt to spread seditious principles the authorities would have been better advised, but they seem in them one of the advantages of a free press. This has been the view of the vernacular press taken by some of the most experienced Indian administrators. We quote the language of one writer carefully studied the subject—"The only apparent safety in knowing the worst that even our discontented subjects are thinking of our measures and administration, and the experience of other countries has shown that a restricted press is no guarantee for the loyalty of their subjects or dissatisfied nationalities"

If this be true of the vernacular press in British India, it is no less true of those States "administered by the Governor-General in Council, but not forming part of British India" The suppression of a newspaper by the Political Agent will not get rid of dissatisfaction where there is dissatisfaction To place those journals under despotic authority instead of mending matters, is more likely to encourage the danger which the order is professedly meant to guard against When a newspaper is published and sold openly, the worst that is said is known But if the journalist is driven to circulate his articles in secret as news letters, the chances are that they will be more violent and more mischievous, and the Government have no opportunity to counteract the mischief. It is never good policy to drive in a disease If there is widespread discontent, better that it should be openly proclaimed than allowed to infect unseen Mr Gladstone's words have a special bearing on this feature of the case "The difficulty of every superior race which has to exercise, political domination, and which wishes to exercise it well, is this—that timidity checks the full expression of opinion, and those who rule, cannot get at the true mind and meaning and desires of those who are ruled. The native press is invaluable for the purpose of giving insight into the native mind" If the native press is "invaluable for the purpose of giving insight into the native mind" in British India, it must be equally valuable in giving insight into the native mind in those States where vernacular newspapers will, after the 1st August, be placed absolutely at the mercy of the Political Agent In this country criticism of Government measures and denunciations of official shortcomings are rightly regarded as the legitimate duties of the press, in India, these duties are looked upon as evils that must be summarily repressed Some time ago, Lord Cross described the vernacular journals as safety valves for discontent It would be interesting to know if he was consulted, and if he gave his sanction to this new order before it was issued—*Dundee Advertiser*

—o—

TWO INDIAN SAVANTS

The *Standard*—During the past week in the intervals of a few days, there passed away from our midst two rare Indian Scholars who had built the reputations entirely on the great literary activity they displayed during their lifetime In both cases within a few years of each other, both had turned sixty when they died, both had lived long enough to see their labours appreciated by the public as well as the Government Dr Rajendra Lal Mitra and Pandit Vidyasagar—for these are the worthies whose work we wish to notice—were both natives of Bengal and while the one was born heir to the rich possessions of his forefathers, the other was born to a man of limited circumstances, but in the record of their noble efforts, we find it demonstrated clearly that neither the luxury of wealth nor the pangs of poverty could crush genius stifle ambition. Many a man whose life would have been a more useful one to the world has been spoiled by the plenty and profusion in which he has been brought up, and he has come to be widely recognised that the greatest blessing a father could confer on his child is to give him a liberal education and send him out with just enough of money in his pocket to give him a start in life On the other hand, it is well-known that poverty often dampens the spirit of the greatest genius, but all the same, there is much truth in the poet's lines

"Slow rises worth by poverty depressed"

Dr Rajendra Lal Mitra was a great linguist, in fact there have perhaps few men who have had a similar taste for learning and who possessed the necessary patience and perseverance to drink at the fountains of such a large number of European and Asiatic languages Not only was Dr Rajendra Lal well-versed in the Bengali, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi, Persian and English languages, but he had learnt also Latin, Greek, French and German Dr Rajendra's life illustrates the saying that one who is destined to be hanged cannot be drowned In his youthful days he was fired with the ambition of becoming a Doctor, a few years hence we find him struggling energetically to enter the portals of law, but he was not destined to shine either as a Doctor or a Lawyer, and in the prime of life, he began to devote his attention entirely to the study of several languages and to antiquarian research In his efforts to improve the literature of his country, and to strengthen the bond of sympathy between England and India by unearthing valuable information about his mother land which was completely hidden from European eyes he was aided by the Government of India who appointed him First Assistant Secretary and Librarian to the Asiatic Society, and subsequently Director of Government Works, and then admitted him to the Order of the Indian Empire His literary labours were so great that they would have been fully appreciated even in such a hard officiary activity as England He was the author of no less than fifty-five volumes in English, Sanskrit and Bengali, and had edited several Reviews, devoted mainly to Science and Literature But, the most important work on which his reputation rests is the "History of the Antiquities of Orissa" which has assigned to him the first place among the purely native authors of India, who have written with a complete mastery of the English language, and which is also a monument of extensive and patient research, deep and varied erudition, and just reasoning from accidental or obvious analogies Dr. Rajendra Lal's reputation was not confined to India, and he has left behind several well-known scientists and scholars to mourn his death in England, France Germany, Sweden, Italy and America In recognition of his vast erudition, he was admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws of the Calcutta University and appointed a member of several learned Institutes in Hungary, Great Britain, Austria, and Holland

The fame of Pandit Vidyasagar had not travelled beyond the Himalayas like that of his learned contemporary Nevertheless, the services he had done to his country and his devotion to literature are not the less great He was the most renowned Sanskrit Scholar of his time, and was well read in English and Bengali Having begun and finished his studies in Sanskrit early in life, he was appointed Head Pandit in a Government Institution at first, and subsequently raised to the office of the Principal of the Sanskrit College at Calcutta, and when he retired from his official career he retired as an Inspector of Schools His publications were mainly in Sanskrit and Bengali His Sanskrit Grammar and the various text books in Sanskrit are in current use in the Schools in Bengal, and have greatly facilitated the study of that most noble of classical languages To Bengali, he has translated several Sanskrit works and even introduced a new mode of teaching which has been adopted by Government in the various educational Institutions in the North in Presidence But his labours were not confined to translations and original publications He has started several schools in the various Districts of Bengal, in only Girls' schools, and has left behind him a library which is a unique collection of valuable books. Pandit Vidyasagar was not merely a great educationist, he was also equally well known as a reformer He was one of the earliest to advocate widow marriage and lent the weight of his position and authority to the cause at a time when the people of India were most scrupulously orthodox In spite of the fierce opposition he met with till his dying day, he remained an earnest advocate of the marriage of widows and even met the expenses of such marriages out of his own pocket As a reward for his labours he received a Gold Medal at the Durbar held at Calcutta on 1st January 1877 and was subsequently admitted to the order of the Indian Empire

With the death of these two worthies, the literature of India, and just entirely of Bengal, has suffered an almost irreparable loss But think of the temptation to ask whether Southern India has produced during the last half century any scholar worth the name who can hold a candle to the learned Doctor or the venerable Pandit? Southern India, English education is greatly diffused, and natives of Bengal and Bombay have been surprised to find that the English language is understood by such a generality of people. Judging from the number of men who have taken University honours, Madras is not behind Bengal or Bombay But, when we enquire how many scholars, historians, antiquarians, orators, or even poets, this part of the great Indian peninsula has produced, Southern India seems to be peculiarly barren We have not heard of any Rajendra Lals, Vidyasagars or Ramesh Chunder Dutts in our midst The literature of Southern India is comparatively poor, and admits of great improvement, and any one imbued with the spirit and possessing the ability of enriching it by translations or adaptations or of making antiquarian researches will place this part of India under deep obligation. Already, there are some signs of activity displayed in certain quarters under European guidance, and we hope the time is not far distant when a large number of those who are now found in the overstocked market of "graduates" will trace their steps to the fresh field of literature and antiquity where they are sure to be rewarded with an abundant crop

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 8th August.—Lord Salisbury has replied to the Turkish Ambassador's proposal to re open negotiations for the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain that the time that has elapsed since the negotiations in 1887 has brought changes necessitating consultation with his colleagues, who have now dispersed for the holidays The Premier has therefore postponed giving a definite reply to the proposal until the Ministers' return to London in October next.

Berlin, 9th August—The health of Emperor William is causing anxiety. It is rumoured that the accident that His Majesty met with by falling on board his yacht whilst cruising in Norway was due to a fit. The Emperor has remained on board the vessel ever since. The Empress reached Kiel to-day, and immediately went on board the Royal yacht.

London, 5th Aug—The *Times* says that it still remains a secret whether an alliance has been concluded between France and Russia, but in any case it is certain that an understanding of high importance exists between the two countries, tending on the whole to the preservation of peace.

St. Petersburg, 8th Aug—Admiral Gervais, Commander of the French Squadron visiting Cronstadt, in the course of conversation said that a formal alliance between France and Russia was superfluous as it already exists *de facto* in the hearts of the two peoples.

St Petersburg, 9th Aug—The distress in Russia caused by the failure of the crops is daily increasing, and a terrible famine appears to be inevitable. In many parts of the country the peasants are reduced to the necessity of eating boiled grass

Calcutta, 9th Aug—Yesterday the Proprietor, Editor and Manager of the *Bangabashi* paper surrendered to warrants, and appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr Hill, Barrister at Law, argued at great length that they were entitled to bail, it not having been proved that they wrote the articles, or if they did that they were actuated by other motives than that of giving expression to a fair criticism on the acts of Government

Mr. Pugh, Standing Counsel, opposed the application for bail, which His Honour refused. The evidence of a couple of witnesses was taken, and the case adjourned.

Alexandria, 5th Aug—Owing to heavy rain, the Delhi Umballa Kalka line has been breached in two or three places, and the Punjab Mails are now brought on from Umballa by the North-Western Railway.

Allahabad, 10th Aug.—A telegram from Simla states that the Viceroy's Executive Council considered the cases of the Manipur prisoners last Thursday, arriving at certain conclusions which, in accordance with the previous undertaking, were forwarded to the Secretary of State. The latter has replied confirming the decision of the Government of India. This is the confirmation of the sentence of death upon the Senapati Tokendrajit Singh for rebellion and abetment of murder of British officers. The Regent and the Angao Sinha are held guilty of rebellion, but the sentences of death are commuted to penal servitude for life, with forfeiture of property. These were the only three cases referred to the Home Government. The Government of India has confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the Tongal General. The executioners and the subordinate prisoners are ordered to be transported during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Allahabad, 10th Aug—A very ingenious plan has been invented for the delivery and receipt of Mail bags at the more important stations where the train does not stop between Allahabad and Calcutta. Beyond the platform of such stations, a post will be observed with an arm stretching towards the line, from the extremity of which arm is suspended the Mail bag attached to an iron hoop. Again from the Mail van a similar arm projects with another hoop, and the Mail bag similarly projected, but at a lower level. As the Mail van passes the post, the Mail bags are suddenly exchanged in a mysterious manner. The contrivance is unlike any in use in Europe or America, and was invented by a Locomotive Foreman of the E I. Railway, who has received a substantial reward from the Company for the invention. One of the most practical results of the contrivance is that the Mail train is not now required to halt at any stations where its retention would otherwise have been inevitable. A further extension of its use is anticipated.

London, 11th Aug.—The *Standard* in an article this morning says it is impossible for Great Britian to evacuate Egypt, and warns the Sultan against listening to foreign powers.

London, 12th Aug—The appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Colonel of the 1st Bombay Lancers is gazetted.

Berlin, 11th Aug.—A strong official denial is given to a report that the Emperor William is in ill health. It is asserted that the injury to his knee from which His Majesty is suffering, only requires a little care and nothing more.

St. Petersburg, 11th Aug—An Imperial ukase has been issued forbidding the export of rye, rye-meal and all descriptions of bran Extensive measures have been authorised by the Government for the relief of the suffering Districts.

Calcutta, 12th Aug—Yesterday the Proprietor, Editor, Manager and Printer of the *Bangabasi* were committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Sessions. Late in the afternoon, Mr. Hill, Counsel for the defence, applied to the High Court for bail. The application was

opposed by Mr Pugh, Standing Counsel, and the Advocate General The Chief Justice decided to allow bail, fixing the amount at Rs 10,000 each, and two sureties of a like amount The decision was received with great excitement by a large crowd of Bengalis who thronged the Court

London, 12th Aug—Eighteen sections of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography are now sitting

A paper was read yesterday on cancer, in which it was stated that this disease is largely increasing, and that there were 19,000 deaths in England last year from this cause alone.

Doctor Cunningham spoke on the various modes of preventing the spread of epidemics from one country to another, and urged the absolute futility of quarantine

London 13th Aug—Polling took place yesterday at Walsall for the election of a Member of Parliament in the place of the late Sir Charles Forster, and resulted in the return of Mr Holden, Gladstonian Liberal, by a majority of 568 votes over Mr James, the Conservative candidate

Calcutta, 13th Aug—At the High Court yesterday the Registrar of the Original Side tendered 8 native gentlemen as sureties to the extent of Rs 10 000 each for the four accused in the *Bangobasi* Sedition Case An order was given to the authorities at the Jail to produce the four accused in order to allow them to sign the recognizance bonds at the rising of the Court.

Allahabad, 12th Aug—Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick proceeds on six months leave next month preparatory to taking up the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab

The date of execution of the Senapati, Tokendrajit Sing, and the Tongal General has been left to General Collett. No unnecessary delay will occur

An *adventurous subaltern of a British* Regiment, who was on leave in Kashmir and who failed to rejoin his regiment, has caused some anxiety to the military authorities by his continued absence from duty News has just been received that he has reached Yarkand, where he met Captain Younghusband The reasons which induced him to make this journey have not yet transpired

The Minister's Report for 1888 89 on the Irregular Troops maintained by the Nizam of Hyderabad has just been issued The total Force consists of over 20,000 men, by far the greater number of whom live in the City, not in barracks but in private dwellings like ordinary inhabitants. The total expenditure *on these was over 43* lakhs. A new system of disbursement of pay was introduced during the past year Formerly the pay of the Irregular Force was distributed through the Jemadars and officers, who received the total amount due to the men in a lump sum and disbursed it afterwards as they pleased Now an order has been given, after great opposition, that all troops should personally present themselves every month before properly constituted authorities and receive their pay directly from them The account given also shows that the Hyderabad troops seem all provided with arms and uniforms In many cases the troops are in tatters and half of them shoeless, while it is common to find a musket or a blunderbuss with stocks

Another important reform is foreshadowed in Hyderabad, namely in mint and coinage At present the Mint is in an old dilapidated building, and the minting is all done by hand labour There is no supervision, and the opportunities for fraudulent practices are so numerous that there seems to be little doubt that Government has been regularly swindled A comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the coinage is under consideration

Simla, 14th Aug—The Senapati and the Tongal General were executed yesterday afternoon in the presence of thousands of Manipuris Death was instantaneous in both cases

Calcutta, 14th Aug—Yesterday at the High Court the Standing Counsel applied for a rule calling on the Editor of the *Indian Mirror* to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for contempt of Court in having published comments on the case in which the *Bangobasi* paper is being prosecuted at the next Sessions for the seditious writing Counsel for the Editor, undertaking on behalf of the client not to make any further comment till the conclusion of the case, though not admitting having already done so, the matter was allowed to drop

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1891

THE OPIUM REVENUE

In to day's issue we shall give some more instances of extravagance on the part of the Government, which the writer contends, if they were corrected, there would be no necessity to retain the opium monopoly We were not aware that such an amount of money was wasted in England, for no other term can be used There is a Museum at Kew which is solely for the delectation of Londoners and tourists, the contingent expenses of which amounted during the last year to £745 When an Indian loan is put upon the market in England India is made to pay the stamp duty upon the documents In the item of postage and telegrams, inland as well as to and from India, the full charges are rigorously exacted from this country, while the Post Office does gratuitously all such work for the other public departments The value of the home postal work for the year 1889-90 was nearly £6,000 The insignia of the Star of India, Crown of India and Indian Empire are doubtless very pretty and highly coveted decorations, but they resolve themselves into an excuse for extracting £1,850 *from India.* Then we find that the Viceroy manages to spend £1,500 on his outfit and passage to India, and when Lord Lytton went home the passage cost this country £6,327—10s—1d Altogether this Viceroy was a dear bargain We find that a sum of £4,270 is charged under the heading of objects of a literary, scientific or antiquarian character, as well as £2,133 for sundry other scientific and minor departments, while the preparation of a "Pasma Indien" cost £786 These are some of the charges, but they do not by any means exhaust the list of "Home" expenditure, not one item of which would England venture to charge to a power that could give effect to a protest, and very *possibly the others, in which* more or less value is given, would have to be reduced materially were the amount be the subject of arrangement between equals These charges show that what India requires is not aid from the Home exchequer but that all she wants is a lightening of the oppressive and unjust burdens imposed upon her by England, and if the proposal to grant a subvent on from home to fill up the opium vacuum were carried it would serve one good end It would make the British taxpayer look into and rectify the evils to which the people of this country are exposed We now come to Indian expenditure, a wide subject, one that might be made to embrace the whole policy of Government, but we will confine ourselves to economical and commercial matters, and the financial side of politics First of all comes the item of salaries, and all will admit that some of these, at least, are on too liberal a scale now whatever may have been necessary under the different conditions of a past generation According to a return obtained by the late Mr John Bright relating to the year 1878—79, we find that £15,143,733 were paid under all heads of salaries and pensions One remarkable result was found on the *examination of the items, namely, that the* amount paid to the "effectives" and "non effectives" was about the same the returns Mr Bright obtained do not clearly state what offices ought to be abolished, want posts are unnecessary, but it is well known that there are many that might, without any loss to the administration of the country, be done away with In the next place the salaries paid are higher than they are in England or in any of the Colonies or Dependencies of the Crown, and they might with great advantage to the tax payer be cut down very considerably There might be some reason in former times for so much money being given to the men who served the State, but matters are changed now completely In the next place the writer of the pamphlet shows that the army has grown increasing in consequence of the increase of territory, so that about twenty six thousand more troops are required now than was the case twenty years ago The land taken possession of in Afghanistan and Upper Burmah is accountable for the large army that India is now obliged to keep up. Even from the purely military point of view it is more than doubtful whether India is not just a convenient lodging for the surplus British army where regiments can be drawn on for purely Imperial purposes, and thus England gets the greater part of her army supported at the expense of India The pay, *in many cases*, is excessive not to the private soldier but to those at the head of the force, and ought to be cut down for instance, the Commander in Chief of India receives Rs 100,000 a year, while the Commander in Chief in Madras and Bombay, Rs 66 000 each But it is in the Civil service that the greatest amount of extravagance is to be discovered, the salaries are very high, and candidates can only enter it by passing an examination in London This practically excludes Natives from this branch of the administration It is true that a few have entered the service, but very few Those who have done so had to proceed to England at an early age in order to pass the required examination, and not many parents have ventured to send their sons The limit of age should be raised from 17 to 19, to 21 to 23, and then Indian candidates might have a chance of competing, now they have little or none. Dr Brown next takes up the railways, and shows that here also there is great extravagance and waste. There is no sort of system followed, if where there is one it is bad The lines are constructed on all sorts of gauges, and many of them are guaranteed, so that the directors are sure of receiving a certain percentage whatever there may be, or however badly may be the management Dr Brown points out many more cases of extravagance on the part of the Government of India and the conclusion he arrives at—and no doubt he is right—is that if these cases were done away with, there would be no need for the opium revenue. It might be given up at once, and thus a source of evil would be removed The amount of opium consumed would be far less, and the connection of Government with what many people consider a nefari*ous trade would cease It is in this way* of retrenchment and reduction that matters must be put right The whole financial system of the country requires overhauling There is extravagance in every department, there is waste everywhere, and till a change has been brought about we need not expect to find the finances of the country improving Should Dr Brown's pamphlet stir up the people at home to the waste of India it will accomplish much good

Occasional Notes.

During the month of June 51,734,700lbs of cotton, worth Rs. 11,205,613, were shipped from the port of Bombay

Some very grateful showers of rain fell in and around Madras on the 9th instant have materially decreased the temperature In the affected parts to the immediate north and south of Madras the rain will be especially beneficial in replenishing the scanty supply of drinking water.

Sir Arthur Collins, who left Madras for England on the closing of the High Court for the Midsummer recess, returned on the 12th instant on the expiry of his leave, and resumed his sittings at the High Court on the 13th idem. Lady Collins and Miss Collins return in October

Cholera is raging in several parts of the Chingleput District, especially in the Conjeevaram taluq, where it is reported more than sixty people were attacked in one village in a day The disease has, it is believed, assumed an epidemic form, and is widespread in the town of Conjeevaram itself, though the town of Chingleput is said to be free from the visitation.

That there are some things rotten in the State of Hyderabad has long been patent to everybody At last a prophet has arisen and the state of affairs in the Irregular (very irregular) Force and in the Nizam's Mint referred to in our telegraphic columns should soon be changed now that Sir Asman Jah has got his ministerial knife into them

There is said to be now no doubt that letters from Mr Gladstone to Mrs O'Shea are in existence They have recently been shown to many persons and they are seen to be in the ex Premier's own handwriting. *Mrs O'Shea* was the medium by which the secret negotiations between Mr Gladstone and the Parnellites in connection with the Kilmainham Treaty and other matters were conducted

The recent heat in Benares was a severe trial for man and beast. But the Pandits sent up prayers in the fane of Vishwawar, who was kept drowned in ice-cold water for 24 hours, multitudes of Brahmins were fed, and the ceremony of pouring on piles of sandal wood some hundreds of rupees worth of clarified butter was performed. The very next day the rain came down in torrents.

Mr Chichele Plowden, C S, Commissioner of Hyderabad Assigned Districts, since 1888, is to succeed Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick at Hyderabad He first entered the Foreign Department in 1877 His first Residentship was in Turkish Arabia in 1880 His next was in Meywar and his last in Kashmir where he officiated in 1886 and was confirmed at the end of 1887 He comes of a good old Anglo Indian stock

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* is informed that arrangements are being made in order that Prince George of Wales may visit India when the cold weather sets in, "As the Prince has been away from home for such a long period, he will not, however, leave for India till some time in November He will be accompanied by a considerable suite, and the visit will most probably be semi State None of the actual details of the visit are yet arranged, but I understand that the Queen has herself suggested that the young Prince should have the opportunity of visiting every place of interest in our possessions there

The *Bangobasi*, the Bengali paper that is being prosecuted for sedition, is a widely read paper, which stands for the cause of orthodox and conservative Hinduism It used to be a strong opponent of the Congress when that movement was so much to the fore, and has generally taken a position of antagonism towards the parties of political and social emancipation in Bengal It was foremost in opposition to the Age of Consent Bill, and it is probably exasperated at the passing of that measure that has betrayed it into a violence of language which is charged with falling within the provisions of the Penal Code.

A pretty piece of political courtesy has just been displayed From a number of members of the Carlton Club, a letter of sympathy was sent to Mr Gladstone, condoling with him in the death of his eldest son In his reply, Mr Gladstone said—"I thank you heartily, and I know in thanking you I thank many In a great affliction, a most heavy loss, God has been most kind to us, and so has man Be assured that I have never dreamed that barriers erected by the necessities of politics would check the flow of human sympathy within your walls" Such incidents happen often enough in English political life to sweeten the too often bitter waters of strife.

Local and Provincial.

THE MAHARAJAH'S FANCY DRESS BALL.—This annual entertainment comes off on the third of next month. The invitations have already been issued.

THE WEATHER.—Still the cry is "no rain"—A shower fell last Tuesday night, but it was not followed up by any more. Scarcity, we are afraid, will soon set in, for many of the crops are withering, and prices are rising very fast. There is a gloomy look about this season.

FAMINE STRICKEN PEOPLE.—We are given to understand that people in distress on account of scarcity in the North Arcot District, are coming in to the Mysore Province in considerable numbers, and, of course, they will increase the distress that already is beginning to set in. Steps should be taken to keep these people out.

COLONEL W. HILL.—This gentleman retired from the Bench of the Civil and Military Station last Thursday evening, when the bar assembled, and Mr. J. W. Hayes Sr.,—addressed a few parting words to the retiring Judge. Colonel Hill then made a suitable reply, and took leave of the gentlemen present. On the morning of the same day a photograph was taken of the Judge and the members of the bar, so that the latter might have something to hold the former in mind.

SUB JUDGE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION.—Mr Krishna Row, B.A., B.L., Acting Sub-Judge, Bangalore District, has been appointed Sub Judge of the Civil and Military Station, and took his seat on the Bench last Friday afternoon. The appointment was quite unexpected, and took a good many by surprise, as the name of another gentleman had been mentioned in connection with the post. Mr. Abdul Rahiman will resign his post of Munsiff, as Mr Krishna Row will try all civil cases up to five thousand rupees.

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Wednesday 12th August 1891.

The 7th July 1891—No 205—From and after the 15th August 1891, the *Mysore Gazette* will be published on Thursdays instead of on Saturdays as hitherto.

No 206—Mr. V Gopalanagar delivered over, and Mr. Syed Nizamudin received, charge of the Hassan District and Treasury on the forenoon of the 3rd August 1891.

The 11th July 1891—207—H H—Rama Nagesh Rao, Amildar of Shikarpur Taluk, is lent to the Bangalore City Municipality as Special Amildar Pending further orders.

2 Mr M B Devaraja Iyengar is appointed Executive Engineer to the Municipality of the City of Bangalore To join forthwith.

The 12th July 1891—Mr C Cross, District and Sessions Judge, Nagar Division, is granted leave of absence for one month, on account of illness from such date as he may have availed himself of the same.

2 Mr. H Tirumalachari, Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug District, is appointed officiating Sessions and Assistant Judge, Nagar Division, during the absence of Mr Cross, or until further orders. To join immediately.

3 Mr. K Muhammad Ali Assistant Commissioner and Town Magistrate, Mysore, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Chitaldrug District, during the absence of Mr Tirumalachari on other duty, or until further orders. To join immediately.

4 Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, is transferred to the Mysore District and is appointed Town Magistrate and Vice President of the Municipality, Mysore. To join immediately.

5 Mr. G Raghunatha Rao, Town Magistrate, Bangalore, is transferred to the Kolar District, to be employed on general duties. To join immediately.

6 Mr A Coopuswamy Mudaliar, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, is transferred to the Bangalore District and is appointed Town Magistrate, Bangalore. To join immediately.

General Summary.

ADDITIONAL MUNSIFFS.—The High Court has applied to the local Government for six additional Munsiffs for the Madras Presidency. Of these, it is said, two will be classed as Fifth Grade Munsiffs on a salary of Rs. 175 each.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT JOLLARPET.—Cholera has broken out at Jollarpet among the railway employees. Mr T Vincent, the Assistant Station Master, Guard Franks and Signaller Marquis have succumbed to the disease, and Mr White, the Station Master, and Guard Yeat are laid up. The railway portion have all absconded, and the Mail train from Mettupolium last night, which was delayed, was attended to by some of the Eurasian employees. Medical assistance has been summoned from Madras.

THE BYCOOLLA SEDITION CASE.—Of this case the *Pioneer* remarks.—The trial which presumably will come off at the coming High Court Sessions, will be an interesting one in many respects and particularly because it promises to test the question of whether we possess in this country a workable law of seditious libel. The best authorities have always maintained that we do not. The Section (124 I P C) under which the accused are charged says that whoever "excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection of the Government established by law in British India shall be"—liable to various heavy penalties. This is plain enough, but the whole question is what constitutes an attempt to excite disaffection, as distinguished from legitimate expressions of disapproval with the ways and measures of Government? The fact that prosecutions for sedition have been so rarely instituted, in spite of the abundance of materials is the best proof that the executive knows well that the attempt has to be made over most uncertain ground.

STORY OF A BRAZILIAN DIAMOND.—A rare diamond, weighing nearly four carats, now in New York, has a remarkable history. It was found in the gold district of Brazil by a native, who did not know its value, but kept it as a "luck" stone. One day, while journeying to a camp of traders with his gold *dust, he was bitten by a serpent, deposing* the natives known to the people of that country, he proceeded on his way, but felt nothing far when he was again bitten. He treated himself for the second wound, and continued on his journey. While stooping to drink from a brook, the fangs of a snake were fastened on the bag which contained the stone. On reaching the camp, he was found to be in a dying condition, and the effects of the venom, and when questioned by the camp surgeon told how the snake had seized the bag at his throat. The surgeon was permitted to see the stone, and, suspecting its real character, he told the native that it was extremely dangerous to have it about him, as it attracted venomous reptiles, and advised him to sink it in a neighbouring brook. The suggestion was under of the diamond acted upon the suggestions, and the covetous surgeon having watched the proceeding, availed himself of the first opportunity to take the gem from its hiding place. The diamond was purchased recently from the cutter in Paris by *Messrs A Traill, of New York.*

THE FLOODS IN KATHIAWAR.—A correspondent writes from Porebander on the 4th instant.—Our railway has been altogether demolished by the recent rain. Here we had only about ten and a half inches in the three days, and it fell so gently that it all soaked in and did not seriously accumulate anywhere. But in other places the fall was heavier, particularly about Junagadh, where they have had forty two inches to date. On the Porebander line—between Dhoraji and this—there have been two or three not very big washes away, but the worst damage has been the irregular sinking of the banks, this being the first good soaking rain they have had on them. Near Veravaal however, very serious damage has been done. A bridge there of forty foot span has its girders clean swept away and four piers, overturned. Some of the girders were carried about a mile downstream, and others were tossed on to the banks of the river, showing what a terrible force the current must have had. The flood of course topped this bridge and swept away the approach banks on both sides. Many lives were lost in this flood, and several dead bodies were found caught in the debris of the bridge. A train runs out from here every day to Sapadi and back to bring on passengers and Mails, but even this is stopped to day owing to fresh damage done by rain last night. We have *had no Bombay post for a week*, damages on the B B and C I Railway being reported so very serious as to stop all traffic. There is no chance of a water famine this year at any rate.—G

AN AGE OF CONSENT CASE.—A case under the recent law regarding the age of consent has recently been enquired into at Ranaghat, and it has been alleged that the case was an illustration of the danger of the present law being used in order to make malicious and false charges. The Bengal Government has caused an enquiry to be made into the matter, from which it appears that the husband was never arrested or placed upon his trial, but that the complaint was dismissed by the District Magistrate after a preliminary enquiry. The facts of the case are as follows.—A girl named Bidhu Bibi, at the instance of her father and mother, brought a charge in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Ranaghat against her husband, Kanai Shaikh, of having committed rape upon her. It was alleged that the girl was under the age of 10 and had never consummated. It was also said that the husband had caused considerable injuries to her. As this was a case under the Age of Consent Amendment Act, the complaint was reported to the District Magistrate. That officer directed the Sub divisional Magistrate, Babu Kedar Nath Biswas, to make a personal enquiry. This was done, and a further enquiry was made privately by the District Magistrate, with the result that the girl was found to be over 12 years of age. Under the old law, as it was alleged that the girl's age was under 10, the case would have been cognisable by the police, and a police enquiry would have been made. This was avoided by the new law, which makes such cases, whether the age is said to be under 12 or under 10, cognisable only by the District Magistrate. A medical examination of the girl was not consented to, so that, if the law had made puberty the criterion of the offence, the case would most probably have been committed to the Sessions Court for decision upon the statement by the child and her *parents that she had never consummated.* Under the amended law the case has been concluded without even bringing the accused husband before a Magistrate or any other officer of Government. Particulars of a case under the new law regarding the age of consent which was enquired into at Ranaghat.

JOHN EDGAR,
Chief Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

Extracts.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

The Guardian.—The solemn farce of introducing the Indian Budget at the tag end of the Session has again been re-enacted this year as usual in an empty House. If we are to believe Sir John Gorst, the Superbus, who is ever happy in his optimism, the financial outlook in India is as promising and satisfactory as it is possible to be. When cattle are dying by hundreds in Southern India and famine is staring people in the face, nothing could have been more cruel on his part, than his statement that all danger of famine has now passed away. But that is only a fresh illustration of the reckless cynicism of the modern Tarquinius. One is almost overwhelmed with the melancholy thought that Mr Bradlaugh is no longer to raise his powerful voice on behalf of poor India. The discussion, therefore, of the whole subject of Indian finance was more than a disgustingly tame affair. But our Lancashire philanthropists had their spokesman in Parliament who like Hull-Hallet, knows next to nothing of this country and yet would like to hamper its mill industry. Sir George Campbell did well in declaring that there were no abominations in Indian factories as alleged by the interested mill-owners of Lancashire, and that these at any rate were not the proper persons to deal with them. This was, indeed a merited rebuke. Mr. Maclean's motion is a little too vague, as called to India. It is, however, plain that his advice to extend the frontier railway to Kandahar is fraught with mischief and was rightly rejected. Any forward move on the part of our government is being promptly met by a counter-move on the part of Russia in Central Asia, and we are strongly convinced that if ever Russia seriously thinks of attacking India, it would be because of the mischievous movements of our government on the frontier. Mr Samuel Smith had given notice of an important motion bearing on the reform of the Indian *legislative council*, but as fate would have it, it was dropped on account of some technical objection to its being discussed. We are thankful to Mr Smith for the increased interest he is taking in Indian affairs, but it is noteworthy that Mr Bradlaugh never allowed himself to be thus overreached by Sir John Gorst through his own negligence on such important occasions. The Queen's speech on the prorogation of Parliament is of course silent about India, though even Russia is loudly proclaiming to the world that but for India England would look small in the galaxy of mighty nations. Poor India! Thou art so-where!

SIR J GORST AND THE DISTRESS IN MADRAS

The *Bombay Gazette*.—No one who candidly faces the facts can notice without displeasure the almost cruel optimism which pervades his (Sir John Gorst's) speech as the telegraph has summarised it for us. Here in Bombay no one's estimate of the financial situation would unduly take its colouring from the districts to the south and in the north, which are doomed to suffering, no matter what favourable turn the season may now take. Our own ample rainfall is likely rather to make us underestimate the miseries of other provinces. But the facts press too closely upon us, from the North-West and from Madras, to allow us to look upon Sir John Gorst's assurance that the danger of famine has ceased as other than a piece of cruel flippancy. Ignorance of the real state of affairs cannot be pleaded in excuse for it. The India Office receives and publishes for the information of the public the season reports from Madras, which, each week, read more nearly like famine reports. In the paper in which he read his own speech, he must also have seen a report from Madras, in which the rainfall is shown to be largely below the average in every district except five, that distress is increasing in North Arcot and Chingleput, and now in Coimbatore, and that great anxiety is being felt about parts of Cuddapah and South Arcot. That is the broad outline of the situation which to Sir John Gorst seems so cheerful. Looked at in detail, it is even more discouraging. It is no doubt a question of area and degree, but in all the districts named the symptoms which usually proclaim the imminence of famine are seen in alarming abundance. Cattle are dying by thousands from want of fodder and of water. In the Coimbatore district, we hear the cultivators, in despair at the impossibility of feeding their bullocks, are selling them at two rupees a head to Chamars, who buy them for the value of their skins. A fair abstract of the returns that are being sent in to the Mahajana Sabha of Madras from the villages in the Chingleput District would be useful reading for Sir John Gorst. It would satisfy him that, in saying that all danger of famine had passed away he was even more reckless than when he astonished everyone by his strange performance in the Slampar debate. Lord Cross thought it his duty ungraciously to repudiate the Under-Secretary's indiscretion on that occasion. We should all think better of Sir John Gorst if he himself undertook the repudiation of the latter and the much more serious indiscretion. *What will the starving people of the Madras* districts think of the Government to which they look for protection if they learn that one of its most eminent servants at home has declared that there is no need for anxiety about them?

STATE PROSECUTION OF A NEWSPAPER.

The *Hope*.—This year has been since its beginning one of sorrows and painful surprises. We have not the heart now to recapitulate the events and circumstances, from the introduction of the Consent Bill to the death of Pandit Vidyasagara and Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra, that have already contributed to make the present year one that will go down in history with some most painful associations to the people. But it seems that the store of sorrowful events is not at an end yet, and there is no knowing how many more the next four or five months have in reserve for us. *Elsewhere will be found the report of some* new and strange proceedings instituted in the Police Court on Friday for the prose

cution of the *Bangabasi* newspaper on charges of exciting disaffection against the Government and defamation. The prosecutor is the Government of India, the persons against whom warrants were issued are the Editor, Proprietor, Manager, and Printer and Publisher of the *Bangabasi*. The printer and publisher, Arunodoy Roy, was arrested on the very day warrants were issued, the other three surrendered themselves to the Court the next morning with counsel. But we refused in all the cases and the prisoners have been placed on *bail*. Mr Lal Mohan Ghose and Mr *Hill appeared for the prisoners yesterday*. The case will be resumed to-morrow, and will be hurried on as has been said by Mr Pugh for the prosecution, so that it may be taken up at the next Sessions beginning we believe on the 19th instant. The section of the Indian Penal Code, 124 A, under which the prosecution is instituted, runs as follows —

"Whoever, by words, either spoken or intended to be read or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or for any term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine

"*Explanation*—Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore, the making of comments on the measures of the Government, with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation, *is not an offence* within this clause (Act XXVII, 1870, s. 5)"

We have no right, now that the case is pending trial, to say anything on its merits, but whatever they are, and however the prosecution may end, we believe we are free to express our regret that the Government *was led to institute it at all*. It is not for us now to pronounce an opinion whether the writings of the *Bangabasi* upon which the prosecution is based fall *within the definition of the Penal Code* quoted above, but we cannot help expressing our belief that the Government is far too strong to need noticing them or even *cast blacks of writing of a similar kind*. The prosecution, we are afraid, will inevitably contribute to increase the very evil which it is sought to correct by leading to a greater misunderstanding of the motives of the Government than unhappily exists. A contemporary observes that the Government will by its present step create true patriots in the country. That would be by no means an undesirable result if it were really to come to pass. But our apprehension is that the difficulties in the way of the success of a true Indian public man and patriot in the English sense being almost insuperable, the only result of such measures as the present prosecution can be to swell the tide of fruitless agitation to the great detriment of the best interests of the country. A people who are given any reason to consider themselves, rightly or wrongly, as an unjustly treated people, will naturally seek relief in agitation when a little more considerate treatment would have led them to paths of peace and useful activity. All well wishers of the country had hoped that the tide of agitation created by a number of recent events would subside after the disposal of the Manipore business, which, there were signs for hoping, Lord Lansdowne was contemplating to wind up in a manner worthy of the representative of a great Government. But a rude shock is given to this hope by the present step of the Government, which will be rightly or wrongly construed by the bulk of the public as an indirect blow to the Native Press for the freedom with which it has criticised certain *recent* doings of the State.

Of course, the Government has its reasons for adopting the serious step it has taken. We are told by those who are supposed to understand its policy and movements that the Government, strong though and subtilly it is, must teach its subjects obedience to the law where that *does not appear to be understood*. Well, let it be so. The issue of the present case the first one of its kind in this country, will go a long way to teach the Indian press and public what constitutes "sedition," writing in the eye of the law, and the conductors of the *Bangabasi* will not, we hope, be sorry to suffer for being the means of teaching this lesson to their countrymen. But let us also hope that those who are so eager to secure obedience to the law will not honour it themselves *more by the breach than by the observance*. The trial of the *Bangabasi* will be one of historic importance, and important principles are likely to be enunciated in its course. *A free course be allowed to it*. Let us hope that no complaint may be preferred against it analogous to those which have been so often and widely urged in *reference to the proceedings of the "Court of Inquiry"* at Manipore. Let the prisoners be allowed the fullest opportunity of making the best defence they are capable of *putting forth*. Let no excuse be given for complaints of hasty proceedings, summary methods, packed juries, or the like. Mr Pugh's declaration that the Government is anxious to *hurry the case* through, the issue of warrants with out any previous warning, and the seizure of papers by means of the police, are likely to be misconstrued. If the Government is anxious to give the people a lesson in obedience to the law, let it be given in a manner so that there may be no misapprehension left in their minds. There is a widespread impression in the country that the native press finds excuse for its sins of omission and commission from the bad example often set to it by persons high in authority or those who are supposed to enjoy the direct favour and confidence of the Government.

WHAT ANCIENT INDIA CAN TEACH MODERN ?

The Hindu—Those Hindu reactionaries who accuse the reformers of seeking to degrade the Hindu community by the introduction of English customs and institutions are wrong, in their actual aim. The chief object of Hindu social reform is to improve the position of our women generally and improve in particular those customs and laws relating to the marriage, and in this respect, for *instately, the reformers have not to go far* for examples and authority to England or any Western country, but have an abundance of *of these in the ancient literature of their own country*. Not one privilege or right that is claimed for our women is a new one sought to be introduced *into this country from* the West and evidence is becoming more ample and certain to show that Indian women enjoyed in ancient times as much liberty and social influence as their Western sisters of modern times enjoy in the Western world. Even the much abused system of courtship would appear to have prevail in this country, some 2,000 years ago. At any rate Dr Peterson of Bombay can quote passages to this effect from a very ancient book a book as to whose authenticity or antiquity no doubt whatever is entertained and from which Kalidas and Bhavabhuti derived their inspiration in many of their lofty flights of fancy. The book referred to is the Kamasutra of Vatsyayana which must be traced to a date anterior to that of Kalidas who is said to have flourished about the beginning of the Christian era, and it is evident that in those days child marriages were not regarded as the best means of bringing about domestic happiness. For, according to Vatsyayana "he will be a happy husband who marries a woman of whom his heart and his eyes are at." "She must have intelligence, health, beauty, virtue and lucky marks on her person." The young man is prohibited from engaging in matrimony before he is sixteen or eighteen years old, because it is laid down that his marriage should take place after he completes his studies. He is also recommended to marry a girl who is at least two years younger than himself. In Kalidas's time it had become as "old as my" that the happy husband is he who marries the girl who has bound to her his heart and eye. From these excellent customs of our old times we have *fallen off to a serious extent*, and at present baby marriages and Immatureness form the distinctive features of our "perfect social system." The worst of *the matter is*, we find well meaning Englishmen in taking these later corruptions for the true Hindu system and holding them up to the admiration of the world. Such simple minded commendation of essentially mischievous customs may be the best means of *obtaining the praise of a certain* class in this country, but it does not in the least induce the Indian people, already conservative and superstitious *enough in all reason*, to examine their customs and institutions in the light of modern requirements and adopt necessary modifications.

The remarks which Mr Justice Telang made at the close of the essay might be referred to here, "I am always well pleased" he said, "to see the result of a sensible study of our ancient literature brought into relation with the actual life of our people at the present time. The men who call themselves *practical who*, having little or *no* knowledge themselves of literature, history or science, and those who have some knowledge as bookish, and who give *themselves airs* of superiority on account of their practical character, may well be asked, if to take a note of this, that, after all, the world is governed *by the men of ideas, and that even when the* ideas are derived from such sources as ancient and mediæval Hindu literature, there is in them, so far as they are *true the capacity* to influence the practical social development of to lay in a way which they may not appreciate, but which is none the less real." We have ourselves expressed similar sentiments repeatedly in these columns. It is as absurd to despise ideas as to despise experience. It is only *these ill-read bigots who are* consumed by their own conceit and by the jealousy of others that will despise men of learning, who put forward new ideas or press *old ideas for the edification of the world*. To educated Hindus of the present day no ideas are so valuable as those enshrined in the literature of our ancient and mediæval times. If education has any practical ends to serve in so far as it is made serviceable to the community at large the educated Hindu have duty to discharge in *pointing out to the masses* of his countrymen the circumstances in which they have suffered to take place from the examples of their remote ancestors. To the Hindu student, accordingly, no study can be more profitable than the study of the old literature of his country, and those European scholars who by their patient researches bring to light the valuable treasures hidden in many a space in that literature, *rendered service to progress in their* country. The Hindu nation are not called upon to imitate a foreign civilization, although it is proper to ignore those days all foreign influences, but usually they have only to fall back upon the customs of their ancestors.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN NATIVE STATES

The Hindu—The *Bombay Gazette* published an apology for the recent order of the Government of India regulating the publication of newspapers in British Cantonments or political boundaries in the neighbourhood of native capitals. The order gives unlimited power to Residents and Political Agents in the matter of tolerating or arbitrarily suppressing a newspaper, and in case his orders are not obeyed he is given power to expel the offending person within seven days. On the face of it, a regulation of this kind proceeding from the Government of India is incurably retrograde. It is a case of Lord Lytton's abortive attempt to muzzle the native press, and has been met with adverse criticism in England as well as in this country. But our Bombay contemporary is not disposed to regard this regulation in the same light, on the other hand, it is of opinion that ample justification has been furnished for this apparently harsh measure by a certain event which transpired in the Cantonment of Mhow a short time ago. There a native newspaper was in the habit of scattering libels every week on native chiefs and their principal officers and did not spare even Englishmen. It was itself a concern without any independent means of living, and its sole aim as well as apparently seems to have been the levying of black mail from the maligned persons who were often only too willing to purchase the silence of this vile print. The newspaper in question was able to do all this because it was published outside the limits but in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital of the native State. The necessity to prevent this kind of scandalous license has furnished an occasion for stating more explicitly a regulation that already existed. "There is a comity of nations," our contemporary argues "even in the relations between the British Government and its feudatories, and this would be scandalously violated if every hireling scribbler who hopes to make a native ruler purchase his silence were free to set up a press within the limits of a British Residency or Cantonment." We do not see much cogency in this argument. The British Government is indeed bound to refrain from placing the least fetter in the way of a professional libeller. But we fail to see how this obligation renders necessary *any more than in the case of its own officers* and people in its own territories, a departure from a great principle which it values highly in the abstract and allows to prevail to the *fullest extent everywhere within its jurisdiction*. We thought that the force of loading upon native States or their rulers as absolutely independent was gone for ever, and the Government of India was under no obligation to protect those rulers by special declaratory orders or legislation. Nor can the native rulers expect *the Government of India to do more for them* in this matter than it is prepared to do for itself. The Viceroy and his Councillors, or any of the numerous servants of Her Majesty, can be libelled and maligned in the most unconscionable manner, and yet the ordinary law of the country is deemed sufficient to bring the *offender to book*. If the libellous scribbler chooses a presidential capital instead of a Cantonment to defame Hindu chiefs, how is his case proposed to be met? Yet, it will be *within the recollection of one a contemporary* that a prominent native prince on his side of the country was subjected to continual defamation of the most atrocious kind in the capital of the Presidency. It was then found possible to deal with these unscrupulous individuals, and deal most effectually, with the help of the *ordinary law. Even in regard to the Mhow* libeller, whose misconduct is said to have prompted the present order, it was possible to punish him in a very exemplary manner without the help of the present revised regulation. Nor is it a valid reason for the installation of an almost barbarous absolutism in British areas *that the native rulers and their ministers are* unwilling to avail themselves of the Indian Penal Code. "Rely upon the Penal Code our contemporary writes, "would be to give *practical immunity to offenders of this kind*, for the chiefs and their ministers will put up with a good deal, and perhaps pay for a lesson, rather than go into a British court for protecting against assaults living within British jurisdiction. In the native States there is an exaggerated idea of the influence of printers' ink, and we have *good reason to believe that one scurrilous little print* that in their eyes derived its chief importance from the fact that it was published (almost under the eyes of the Resident was, while it lasted, a *veritable terror in many* of the Central India States." In this weakness of native Governments, the Government of India is not answerable, nor we do not know that it is bound to respect the timidity which cannot face unscrupulous libelling openly in a British Court of justice. Why should the chiefs and *their ministers prefer the torture of a vile* journalistic hacker to obtaining relief by setting the law in motion? It must be admitted there is a good deal of corruption and intrigue still rampant in native capitals, and it is the guilty consciousness rather than any hardship of the law that deters in most cases the aggrieved *persons from openly vindicating their innocence*. We are no apologists of journalism of the *Eastern Herald's* type. But we are anxious that the Government of India should do nothing which will shut out all light from the Government of native States. Even the most enlightened rulers of these States or unwilling to permit a free criticism of them in journals published in their capitals, but that is no reason why the Government of India should follow their example and prohibit all chance of a fair and effective criticism from outside. It is idle to contend that British officers entrusted with absolute power under this regulation will not *abuse their power and will always encourage* journals conducted in a spirit and with motives different from that so that brought the *Eastern Herald* to a *disastrous termination*.

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Dated 12th August 1891.

To be sold at Hansur on the 21st September 1891.

Teak logs	70	2,025 c ft.
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Terms 10 per cent of the value of timber purchased should be paid at the time of sale, and the balance within 30 days from the date of sale is to be down in Chief Commissioner's Notification No 55, Dated 19th December 1889

G. H HOSKIN,

Deputy Conservator of Forests

Coorg

Bangalore City Municipality

Means of Prosperity to be laid before the Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners to be held on Monday, the 31st August 1891, at 8 A M, in the Municipal Office, Fort

I Cash account, monthly return and Revenue Medical Officer's return for July 1891.

II Budget estimates for 1891 92 with explanatory letter, vide the Proceedings of Government No 2356 7—L 215, dated 10th June 1891

III. Proceedings of the Bangalore City Rice Payers' Association, dated 2nd August 1891

IV. Letter dated 7th August 1891, from Mr William Pringle, Chemical Examiner and Analyst, offering to analyse water, ghee, milk, &c, on payment of a certain honorarium

V Letter dated 27th June 1891, from the Lady Superintendent of St Martha's Hospital, applying for permission to erect some vacant site lying to the east of the Government Book Depot.

VI Plan and estimate amounting to Rs 3,134 for connecting the Fort drain with the Main drain near the Bamboo Bazar.

VII List of works sanctioned during July 1891

VIII Proposed rules regarding the sale of unwholesome articles of food or drink, such as adulterated ghee, &

IX. Papers connected with the land granted to the Muhammadan community for Eidgah

X Proposal to provide bathing in the Agrahar Tank

XI Appointments of Municipal Commissioners to fill the existing vacancies

XII Application from the residents of Krishnapura, praying that a road may be opened to their village

XIII Letter dated 17th August 1891, from the Honorary Secretary, Fort Improvement Society, regarding the utilization of the Jubilee fund

DEPUTED PROPOSITION

XIV Proceedings of the Rate Payer's Association.

K P PUTTANNA CHETTI,

Vice President,

15th August 1891

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 16th Aug—England and France are pressing the Chinese Government for an indemnity for the outrages committed on the foreign residents and Missions in China. It is stated that the sum claimed is six and half million taels

New York, 16th Aug—The United States cruiser *Charleston* has sailed for China, and other warships will shortly follow

Moscow, 16th Aug—The Czarewitch arrived at Moscow to day and received an enthusiastic welcome. Thanksgiving services were held in the churches for his safe return

Calcutta, 17th Aug—In consequence of the pending prosecution of the *Bangabasi* and the institution of proceedings against the *Indian Mirror*, several members of the Native Press convened a meeting at the British Indian Association rooms. In the absence of a published report I am unable to give you details, but it is understood that a Resolution was passed forming a Native Press Defence Association the details of which were discussed.

London, 19th Aug—The French Fleet passed Dover yesterday and will reach Portsmouth today. The visit will extend over a week Endless banquets and fetes have been arranged for the entertainment of the visitors. The Queen will receive the officers of the Squadron at Osborne on Thursday, and she reviews the British and French Squadrons on Friday.

Peking, 18th Aug The Foreign Envoys are insisting on the punishment of the rioters and the Chinese officials who were implicated in the disturbances The Government, however, refuses to comply with this demand The question of the payment of the indemnity has been partially settled.

London, 12th Aug—The Powers are concerting measures for more vigorous action in China to compel her to afford redress for the recent outrages on foreign residents

Allahabad, 18th Aug—It is announced from Rangoon that the notorious dacoit Ba Pan Za surrendered on Saturday at Kyaukse. The sole condition of his surrender was that his life should be spared.

Constantinople, 19th Aug—It is believed here that M Cambon, the new French Ambassador, has been instructed by his Government to support the efforts of the Porte to bring about a renewal of the negotiations for the British evacuation of Egypt.

Calcutta, 20th Aug—Yesterday the trial of the Bengal Bribery Case began. The Court was closely packed, and there were crowds of people thronging the premises. It was difficult to get about

among them Before the case was called on, Mr Jackson, for the defence, applied for a postponement on the ground that he had not had time to go through the papers. This was opposed by Mr. Pugh, Standing Counsel, and rejected by the Chief Justice, who is presiding at the Sessions. Mr Jackson then asked for the withdrawal of the charge of defamation of the Government. How could they defame the whole Government, he asked? The Section dealt with persons only The Chief Justice, agreeing that this charge should be abandoned, the prosecution proceeded on the charge of sedition writing only. Much difficulty ensued in empanelling a Jury. All the natives were challenged, but finally a Special Jury, in which there was only one native, was made up Standing Counsel then began his opening speech which lasted the rest of the day.

Allahabad, 19th Aug—It is likely that a branch line from the Rangoon-Mandalay Railway to Myingyan, on the Irawaddy, will be taken in hand next cold weather, if funds are available.

In connection with the again rumoured mission to the Amir, the *Pioneer* strongly opposes the movement as hum-drum and suggests that the Amir should be bidden to visit Lord Lansdowne as honoured guest as was the case in Lord Dufferin's time.

London, 21st Aug—The Admiral and Officers of the French Squadron proceeded to Osborne yesterday and were cordially welcomed by the Queen. In the evening a grand banquet was given by Her Majesty at Osborne in honour of the visitors. The Admiral was seated on the left, and M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, on the right of the Queen. The toasts proposed were the Queen and President Carnot.

New York, 20th Aug—Telegrams from Chili report that the insurgent fleet, with 10,000 soldiers, has sailed southward to attack the forces under President Balmaceda. The point of attack is not disclosed

Later—The latest advices from Chili state that the insurgents have left Quiriquina Valparaiso and have cut the telegraph wires and blown up the bridges with dynamite.

Calcutta, 21 Aug—The *Bangobasee* case was also proceeded with The Standing Counsel dwelt at great length on the meaning and application of Section 124 (a) and made a lengthy digression on the liberty of the Press, comparing India with England and Continental countries He dealt with a mass of English cases, and quoted numerous eminent authorities A few witnesses, whose evidence was the same as that tendered at the Police Court, were examined and the case adjourned

Simla, 22nd Aug—The *Gazette of India* contains full Despatches regarding Manipur A Resolution explains that the constitution of the Court for the trial of the Princes was in the exercise of the prerogative of the sovereign power. A Proclamation follows stating that Manipur has become liable to the penalty of annexation, but that Her Majesty the Queen Empress has been pleased to forego her right, and has consented to the reestablishment of native rule under such conditions as the Governor-General in Council may consider desirable. Her Majesty has been moved to this act of clemency, by the belief that the punishment inflicted on the leaders of the revolt, together with the suitable conditions of regulant, will afford an adequate vindication of her authority. The name of the ruler and the conditions will be made known later

Allahabad, 21st Aug—A correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Manipur telegraphs that the Regent, the Angi Sooba and the man who led the attack on the Residency, were deported on Wednesday night To avoid the possibility of a disturbance the matter was kept secret At 11 a.m. a guard took the three prisoners from the Jail and handed them over to a party of the 2nd Gurkhas, a company of two hundred rifles under Major Newell, who marched off at midnight to Sangaiu, which they reached next morning. They then proceeded after a short rest to Kakenabu, the second camp on the Kohima road. At Kohima the prisoners will be made over to the civil authorities, and eventually sent on to the Andamans. All the arrangements were carefully made beforehand, and the secret had been so well kept that there were no Manipuris about and the guard marched off without any trouble A pony was provided for the Rajah to ride, as other wise he would have delayed the escort On Sunday fell the pony, and two marched by bicycle, and he was kept in the middle of the escort The other two prisoners were handcuffed together. There was no riot and there was a full moon. The night was purposely chosen

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1891

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION.

Our readers are most probably aware that there have been several changes of late with regard to the Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore these were made about a week ago on the retirement of Colonel Hill from the service of the State These changes have given great dissatisfaction to the people, and show how utterly regardless the Government is to the wishes of the inhabitants A few months ago a report of what was likely to take place got about and soon a meeting was called on the 16th of June which was held in the Mayo Hall to consider the combined subjects of law and water, or rather the latter took precedence The speakers deprecated the abolition of the Civil and Sessions Court, and the substitution of a subordinate one, which the Government, we were told, were to be asked by the First Assistant to the Resident Those present also had a Memorial in which they protested against the lowering of the status of the court during the important time of the Station The Memorialists desired that matters should go on as usual, that the Civil and Sessions Court should be continued, but under a competent Judge, while there should be a good court of appeal The Memorial was duly sent on to the Government of India through the Resident, but not a word was communicated to those who signed it till Colonel Hill retired. The Judge kept secret then came out. The correspondence on the subject was put before the public, and to say the least, it does not call much credit on the Government, just the opposite It happens from the documents, recently made public, that the same Judge which the people complain was cut and dried in July 1890 The Government of India had received a letter from Sir Oliver St John recommending the change, and it was it once agreed that there should be made Not a word, not a whisper was drawn to light during that time, all was kept as secret as possible On the 16th of June last, the very day on which the meeting was held in the Mayo Hall final orders were given to the Resident with regard to the Courts, but these orders were not allowed to see the light of day till the Government of Colonel Hill, in fact the same time a reply was sent to the chairman of the meeting intimating that the wishes of the people at Bangalore could not be complied with. We will state what these changes are The Civil and Sessions Court has been abolished and in its place two courts have been established A District Judge has been appointed to try Civil cases, while the First Assistant to the Resident will try the Criminal cases, and he will be known as the Sessions Judge The powers of the District Magistrate have been raised, so that he can inflict punishment up to seven years. There will be very few cases for the Sessions Judge to try But no change has been made with regard to the court of appeal, the Resident continues the High Court of the Assigned Tract, and though he may be entirely ignorant of law, he may have to adjudicate upon the most complicated cases. It was given out that the *High Court of Madras was to be the final* court of appeal, and had the Government so constituted it the public would have been perfectly satisfied The people would have known that as a last resource their cases would be properly dealt with, that the best judges in this part of the country would dispose of what was sent up, and that there would be no miscarriage of justice. As matters stand, a Resident may be perfectly ignorant of law, he may never have opened a law book in his life before he sat on the bench, and the result can well be imagined The present officiating Resident though an excellent soldier and man of business, has scarcely a smattering of the principles of law, but still cases have to be sent up to him to be decided, and he has to make the best of them The Government of India says there are difficulties in the way of sending appeal cases to the High Court of Madras We are told that the Civil and Military Station is a part of the Mysore Province, and such being the case it can have nothing to do with Madras The next best plan would have been to appoint a judicial Commissioner to settle all appeals that might be sent up. But the Government of India is of opinion that such a plan would cost too much money, although the Assigned Tract yields a surplus of two lakhs of rupees Surely a portion of this might be set apart to pay the salary of a competent judge, one who could do justice to the cases brought before him It appears as if the authorities care more about money than about the good of the people, they wish as much money as possible to be sent from this part of the country, and it is not surprising to them what sort of man we have to put to rule in our courts. Changes are made that will reduce the expenditure, and no thought whatever is given to efficiency A saving has been effected by the changes made in the Civil and Military Station, and the Government, no doubt, is highly pleased at this But the people demand that their interests should be properly attended to, and they fail to see why they should be sacrificed to the greed of the authorities at Simla. Sound dissatisfaction was expressed in the Civil and Military Station when it became known that Mr. P S Krishna Row had been appointed District Judge. He was unknown to the place, and he was thought to have very little experience Another gentleman had been recommended who would have given complete satisfaction, but his claims were overlooked. Probably Mr Krishna Row will do well, but the way in which he was thrust into the post has given dissatisfaction, but this may be said of the whole business It seems to be the policy of the Government of India to totally disregard the wishes of the people The latter must not think for themselves, they must simply obey The memorial sent from the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station was a temperately worded document and ought to have commanded the attention of the Government But this it failed to do, the letter in effect telling the former that they must not dare to criticise but simply submit It is difficult to understand the action of the Government at the present time It seems only to care for repression; it has gagged the press in certain districts, it is now prosecuting a journal in Calcutta for sedition, and should it succeed in this respect we may be sure others will be taken in hand We think the Government has been very ill advised in sanctioning this prosecution We know nothing about the journal itself, but surely if it went astray a little advice would have put matters right. We cannot help looking upon this prosecution as an interference with the liberty of the press. The secrecy with which every matter is now carried on is very annoying. It seems easy to the people that they cannot be trusted to know what is to be done, that they have not right to discuss the doings of the officials, all they have to do is to wait till those gentlemen give what is best for them The principle of local self Government planted by Lord Ripon has been lost sight of, the present Viceroy is not favourable to it, and allows as little of it as possible. It is very clear such a line of conduct will not tend to increase the loyalty or affection of the people, but it will be sure to estrange them from the Government. This might have been avoided with a little care. Even now it is not too late, if the authorities only know how to go about the work

Occasional Notes.

Truth says the German Emperor disclosed the fact at Windsor that if the visit of the Empress Frederick had been well received in Paris he would himself have gone there for a few days

A SHOCKING murder and suicide is reported from Cocanada An European official of the East Coast Railway, young and well connected, shot his wife dead and then killed himself before anybody could interfere.

THE *Morning Post* at Allahabad states that the following is an extract from the telegrams sent to the Secretary of State by the Marquis of Lansdowne—"If decisions Executive Council regarding Sonapati and Bengal General not authorised I unreservedly resign

OLIVE SCHREINER, thus describes the constitution of a typical South African household.—"The Father *English, the mother* half Dutch, with a French name, the governess a Scotchwoman, the cook a Zulu, the housemaid a Hottentot, the stable boy a Kafir and the little girl who waits at table a Bastard"

THE *Cologne Gazette* says that the Czar reluctant to publicly acknowledge his friendship for France, but on a hint induced to do this, he will subsequently shape his policy in the interest of both countries. It is believed that the Czarina and the Czarewitch will both visit Paris and that President Carnot will, about Christmas, visit St Petersburg

Truth says "there is no foundation whatever for the report that Prince George of Wales will visit India in winter Prince George, as I have already announced, is to succeed Commander Miles in the command of the Royal yacht *Osborne* early in November It is very improbable that there will be any more Royal tours through India for a long time to come"

MOULVI NUR Abdulla Beg, of Poona City was on Friday baptised in St Paul's Church Poona, by the Rev Mr Dunlop, C M S and the Mahomedan Mission, Bombay The ceremony was conducted throughout in Hindustani in the presence of a large congregation Police protection was given during the ceremony, and everything passed off quietly The Moulvi is 38 years of age, and is the first Mahomedan in Poona who has embraced Christianity

The Parsee community are not satisfied with the conclusion of the Rajabai Tower Mystery and have addressed another petition to Government through Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, expressing regret that notwithstanding the termination of the trial of Manockjee Aslapee in the High Court, the Tower Mystery still remains shrouded in darkness Therefore they trust that in the interests of justice and the safety of the lives of citizens the Government will not fail to take such steps as may appear proper for the unravelment of the mystery

DURING his passage from America Prince George of Greece had a very unpleasant time of it. There were over 150 American young ladies on board, and their attentions to the Prince became annoying and oppressive. Nearly all the ladies had cameras for taking instantaneous photographs, and every time that the Prince appeared on deck over one hundred cameras were levelled at him Entirely the Prince left his hands to his face when he came on deck, but even this was no protection. During the latter part of the voyage the Prince remained below.

The Brahmins of Delhi have been having a little excitement lately. A Brahmin lad was in danger to embrace the faith of Islam, and was duly put through the form of conversion by a Moslem. The Brahmins subsequently persuaded him to recant, and high caste orthodox authorities were summoned from Benares, and the necessary purification ceremonies were gone through to lead to Brahmanism once more, and thus to show it to be the best means in Delhi of the readmission of a lapsed Brahmin into the fold.

The question of the annexation of Manipur was decided in the Viceroy's Council on the 13th instant, and the matter will now be referred to the Secretary of State. It is expected that the result will be made known shortly, and the general opinion in official circles seems to be that the country will not be annexed, but that a Regency will be established. In that case the Government of India will exercise a regulating influence in Manipur affairs. This arrangement, it is believed, will give general satisfaction.

The genesis of the *Bangalore* case is curious, says a Bombay paper. A process for having *nisi* whether the existing law should be amended so as to make it a criminal offence to insult a religious opinion, or to wound religious feelings, or to general opinion, must end the affirmative. It is therefore a school-child at work essay. Sir Alexander Miller has allowed it. But the subject matter for an action. In the event of failure of action, it is understood that the law will be altered, the change probably taking shape of a modification of Section 124 of the Penal Code.

Cholera still prevails in the Madras Presidency, the number of cases up to the morning being 59 and the number of deaths 18. On Saturday afternoon Dr. Reeves, the Surgeon of the Jail, accompanied by the Keeper, Mr. E. C. Dixon, proceeded to Avely and there selected a site for a camp. On Sunday morning the necessary tents were procured from the Camp Pampapa Depot and pitched at Avely and the Camp was pitched by the afternoon, at 4 o'clock. 200 convicts left by special train for the camp, 100 more being despatched this afternoon by the 1 o'clock train. A number of the Warders have been drawn from the Penitentiary to do duty at the camp, their places being supplied by a power of constables.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has issued the question of a Burma China Railway, the subject being before the Chamber being one to which it has not been sent to the Chamber by Mr. J. Ogilvy Hay. Mr. Gladstone moved—"That the Council has heard with great satisfaction of the progress made with the survey of a railway route from Mandalay towards the frontier of China, and hopes the Government of India will compel to the survey of the remaining twenty-two miles as speedily as possible, with the view of the railway being constructed without delay, either by the Government or by private enterprise, as may be found most convenient and desirable, if the said route is found to be suitable for the purpose." This was carried unanimously. It was said that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had shortly passed a similar Resolution.

An infant only twenty-two days old died with a shocking death at Sonada last on Tuesday evening last under the following circumstances. The mother went down to Mud Fort to pay a visit to her parents and show them her only child. The baby lulling and quite rather tired down on the bed and went into an adjoining room. Shortly afterwards they heard the child cry out and on hastening to the bedroom, to their horror discovered that a large dog had dragged it off the bed and on to the floor and was in the act of worrying its helpless victim. The dog was beaten off when it was discovered that the head of the child had been bitten open and a portion of the brain was protruding, besides which there were several bites on different parts of the body. The child succumbed to these serious injuries shortly after it was attacked by the dog. The animal was immediately destroyed.

News of a horrible murder reaches us from Hyderabad, Deccan. A few nights ago a man residing in the Residency Bazaar, Chaderghat, having a grudge against a neighbour, enticed away a lad, 12 years of age. Taking the boy into his own house he killed him and buried the body in the house. The mother of the boy, finding at a late hour that her son had not returned, and discovering on inquiry that he was last seen with the accused, went to accused's house and inquired for the child, and was informed that the boy had left for the child, and was informed that the boy had left for home some hours previously. The next morning the Police interrogated the accused, and finding that the northern door of his house appeared to have been freshly dug over, suspected foul play, removed the floors and and beneath the body of the missing child with the skull broken. Accused, who is now in custody, is charged, and stands the murder, also for his having murdered an other child some considerable time back, and spread report that he found it on his hut, been kidnapped to the Nizam's Commission. The Police authorities are investigating these murders.

The London correspondent of the *Calcutta Daily News* has the following on his last letter received by the post of the proceedings of the Indian Government—"An interesting discussion in the government circles early stages for entering into difficulties of a resolution of the House of Commons in favor of prohibition of the traffic, has been signed by the Rev. D. Mullens, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, and by 1,502 ministers of that body, and has this week been forwarded to the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Cross, and Mr. W. C. Smith, M.P. The Indian Government will do well to take notice of the signal case of this fact. It must be remembered that the 1,400 ministers of the Wesleyan Conference know nothing about the subject of opium but they form an important body of public opinion in which never "bring" off a question which they once take up. The resolution of the House of Commons on the *opium question* in which *not* the opinion—from Honorable Members—in disregard. It is not the "writing on the wall" Anglo-Indians will, of course, be given to the Government of India to find a substitute for the opium revenue, but, in spite of *not* prevent, will, in the long run, have *an effect in the matter*."

Local and Provincial

Cholera at Cocanada.—We are sorry to have that the disease has broken out at the gold fields, and it is feared have suffered from it.

The Race.—Races began on Saturday last when there was a large crowd present on the course. The racing was good, and everybody seemed satisfied, with the exception of those who lost. His Highness the Maharajah was present.

Garden of the Season.—The gardens of the season are now in full swing. Last Wednesday there was a grand ball given at the Residency, and all the officers of the different regiments gave balls. Other amusements are also taking place and this will be kept up for a fortnight or two.

The Weather.—There has been no change in the weather during the past week. The wind has been high, and there has only been a sprinkling of rain. It is to be hoped that the heavy rains will be required before long, and crops are rather dying away. The prices of food grain are rising.

Rogue Elephant's.—The other day the Mysore Government offered rewards for the destruction of rogue elephants in the Kakankotte Forests. We now learn that Major Pigott, of the 21st Hussars, and Mr. Theobald, who went after them, have succeeded in bagging two in the course of a couple of days, one of these was identified as the famous man killer. The above sportsmen are after two other rogues, which they will no doubt account for in a few days.

The Bangalore Tribunals.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to assign the following orders:—(1) The officer for the time being exercising within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the powers of District Magistrate shall have power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass any sentence authorised by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years. Provided that any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years and any sentence of transportation shall be subject to confirmation by the Court of Session. (2) The First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore for the time being is appointed to be Judge of the Court of Session of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The Maharajah of Mysore.—The Rangoon Observer writes:—"The Hindu may not look at Western life with his own eyes. He may not cross the ocean upon pain of loss of caste, thereby incurring the curses of his race and obloquy worse than death. Such has been a rule before now in the eyes of the less rash sports whose curiosity has mastered their superstition. They have been private individuals, but caste has prince quite as tightly gripped as any subject. To lose caste is to feel of their subjects' allegiance. The Maharajah of Mysore is devoted to visiting Europe, but whose his desire shows how the dread even against crossing the black water. He has summoned, like the Babylonian King of old, his chief priests to solve his difficulty, and if they can read into the ordinance an authorised liberal interpretation, they may doubtless expect rich reward. But having regard to the precedents, to say nothing of the interests of the Brahmin doctrine, it may be doubted if they will. Two more of the difficulty is combination and lapse. For an individual the influence of caste is altogether too strong to be braved. But if effected this has a tendency to organise those into an association for mutual protection, and thus might be done towards creating a counter barrier against terrorism and prescription. Then the members might do the grand tour without any fear of what is, after all, only the Indian equivalent for Mrs. Grundy."

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTICE ALLOWING THE VISIT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Thursday 13th August 1891.

The 13th August 1891—No. 213.—The services of Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., acting Sub-Judge, Bangalore District, are placed at the disposal of the British Resident in Mysore with effect from this date.

2. Mr. H. V. Nanjundaya, M.A., B.L., Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, is appointed to act as Sub-Judge, Bangalore during the absence of Mr. L. Ananta-Sowmi Rao on leave until further orders. To be gazetted.

No. 214.—The following is a list of the Candidates in order of merit who have passed in the "Civil Account and Financial Codes" during the Examination held in June 1891:—

1	20	B. V. Lakshman Rao.
2	148.	N. D. Narayanappa.
3.	13	H. Murthi Rao.
4	21	D. Narayana Rao
5	42	Avati Ramanna.
6	124	C. Narayan Rao.
7	60	Munkal Abubaka Sooter
8	63	B. Firamalachar.
	82	M. Lachmanaiah Rao.
	123	H. Jaya Rao.
9	69	C. A. Krishnappa.
	45.	M. S. Ranganna.
10	83	B. Srinivasamurthy.
11	65	C. Shama Rao
12.	71.	B. Krishna Rao
13	67	G. Narayan Rao
14.	84	H. Murti Rao.
15.	122	P. Ranga Rao.
16	13.	V. M. Narasimhaiah Naidu

List of failures in the above Examination.

Register Number		12
Do	do	30
Do	do	44
Do	do	79 Absent.
Do	do	81
Do	do	116
Do	do	130 Absent
Do	do	131 Do
Do	do	121

General Summary.

The Times Social Reformer.—We regret to notice that the *Indian Social Reformer* announces its own dissolution at the end of the current month exactly a year after its birth, and seeking reasons for the better over the pecuniary position of financial success.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is not only legal [illegible] countenanced by all sects of Christianity in America, including the Episcopal Church, but it is a most honorable and popular alliance. A St. Louis paper published the following:—Governor Colman of Missouri was a great favorite among the ladies. His first wife was a Miss Sappington. His second wife was a Miss Sappington, sister of his first wife. His third wife was a Miss Sappington, sister of his first and second wives. When he came the third time to ask old Colonel Sappington for his daughter the Colonel said "Jackson, you have been here three times now, and I haven't anything left but the old woman. I suppose you will come for her next, but I guess you also know that she is my own private property and you can't have her." Governor Jackson laughed uproariously at the Colonel's joke, but he never had occasion to make a fourth call upon the Sappington family.

Indians in England.—In the recent open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, the following Indian students were among the 52 successful candidates:—Satyendra Nath Pain, 24th, with 1,816 marks; Bhadra Chandra Sen, 41st, with 1,317 marks.

As the result of the annual College Examination at Peterhouse, Cambridge, D. N. Mallik was elected to a scholarship of £50. At Emmanuel College one of the Indian Civil Service Student's exhibitions of £20 was awarded to M. Yusuf.

A student of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, Ranj Bhaiai Patel of Baroda, gained the first place, with life membership, and first Prize of £5, in the Senior Examination held last May (Agriculture Science and Practice) of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

In the recent Matriculation Examination of the University of Calcutta, Miss Sarala B. Banerji passed in the First Division, Mr. Durga Prasad Bahadur passed in the Second Division.

Bakhshabai has passed Part I of the Preliminary Examinations of the Society of Apothecaries of London.

Arrivals.—Dr. Prosanna Kumar Ray, D. Sc., and Mrs. Ray, from Calcutta, after spending a few months in Germany.

Extracts.

THE BANGABASI PROSECUTION

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, referring to the *Bangabasi* prosecution asks "Is it to be carried to the bitter end?" Of course no one can insinuate that the Government can have any spite against the particular paper. But the responsible advisers of Government who are believed to have goaded the Government on to take the foolish step, may reasonably be suspected of wishing to strike a blow at the entire Vernacular Press through the *Bangabasi*. This paper may be said to be at the top of the Vernacular Press of India. It is said to have a circulation of thirty-thousand copies every week—by far the largest circulation of any paper in India. The following facts in connection with the prosecution are both interesting and instructive. This is the first trial of the kind in all India. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* mentions as instance

The Brahmans of Delhi have been having little excitement lately. A Brahman lad was induced to embrace the faith of Islam, and was duly put through the form of *navavam* by a Moulvie. The Brahmans thereupon persuaded him to recant, and high ecclesiastical authorities were consulted from Benares, and the necessary purification ceremonies were gone through. He lad is Brahman once more, and this is claimed to be the first instance in Delhi of the re-admission of a truant Brahman into the fold.

The question of the annexation of Manipur was decided in the Viceroy's Council on the 13th instant, and the matter will now be referred to the Secretary of State. It is expected that the result will be made known shortly, and the prevail of opinion in official circles seems to be that the country will not be annexed, but that a Regency will be established. In that case the Government, it is certain, will exercise a regulating influence in Manipur affairs. This arrangement, it is believed, will give general satisfaction.

The genesis of the *Bangalore* case is curious, says a Bombay paper. A question having arisen whether the existing law furnished an adequate remedy for dealing with a Solicitor, a legal member, contrary to general opinion, maintained the affirmative. It is thereupon resolved to take it as a test case. Sir Alexander Miller being all moved to rule on the subject matter for an appeal. In the event of failure of action, it is understood that the law will be altered, the change probably taking shape of a modification of Section 124 of the Penal Code.

Cholera still prevails in the Madras Penitentiary, the number of cases up to the morning being 59 and the number of deaths 18. On Saturday afternoon Dr. Rowes, the Surgeon of the Jail, accompanied by the Keeper, Mr. E. C. Dawes, proceeded to Avady and there selected a site for a camp. On Sunday morning the necessary tents were procured from the Camp Equipage Depôt and sent out to Avady and the Camp was pitched. In the afternoon, at 4.30 p.m. 200 convicts left by special train for the camp, 100 more being despatched this afternoon by the 4.10 p.m. mixed train. As most of the Warders have been drawn from the Penitentiary to do duty at the camp their places have been supplied by a power of constables.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has issued the question of a Burma China Railway, the scheme being the *Chamber being one to which a letter had* been sent to the Chamber by Mr. J. Ogilvy Hay. Mr. Gladstone moved—"That the Council has heard with great satisfaction of the progress made with the survey of a railway route from Mandalay towards the frontier of China, and hopes the Government of India will complete the survey of the remaining twenty-two miles as speedily as possible, with the view of the railway being constructed without delay, either by the Government or by private enterprise, as may be found most convenient and desirable, if the said route is found to be suitable for the purpose." This was carried unanimously. It was said that the Manchester *Chamber of Commerce* had shortly passed a similar Resolution.

An infant only twenty-five days old died with a shocking death at Secunderabad on Tuesday evening last under the following sad circumstances. The mother went down to Mud Fort to pay a visit to her parents and show them her only son. The baby falling asleep its mother laid it down on the bed and went into an adjoining room. Shortly afterwards they heard the child cry out and on hastening to the bedroom, to their horror discovered that a large dog had dragged it off the bed and on to the floor and was in the act of worrying its helpless victim. The dog was beaten off when it was discovered that the head of the child had been bitten open and a portion of the brain was protruding, besides which there were several bites on different parts of the body. The child *succumbed to these serious injuries shortly* after it was attacked by the dog. The animal was immediately destroyed.

News of a horrible murder reaches us from Hyderabad, Deccan. A few nights ago a man residing in the Residency Bazaar, Chidderghani, *having a grudge* against a neighbour, enticed away a lad, 12 years of age. Taking the boy into his own house he killed him and buried the body in the house. The mother of the boy, *finding at a late hour that her son had not* returned, and discovering on inquiry that he was last seen with the accused, went to accused's house and inquired for the child, and was informed that the boy had left for the child, and was informed that the boy had left for home some hours previously. The next morning the Police interviewed the accused, and finding that the northern floor of his hut appeared to have been freshly dug over, suspected foul play, removed the hut and discovered the body of the missing child with the skull broken. Accused, who is now in custody, is all good, confesses to this murder, also to his having murdered another child some considerable time back, and spread a report *that he had been seen* had been kidnapped for the Chloroform Commission. The Police authorities are investigating those murders.

The *London correspondent of the Indian Daily News* has the following in his last letter in regard to the prospects of the opium traffic of the Indian Government:—

"A memorial calling on the government to take early steps for carrying into effect the recent resolution of the House of Commons condemning the traffic, has been signed by the Rev. D. Moulton, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, and by 1,502 ministers of that body, and has this week been forwarded to the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Cross, and Mr. W. C. Smith, M.P. The Indian Government will do well to take notice of the significance of this fact. It serve to turn that the 1,500 ministers of the Wesleyan connection know nothing about the subject of opium but they form an important body of pertinacious men who never "let go" of a question which they once take up. The recent vote of the House of Commons on *the opium question* is one which cannot be set aside—either House of Parliament can disregard. It is as the "writing on the wall. Ample time will, of course, be given to the Government of India to find a substitute for the opium revenue, but a policy of *non possumus* will not, in the long run, be of any avail in the matter."

Local and Provincial.

Cholera at Colar.—We are sorry to have that this disease has broken out at the gold fields, and that several have suffered from it.

The Race.—The races began on Saturday last when there was a large crowd present on the course. The racing was good, and everybody seemed satisfied, with the exception of those who lost. His Highness the Maharajah was present.

Garden of the Season.—The gardens of the season are now in full swing. Last Wednesday there was a grand ball given at the Residency, and all the officers of the different regiments gave balls. Other amusements are also taking place, and this will be kept up for another week or two.

The Weather.—There has been no change in the weather during the past week. The wind has been high, and there has only been a sprinkling of rain. It is to be hoped that cold weather will be expected before very long, and prayers on rather a large scale. The prices of food grain are rising.

Rogue Elephant's.—The other day the Mysore Government offered rewards for the destruction of rogue elephants in the Kakenkotte Forests. We *now learn that Major Pigott, of the 21st Hussars, and Mr Theobald, who went after them, have succeeded in bagging two* in the course of a couple of days, one of these was identified as the famous man killer. The above sportsmen are after two other rogues, which they will no doubt *account for in a few days.*

The Bangalore Tribunals.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—(1) The officer for the time being exercising within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the powers of District Magistrate shall *have power to try as a Magistrate* all offences not punishable with death, and to pass any sentence authorised by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years. Provided that any sentence of *imprisonment for a term exceeding four* years and any sentence of transportation shall be subject to confirmation by the Court of Session. (2) The First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore for the time being is appointed to be Judge of the Court of Session of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The Maharajah of Mysore.—The *Broad Arrow* writes:—"The Hindu may not look at Western life with his own eyes. *He might not cross the ocean upon pain of* losing caste, the only surviving the curses of his race and obloquy worse than death. So this has been ruled before now in the case of the few such spirits whose curiosity has mastered their superstition. They have been private individuals, but caste has princes quite as tightly grapple as any subject. To lose caste is to feed it their subjects' allegiance. The Maharajah of Mysore is desirous of visiting Europe, but across his desire there lies the dread canon against crossing the 'black water.' He has summoned, like the Babylonian Kings of old, his chief priests to solve his difficulty, and if they can read into the ordinance a sufficient latitude interpretation, they may doubtless expect rich reward. But having regard to the *precedents, to say nothing of the interests* of the Brahmanical order, it may be doubted if they will. Too much of the difficulty is combination and agitation. For individuals the influence of caste is altogether too *strong to be braved. But if educated* Hindus could be got to organise themselves into an association for mutual protection, much might be done towards erecting a counter barrier against terrorism and *persecution. Then the members might do* the grand tour without any fear of which is, after all, only the Indian equivalent for Mrs. Grundy."

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 13th August 1891.

The 14th August 1891.—No. 213.—The services of Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., acting Sub-Judge, Bangalore District, are placed at the disposal of the British Resident in Mysore with effect from this date.

2. Mr. H. V. Nanjundaiya, M.A., B.L., Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, is appointed to act as Sub-Judge, Bangalore, during the absence of Mr. L. Anantarama Rao on leave or until further orders. To join expeditiously.

No. 215.—The following is a list of the Candidates in order of merit who have passed in the "Civil Account and Financial Codes" during the Examination held in June 1891:—

1.	20.	B. V. Lakshman Rao.
2.	148.	N. D. Narayanappa.
3.	133.	H. Murthi Rao.
4.	21.	D. Narayana Rao.
5.	42.	Avati Ramanna.
6.	124.	C. Narayan Rao.
7.	60.	Munikal Abobala Sastri.
8.	65.	B. Tirumalacher.
	83.	M. Padmanabha Rao.
	138.	B. Jaya Rao.
9.	69.	C. K. Krishnappa.
	45.	M. S. Rangappa.
10.	83.	H. Srinivasamurthy.
11.	65.	C. Shama Rao.
12.	77.	B. Krishna Rao.
13.	67.	G. Narayan Rao.
14.	81.	B. Murti Rao.
15.	122.	P. Kanga Rao.
16.	11.	V. M. Narasimhaja Naidu.

List of failures in the above Examination.

Register Number		
	12	
Do do	30	
Do do	44	
Do do	70	Absent.
Do do	81	
Do do	116	
Do do	130	Absent.
Do do	131	Do
Do do	121	

General Summary.

The Indian Social Reformer.—We regret to notice that the *Indian Social Reformer* announces its own dissolution at the end of the current month, exactly a year after its birth, unless a change comes for the better over its present condition of financial anemia.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is not only legally sanctioned by all sections of Christianity in America, including the Episcopal Church, but is a most honorable and popular alliance. A St. Louis paper publishes the following:—Governor Jackson of Missouri was a great favorite among the fair sex. His first wife was a Miss Sappington. His second wife was a Miss Sappington, sister of his first wife. His third wife was also a Miss Sappington, sister of the first and second wives. When he came the third time to ask old Colonel Sappington for his daughter the Colonel said: "Jackson, you have been here three times now, and I haven't anything left but the old mamma. I suppose you will come for her next, but I give you due notice that she is my own private property and you can't have her." Governor Jackson laughed *immoderately* at the Colonel's joke, but he never had occasion to make a fourth call upon the Sappington 'a m.

Indian Engineers.—In the recent open competitive examination for the Civil Services of India, the following Indian students were among the 32 successful candidates:—Satyendra Nath Pain, 23th, with 1,815 marks; Brindra Chandra Sen, 31st, with 1,817 marks.

As the result of the annual College Examination at Petersburg, Gratbridge, D. N. Malik was elected to a scholarship of £50. At Dunmant College one of the Indian Civil Service Students' exhibitions of £20 was awarded to M. Yusuf.

A student of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, Raigi Bhailal Patel of Baroda, gained the first place, with 450 marks, and first Prize of £25, in the Senior Examinations held last May (Agricultural Science and Practice) of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

In the recent Matriculation Examination of the University of London, Miss Sonla B. Banerjee passed in the First Division, Mr. Durga N. Bahadurji passed in the Second Division.

Sinhmalee has passed Part I of the Pharmacy Examinations of the Society of Apothecaries of London.

Arrivals.—Dr. Prosonna Kumar Ray, D. Sc., and Mrs. Ray, from Calcutta, after spending a few months in Germany.

Extracts.

THE BANGABASI PROSECUTION.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika, referring to the *Bangabasi* prosecution asks "Is it to be carried to the bitter end?" Of course we one can doubt that the Government can have any spite against the particular paper. But the irresponsible leaders of Government who are believed to have goaded the Government on to take the foolish step, may reasonably be suspected of wishing to strike a blow at the native Vernacular Press through the *Bangabasi*. This paper may be said to be at the top of the Vernacular Press of India. It is said to have a circulation of thirty thousand copies every week—by far the largest circulation of any paper in India. The following few facts are come to light with the prosecution are both interesting and instructive. This is the first trial of the kind in all India. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* mentions as instance

in which a vernacular paper in the Punjab had, in the opinion of the local Government, similarly offended The Lieutenant-Governor, however, gave the editor an opportunity to withdraw the offensive statement The editor did so and there the matter ended In the present instance we fail to see why a similar course was not pursued. On the contrary we learn that in regard to the present prosecution the utmost secrecy was maintained When the complaint was laid the Public Prosecutor said that Government was anxious that the case should be gone through as hurriedly as possible He further stoutly resisted the acceptance of bail which, we are told, the Magistrate was willing to accept The High Court have, however, accepted bail (Rs 30,000 for each accused) and we are glad to know that a good many men were there to stand security Another indication of the attitude of Government was given by the unsuccessful attempt to prosecute the *Indian Mirror* for contempt of court in seeking certain comments upon the case The High Court held that no contempt was committed, and yet in spite of the protest of counsel for the defence an undertaking was taken from the editor that he would abstain from passing any comments whatever on the case until the sessions trial had concluded All these, we say, are little straws which show which way the wind blows.—*Mahratta.*

CONSTRUCTION OF WELLS.

The *Hindu.*—Though the Government offers loans for the construction of wells, the ryots do not readily avail themselves of the offer For this several reasons are ascribed And the chief of them are the difficulties the applicants experience in getting access to the officers, in securing their sanction after the formal correspondence and the consequent delay and expense that happens There was a defect in the rules themselves which regulate the granting of loans The advances are recoverable at once if the wells are not constructed, if the ryot tries to evade such construction or if the work fails altogether The latter is indeed a very oppressive proviso We are glad that M W J H LeFanu, who in his devotion to the well-being of the people of his District stands unsurpassed, brought to the notice of the Government the hardship which the latter clause causes to the public Mr LeFanu writes thus —"It seems very hard that this contingency should be placed in the same category as wilful neglect or misapplication of the money. The poor ryot resorts to Government for loans purely out of want, and if, after having spent the whole or a portion of the money which he borrowed from Government, he meets with an unfortunate accident, which is not unlikely to happen in the absence of special establishment for boring operations and sinking trial pits, &c, it seems hard that he should be driven to the necessity of repaying the money at once by falling back on the money-lender from whom it was originally intended to save him, and who will readily seize this opportunity to wreak his vengeance upon the unfortunate ryot who forsook him and sought help from Government In view to mitigate this hardship, I would propose that the rules be so far modified as to a part of the advance being recovered in easy instalments in cases where the works fail from causes beyond the ryots' control and where the money was actually spent in the unsuccessful well. I may also add that this is one of the chief causes which keep back ryots from taking to loan from Government." The Board concur in the view of the Collector. They are aware of cases in which the deepening of a well had led to the total loss of water through some fissure in the underlying rock being broken into The Government accordingly modified the rules It insists on the previous sanction of the Board being obtained in all cases where recovery is deferred. The following addition will be made to rule 10 —"Where the failure of the work is from causes beyond the applicant's control, the amount may, with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue, be recovered from the applicant or his sureties in such instalments as the Collector thinks fit, interest being charged at 3 per cent per annum from the expiration of the period allowed for the construction of the well" We hope that the village officers and Revenue Inspectors will give due and prompt publicity to this important change and persuade the ryots to take advantage of the modification by freely coming forward to take loans when necessary and by utilising them in the construction of wells.

GOPAL VINAYAK JOSHI'S REVERSION TO HINDUISM.

The *Mahratta.*—Every one will be surprised to learn that Mr. Gopal Vinayak Joshi has undergone certain *phrishchitty* ceremonies, and he and some of his friends have dined together. *Considering that Mr Gopalarao observed a fast for forty days, in fact, ever since his baptism, that he got his moustaches* shaved, bathed in the river, drank water *touched by the toes of twelve Brahmins, one* would think that he had done sufficient *penance, especially as he did not touch flesh* or wine or partake of food prepared or touched *by Christians. The penance ought to satisfy* the most orthodox Brahmin. But we must say that we are not so well satisfied with this step of Mr. Gopalrao. He deliberately and after years of mature consideration went over to Christ. How is it therefore that he has got tired of that religion so soon? Can one's religious convictions be cast aside like old clothes? His present conduct will strike many people as very suspicious Such inconstancy if not downright insincerity, takes away any little sympathy that one felt for him for his moral courage in joining the Christians How can people keep faith in him now? He has promised to contribute to our paper a series of letters giving the reasons which induced him to become a Christian The first of the letters appeared in our issue of last but one Sunday The second appears to-day Now in his future communications, if he does send any, he will have to explain side by side with the above why he renounced Christianity We are sorry Mr *Gopalarao is treating a very serious subject* too lightly. We have let Mr. Gopalrao *informed. His explanation of the ceremony* is entirely different He says that he will live and dine Brahmin and do as the Brahmins do. He says that he has accepted Christ just as a Sivite accepts Shiva However we will leave him to speak for himself this is the gist of what he said to the interviewer —

"I was, I am and I will continue to be a Brahman till death As Brahmins are either Vaishnava, Shiva, Madhwa, Ganapatya or Shakta, so I am an Eshwara, worshipping the God of the Christians who are no other than the Aryans, in spirit one and the same, though alienated from us or we from them by the influence of land, water and air, different language and colour Nevertheless as I a Brahman as long as I repeat the prayers of *the Upanishads* The old testament which *provided salvation by obedience to the Law* ought to comprise all the religious books of the East and West, North and South when they are unanimous on that particular point *The New Testament provides salvation* by Grace and ought to be accepted by all the religionists *who are conscious of their inability* to act up to and obey the law As the Christian prayer and services are made up of passages from the old Testament, so I have my services and prayers drawn from the old books of the Hindoo and off and to God through Jesus Christ. It was the old custom of the Jews to wash the feet of saints and drink that water as holy, the Hindus do the same I am therefore justified in saying that I was right in drinking water touched by the toes of 12 Brahmans I do still feel that Brahmans are purer than others, because of their total abstinence from drink and meat"

THE "INDIAN MIRROR" PROSECUTED

THE STATE PROSECUTION.

The *Hindu.*—At the rising of the Court, on Friday, the Officiating Standing Counsel Mr. Pugh, applied to the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley for a rule calling on Babu Norendra Nath Sen, Editor and Proprietor of the *Indian Mirror*, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court This alleged contempt was the publication, *in the Indian Mirror* for Wednesday last, of a leading article, of which the *material parts were as follow* —

"The prorogation of Parliament has apparently left the Government of India in the full excess and enjoyment of irresponsible power, and it seems to be making the most of the opportunity. The Government has just put on a tremendous spurt, as if it meant to finish its present unhealthy career before the re-opening of Parliament in October. It must be said that the Government has been showing unusual vigour and strength; not the strength that will commend itself to the approval of all right thinking men, but the strength that is a mere display of rude physical force. The first feat of strength or, more correctly speaking, of force in the arena has been, of course, the prosecution of the *Bangabashi* newspaper on a charge of preaching sedition."

The article then referred to the Manipore affair, after dealing with which it continued—

"Not so as regards the State prosecution of *the Bangabashi newspaper. It is for a Judge* and Jury to decide if the *Bangabashi really preached sedition, while the controversy on the* Age of Consent Bill was at its height But when we have said that, we must say that to the ordinary public mind it seems to be an unnecessarily harsh measure, and one which rather proves the weakness than the strength, of the Government. We cannot be accused of undue sympathy with the *Bangabashi* at any time We were heartily opposed to that journal, and were altogether divided in the issues raised by the Age of Consent Bill controversy. But the same inflexible feeling which made us rouse against the *Bangabashi* and on the side of the Government, the same feeling, we say, now *prompts* us to declare unequivocally that the present action of the Government in prosecuting the *Bangabashi* has every appearance of an *attempt* to stifle the voice of Indian public criticism. And we are compelled to adhere to *this belief from the fact that, by a stroke of the* pen, the Government has suppressed the organs *of public opinion in the Native States.* The *Deccan Times*, which rendered great public service in the course of its existence of a quarter of a century, has been the first and most notable victim, and what should present is from thinking that it will rule every doors of the newspapers in the Native States, the Government of India has itself become impatient of criticism by newspapers in their own territories of its public acts and measures, and that it believes that a prosecution by the State such as that of the *Bangabashi* will strike terror in the rest of the Indian Press, so that in future all acts and measures of the Government may go unchallenged? We are profoundly sorry to speak thus of a Government to which only five or six months back we gave every credit for courage and humanity But we refuse to act complacently towards an act of the same *Government, which is not merely a blunder, but* which has every appearance of an attempt at terrorism Let us, however, fearlessly tell Lord Lansdowne and his Councillors that whatever may be the upshot of the present case, we for one and other honourable members of the Indian Press, will go on criticising all measures of Government as we have hitherto done, without fear or favour or regard of consequences"

Mr Pugh, after making these portions of the article, continued,—There is also a paragraph in today's issue about the Special Jury, but I am not going to base any application on that. I confine myself to the article in yesterday's *Mirror* which speaks of this prosecution as an attempt at terrorism and at stifling the voice of the Native Press

Petheram, C J—Would that be contempt? It is not an attack on the Court. It says that the prosecution ought not to have been started. The Court has nothing to do with terrorism nor with the stifling of the Native Press

Mr Pugh—I submit that it is a contempt The article, I submit, is written with the deliberate intention of prejudicing the prosecution's case, written to show that this is a prosecution brought, not with the object of punishing a particular paper, but with the view of striking terror and stifling the Native Press At p 196 Odgers on Libel, it is laid down on the authority of a number of cases that "any article in a newspaper commenting on a case *still before the Court is a contempt, if it in any* way tends to pervert the course of justice, *though written temperately and respectfully*, and in all other respects such an article as might properly and legitimately be written and published after the trial is ended." In Skipworth's Case, L R 9 Q B at p 229 Blackburn J, in pointing out how persons might become guilty of a contempt by interfering for the purpose of perverting the ordinary course of Justice, said: "More commonly the course adopted has been that of an attempt to influence the trial by attacking, deterring, and frightening witnesses, or by commenting on the case, or, as it is called, appealing to the public out of doors, or by statements made *ex parte* without the opportunity of being heard and without the means of testing the matter which the law requires, to prejudge the case and prejudge the trial, and in all those ways great mischief may be done by interfering with the due and ordinary course of law; and causing justice what has criminal or civil, not to be administered in the way which is ordinarily pursued." In Tichborne *vs.* Tichborne, 39 L J. Ch. 306, it is laid down that it is a contempt of Court to publish anything in reference to the parties to, or the subject matter of, a pending litigation, which tends to excite a prejudice against those parties or their litigation That was a civil suit, but the reasons for holding such acts to be contempts apply with even greater force to the case of a prosecution.

Mr. Manomohun Ghose —I appear for Babu Norendra Nath Sen I do not for one moment admit the propriety of this application, nor do I admit that there is anything in the article complained of which amounts in the slightest degree to contempt of Court

Petheram, C, J,—Of course, you do not admit it, but that is not the question Will Babu *Norendra Nath Sen* give an undertaking that he will not write on this case before it is ended?

Mr Ghose submitted that the *Mirror's* article was fair comment, and in no way amounted to contempt of Court, and that under the circumstances, the undertaking was unnecessary

In reference to this the Chief Justice remarked that of course the *Mirror* had not committed contempt of court, but yet he must ask Mr Ghose to give an undertaking to the effect already mentioned Mr Ghose said that he was *prepared* to give such an undertaking under protest The paper had not in the remotest degree been guilty of contempt of court, and he did not see no propriety in the proceeding

Mr Pugh, not objecting to this settlement of the case, the matter was allowed to drop.

AN EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION.

(*The Mirror*)

An extraordinary application was made yesterday by Mr Pugh, our present Standing Counsel, to the Chief Justice for a rule against us, alleging that we had committed contempt of Court on grounds, which were put forward plausibly, but which, we are sure would not commend themselves as just and proper to any impartial individual We refer our readers to a full report of the application, which appears in another column. The Government of India seems to be going more and more astray. It seems that Lord Lansdowne has abdicated, *and that the administration of the country* has been left in the hands of two brothers, one *of whom is an official, and the other is an un*official and irresponsible adviser of the Government Thus there seems to be a *fraternal* arrangement, supervening the usual order of things We now understand why Mr. W. C. Bonnerji was held out in the cold, and Mr. Pugh was placed on the official chair. Mr. Pugh seems to act the puppet's part to another's wire pulling. The Government has for sometime been showing signs of *dementia*, and is daily adding blunder to blunder Lord Lansdowne seems to be night-mared and lies, and the result of a newspaper shot throws him into a state of utter and absolute helplessness.

We have no doubt the public will clearly *and extend that when our Counsel gave the* undertaking yesterday on our behalf, on the *suggestion of the Chief Justice*, to be final in the report above referred to he did not cause to imply that we had no right to criticise the action of the Government in the manner we had done, or that there was anything in our article to afford the slightest justification for the extraordinary application made yesterday. The undertaking we gave was that we should not comment on the merits of this particular case, so long as it was *sub judice*. We never made any such comments, nor do all we have made any with or without such undertaking It was, therefore, altogether superfluous While avoiding any discussion of any case, which may be *sub judice*, we shall continue to criticise the policy and measures of Government, as we have always done. We are not going to be bullied *into silence*, and if Lord Lansdowne's Government does resort to be severely commented upon, *whether it be in connection with military or* civil blunders, one need be may depend upon it that we will *lashing the dotes of a journalist as conscientiously and fearlessly as ever.*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

St Petersburg, 23rd Aug.—The Council of the Empire is occupied in discussing the provisions of a law forbidding foreigners to a title in Russia, which it is proposed to make retrospective in the frontier provinces where landowners are to be expropriated

New York, 22nd Aug—Trials extending over a week have been made in Texas for producing rain by violent discharges of dynamite from balloons, and have proved a complete success the experiments being followed by copious rainfall after days of cloudless skies

Bombay, 24th Aug—Government has replied to the recent Memorial regarding the Rajkot Tower Mystery The Governor in Council has received a full report from the Commissioner of Police upon the whole conduct of the investigation and has been favoured by Mr Justice Farran with a comprehensive review of the case as presented to the High Court, and especially as it throw light on the action of the Police. A careful consideration of all the facts and the proceedings that have taken place in Court renders it impossible to admit the suggestion of outrage and violence That theory has been exhaustively examined and thoroughly discredited There remain the possibilities of accident and suicide The theory of accident seems highly improbable and suicide must be admitted as possible, but for it no sufficient motives have been disclosed, and it is difficult to see what public advantage or what satisfaction the families would be served by dragging into the public light every detail of their home life After a most careful consideration the Governor in Council can find no *prima facie* case of negligence or ill will established against the Police Force, nor does he perceive any ground for acceding to the memorialists' request for the appointment of a special enquiry

On Friday afternoon a Parsee young lady aged 19, a second cousin of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, committed suicide at the residence of her parents in Borah Bazar Street, Fort No motive is assigned to the act, and the cause remains a mystery. After investigation by the Coroner's Jury a verdict of suicide by opium was returned.

Allahabad, 22nd Aug.—It has been decided to proceed with the Assam Chittagong Railway by State agency as desired by the Secretary of State, pending the result of the Company's endeavour to float the scheme The first section to be taken in hand will be from Gauhati to Lumding near the Naga Hills The distance is 110 miles, and the estimated cost is 34 lakhs The formal sanction of the Secretary of State is required, but this is certain to be given as the line is considered to be needed urgently.

Calcutta, 25th Aug—Yesterday, at the Sessions Court, the *Bangobasi* case was concluded Mr Jackson finished his elaborate address with an impassioned peroration, and the Chief Justice summed up briefly The Jury were absent 55 minutes in considering their verdict, and on return to Court the Foreman declared that they were not unanimous, the proportion being 7 to 2 It did not transpire whether the majority was for the conviction or the acquittal of the accused.

The Chief Justice refused to accept the verdict of the majority, and discharged the Jury. On this being announced the crowd in Court raised loud cheers, and order was with some difficulty restored The accused were enlarged on the same bail as before. The case will be tried over again at the next Sessions Much dissatisfaction was felt at the unsatisfactory stage arrived at

Later—It has since leaked out that the majority of the Jury were for the verdict of guilty

Ottawa, 25th Aug—An inquiry is proceeding here into the charges made against the Canadian Government officials, which Lady reveals widespread corruption in the Civil Service

Suakim, 25th Aug—The Dervishes are assembling in large numbers near Dongola.

Allahabad, 25th Aug—Mr Paul, Mr. Hart and the Chinese Representative are now engaged at Darjeeling on the last point connected with the Sikkim Tibet negotiations This is fixing a site for a trade mart on the frontier

New York, 26th Aug—The latest news from Chili says the insurgent forces have been hemmed in by Government troops and retreat is impossible A decisive battle is declared to be imminent

Allahabad, 26th August—Major Maxwell will remain Political Officer in charge of Manipur State when the Government of India has decided what member of the collateral branches of the former ruling family shall be nominated as the future Maharajah.

Vienna, 28th Aug—An inspired pamphlet has been published here insisting on the necessity for adding nearly £1,000,000, sterling to the Austrian War budget to place the Army in readiness for war. The pamphlet has caused a sensation both here and in Berlin

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1891

THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT ABOUT MANIPUR.

The Government has come to the conclusion that the State of Manipur is not to be annexed, and it has decided correctly. It would have been nothing less than a scandal to have taken possession of the country after what has happened. In all probability the views of the English press had a good deal to do with the decision arrived at. The *Times* opposed annexation strongly, and so did most of the influential papers, and the Government at home, no doubt, directed that of India not to annex, but to appoint a prince to rule over Manipur. It is to be hoped that we have seen the last of annexation, it has had its day, and is gone, we trust for ever. During the reign of several Governors General, especially during the *regime* of Lord Dalhousie, annexation was the order of the day. A State was taken possession of on the slightest provocation, or without any provocation, and was joined to the British Empire. One State after another was swallowed up till it appeared probable there would not be one left in a few years. But after the Mutiny a better feeling came over the minds of the rulers, they saw the blunder that had been made, they saw that the Native Princes formed an important factor in the body politic, and for the last thirty years we have not heard much about annexation, not so much, at least, as during the thirty that preceded them. Mysore was the first State that was saved from being swallowed up, and it is now ruled by its own Prince. At one time it stood in danger of sharing the same fate as Oudh and Sattara, but this was happily averted. Probably there has been a sharp struggle between the Home and Indian Governments with regard to what ought to be done with Manipur, the latter wishing the country to be annexed, the former to allow it to remain a separate State. It is well, as we have said, that the opinion of the former has prevailed, and that the retrograde policy of the Foreign Office has not had its way. The question arises as to the person who will be made ruler. There is the Prince who was expelled, now living in Calcutta, but we scarcely think he will be sent back to Manipur, as he did not manage well when he was there. He was evidently not a strong man, and the people, we feel sure, would not care to have him back. A new man must be found, and if a suitable Prince is not forthcoming of mature age, a minor must be appointed, and perhaps this would be the best plan after all. The men of the House of Manipur are not enlightened, they are behind the rest of the country, and, therefore, it would be a good thing to have a young Prince educated for the duties he would have to perform as was the Maharajah of Mysore. This is probably the plan the Government of India will follow, and before long we may hope that this has been done. The Government has not yet told the public what it intends to do in this respect, and consequently we can only guess what is likely to take place and suggest what would be best. One thing is certain. The country is backward in many ways. The cultivation of the land is far from being what it should be. There is a large quantity of fertile country, but it has been neglected, consequently the population is small, and many of the people leave the province for a time, and seek employment in British territory, this they would not do if they could find something to do in their own land. When the country becomes more settled they may be induced to stop at home and work there. It is a sign that all is not right when the people leave in such large numbers to seek work elsewhere, more especially when it is borne in mind that the population is small. We trust there is a happy future in store for the State; it cannot be said that it has been well treated by the British Government. The history of the doings of this Government, in connection with this State, during the last few months cannot be looked upon with pleasure by any loyal subject of the Queen. On the contrary they form a blot on the history of the rule of India, and the only way it can be wiped out will be making Manipur as happy and prosperous in the future as possible. The expedition sent there last March was a mistake altogether. It ought not to have been sent. There had been a revolution, the people had acquiesced in it, and the Government should have sanctioned what was done. It should not have interfered with an independent State, and Manipur was independent at the time the British forces entered it. It should have been left alone to work out its own destiny, and because this course was not followed all the troubles that we have heard so much about of late fell upon the Government. Even Lord Dalhousie allowed a similar revolution to pass without notice, and surely the Government of Lord Lansdowne might have done the same. We are supposed to be more enlightened now than we were years ago but the actions of the Government of late do not appear to bear this out.

CONVICT MARRIAGES IN THE ANDAMANS

The following is a brief outline of the rules regulating marriage in the Andaman Penal Settlement. Among the male convicts only those with life terms, that is twenty years, are to be transported in future, but a certain number of women sentenced to seven years penal servitude and upwards will be sent to Port Blair. These will consist of women who are either unmarried or widows, or have been divorced or repudiated by their husbands, and are thus free to marry. They will be allowed to marry self supporting convicts upon the same conditions as female life convicts after five years good conduct in Jail. They are not to be permitted to leave the Andamans, and will be completely settled upon land let out to them. After a woman has completed five years sentence she can decide whether it is worth while to pin her lot with a male self-supporter, and thus secure a home for herself. She is an entirely free agent in the matter. If she thinks it better to remain single and return to India when her full term of punishment has expired she can do so. If she holds that the advantages of marrying a self-supporter outweigh all other considerations, then she accepts the position of having to remain with him in the Settlement. He must at least have completed half the term of twenty years before he can gain permission to marry, so that the bargain is not altogether one sided. The policy of Government is to encourage released convicts of good character to settle altogether in the Andamans, and it is intended to reserve all available land in the Southern District for their benefit. The principle involved is philanthropic, for ex convicts, on return to India after a long sojourn at Port Blair, find the struggle for existence severe.

Occasional Notes.

CHICAGO is to have a twenty-four storey steel building.

THE Queen of England possesses a gold dinner service worth 25,000,000 roubles.

THE orthodox Hindus of Bombay are devising means to excommunicate the Widow Marriage Party.

AN examination for the Civil Service of India will be held on the 1st August 1892 for 32 Vacancies as follows:—Lower Bengal, 7, Upper Bengal, 11, Burma, 2, Madras, 5, and Bombay, 4.

The Americans have invented an instrument which causes a star to record the time of its own transit across the meridian thus eliminating the risk of personal errors. The instrument, in short, makes every star its own time keeper.

THE suit instituted by the Nizam's Government to recover sixty lakhs of rupees from Sirdar Abdul Huq will come on for hearing at the Bombay High Court on September 14th. Messrs Pugh and Woodroffe of the Calcutta Bar, have been retained as pleaders on His Highness's side at Rs 3,000 a day each!

KING Alexander of Servia reached Moscow the other day. The Russian authorities did the utmost to make his journey as pleasant as possible. At places where the train stopped His Majesty was given an official reception with military honours. All railway stations passed through at night were brilliantly illuminated.

THE Dewan of Kalahasti has received orders from the Head Assistant Collector on Famine duty, North Arcot, viz., Mr. K. Buckley, to permit the ryots of the village of Nambakkam whose huts and property were destroyed by fire at the commencement of this month to have building materials from the forests free of charge.

A candidate for Parliament and a limb of the law, out canvassing, knocks at a door, and asks the lady who appears 'Is your husband in?' *Wife*—'No sir, but I know what you want, my husband is sure to vote for you, because you got him off for stealing that gun.' *Candidate*—'No, no, *alleged* stealing, you mean.' *Wife*—"Alleged" be bothered, We've got the gun in the house now!'

THE Nizam's High Court has issued a Circular Order, both on the Criminal and Civil side, calling attention to a case that was brought to its notice where a Court refused to take the evidence of witnesses—because there were too many of them. The Circular notifies that this ground alone is not a sufficient reason for refusing to take the evidence of the witnesses.

THE results of the experiments in rain-making in Texas, recently announced by Reuter are certainly astonishing. Mr B. Melbourne, the noted rainmaker, conducted his eighth experiment at Canton, Ohio, on the 26th ultimo, and it proved to be a success. The morning was clear and cool. At half-past 2 rain began to fall and it continued until evening. Mr Melbourne claims that he has had seven successes to one failure, and he says that it was owing to his machine having broken.

THE Rajah of Kalahasti had expressed a wish to meet the Governor at the Railway Station the other morning, and had sent down a small tent and other paraphernalia. The Collector of North Arcot refused to allow any erection near the station, and had also given instructions to the Superintendent of Police that neither the Rajah nor his followers were to be allowed inside the station. The Rajah is, we hear, writing to Government officially about the refusal, which seems to have been based on His Excellency's request that no decorations should be displayed.

THE number of women in Calcutta is estimated at 2,34,812, and of these we are informed that 20,126, are women of ill fame, that is of course, publicly so. Pray, says the *Indian Messenger*, "is we think an under-statement, rather than an exaggerated estimate." If to the figures given above as representing females of public ill fame were to be added "whitewashed sepulchres" female morality must be a thing not to be sought for in the Capital of India. We may find consolation, however, in the fact, that our capital, though no exception, is comparatively better, in morality than the other capitals of the world especially, New York, London and Paris.

While there are numerous exceptions, it seems to be a fact that great poets, essayists, scholars and philosophical thinkers and politicians—those who are engrossed in doing rather than thinking—are, as a rule, above the average size of man. There is a reason for it, those who possess the most vitality are apt to make the biggest noise in the world. Washington was a largeman, so were Corts, Charlemagne, and Wellington, so were Webster and Lincoln, so are Gladstone, Bismarck, Ferry, and Cleveland. When men who have won distinction are not tall they generally make it up in breadth, like Bonaparte and Sheridan. The thinkers of the world have generally been small, as Cicero, Aristotle, Bacon, Alexander Pope.

LORD WENLOCK before visiting Cuddapah made a special request through the Collector that the town should not put itself to any expense in providing decorations on the occasion. In his reply to the Municipal Address the following words occur on the subject:—"On going round this tour I particularly urged on all parties to do their utmost to prevent any expenditure of public money on the usual decorations. I am well aware of the great strain local bodies are now put to, and I am anxious to save as far as I possibly can any public expenditure in this respect. Therefore it is that I am much obliged in being allowed to see your town in its natural state, in its every day work dress, which gives a better idea of the town than if it was concealed beneath decorations."

A NATIVE gentleman aspiring to the title of "Antiquary" writes to us to say that a tone was laid bare this morning at St. Thome by the sea, which is still encroaching on the shore there. "On one side of it is seen the figure with *Sanka* and *Chakra* in its hand (probably Vishnu). On another side is seen a figure, probably *Venugopala* or Krishna playing on his Venu. And on the third side are seen two figures—male and female." Our correspondent then asks—"Can the discovery of this on the shore be taken as a confirmation of an ancient tradition current among the Brahmin greybeards that the present locality of the temple of Kesava Perumal is a later one, and that the *real* shrine where the Saint Peyalwar has sung was somewhere near the sea and which is now covered by it?"

Local and Provincial

THE MAHARAJAH—His Highness will leave Bangalore on the 4th ultimo for the capital.

GRAIN—Still grain is being sent away to Madras and other places, while in a short time we may require it here. But as we have free trade this cannot be helped.

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT—Mr G. H. Foster, Deputy Conservator of the Central Provinces, has been appointed Chief Forest Officer in Coorg, with effect from the 14th August 1891.

PROMOTION IN THE MYSORE D. P. W.—The Government of India have promoted Mr F. J. McLaughlin, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, to Executive Engineer, 1st grade, substantive *pro tem*, from 4th June 1891.

WE ARE SORRY to hear that some of the Judicial Records, in the Nundydrong Central Record Room, have been destroyed by white ants, against which no precautionary measures had been taken.

THE RACES—These came to a close on Saturday last, and, upon the whole, were a success. His Highness the Maharajah, the British Resident and the Commander in Chief were there on the last day, and there were many people present every day. The weather was fine throughout.

AN ACCIDENT—Last evening, at Shoolay, while two boys were playing a lighted cigarette was dropped accidentally into the pocket of one of them. In this pocket there happened to be some gunpowder which exploded. The two boys were severely burned. They were taken to the nearest dispensary for treatment.

MR EATON—We are glad to note that the Mysore Durbar is passed, on the recommendation of the Comptroller, to raise the pay of Mr English the Chief Assistant, from Rs 300 to 400 which was the pay drawn by his predecessor, but he is to drive pay at Rs 400 with effect from 1st August, and the remaining two annual increments

ACCIDENT ON THE RACE COURSE—On Wednesday last one Maruppah, a goldsmith by caste, aged about 40 years, who, without heed to what about him, ran across the Race Course when the horses were running, was run over by one of them and got his right leg broken He was immediately removed to St Martha's Hospital, where he is said to be progressing

THE COMING SCARCITY—The weather is still dry and rain will not come down in any quantity Prices are going up and altogether the outlook is gloomy We have not heard of any steps being taken to let relief works on foot, but they will be required, and perhaps before very long In some parts of this province matters are not quite so bad as they are about Bangalore, but nowhere will there be a full crop

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF—His Excellency Sir James Dormer, Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, accompanied by Brigadier General Boyes, Major Kekewich, Military Secretary, and Captain Cavaye Aide de Camp, arrived on Tuesday morning in Bangalore by Mail train from Metupolium His arrival being private, there was no military demonstration, except a salute of thirteen guns announcing his arrival Brigadier General Bangoogh, Commanding the Bangalore Division, and a few officers were present on the platform to welcome the arrival of the Chief Sir James has come here for the Bangalore Races. His Excellency and suite left for Secunderabad by the 7, 10 a.m. luxury passenger train yesterday

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 13th August 1891

The 10th August 1891—No 217—The undermentioned Deputy Commissioners are confirmed in the Class specified opposite their names, with effect from the date of Mr C G Plunkett's retirement —

Mr V P Madhava Rao, 1st Class, on Rs 1,200

Mr P N. Purnaiya, 2nd Class, on Rs 1,000

Mr C Madaiya, 3rd Class, on Rs 700 rising to 800, after 1 year.

The 20th August 1891—No. 218—The privilege leave for three months granted to P Subbaraiyah Naidu, Amildar of the Hole Narsipur Taluk, in Notification No 72, dated the 12th May 1891, is converted into *leave on Medical certificate* under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, and is extended by three months

No. 220—The following transfers of Amildars are ordered —

	From Taluk	*To Taluk*
P Sitaramaiya	Sidlaghatta	Bowringpet
V N Gopal Rao	Bowringpet	Malur.
C Rajagopalachari	Malur	Sidlaghatta

The 21st August 1891—No 219—Under the terms of Government Proceedings No. 7149 71—Cir 200, dated 5th February 1889, Krishna Rao, Amildar of the Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District, is granted casual leave of absence for 15 days from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 24th August 1891—No 221—Mr B. Tirumalachari delivered over, and Mr N Venkat Rao assumed, charge of the Chitaldroog District and Treasury on the afternoon of the 17th August 1891

The 25th August 1891—No 222—Under Section 73, Rule 4 of the Civil Leave Code, Mr L Ananthaswami Rao, Subordinate Judge, Bangalore, doing duty in the Dewan's Office, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months with effect from the 5th August 1891

No 3749—173—The 20th August 1891 Mr C A Mahadeva Sastri, Assistant Engineer, Bidar Range, is granted privilege leave of absence for three weeks with effect from the 17th instant, or date of departure

Legal Intelligence

THE 'BANGOBASI' CASE

CALCUTTA, *Tuesday*—The Chief Justice, before summing up to the jury, said that it was much to be regretted that there was a small number of native names called out when the jury was to be empanelled The Clerk of the Crown said in explanation that there were certain qualifications to entitle one to become a special juror, and although he made special efforts to secure several native gentlemen possessing those qualifications he had not been able to induce them to come forward to serve on juries He had also tried through several prominent native gentlemen to secure a *list of names of qualified* native gentlemen with a view to enlarge the list already enrolled as special jurors, but here too his efforts had been unsuccessful It was because there was a difficulty in getting more names for selection that the native special jury list was so limited The Chief Justice observed that the jury could well abandon all other articles and confine themselves to those of the 6th of June and 1st of August, entitled respectively "What Will the End Be," and "Universal Death is Certain" In these the writer seemed to sum up the meaning of all the other articles, and he on favoured to excite a frame of mind and disposition not consistent with regard for and obedience to *Government. His Lordship inclined to* imagine that the spirit displayed was more consistent than otherwise with the spirit of resistance to Government. For, if the translations are correct the writer not only intimated but pleaded that rebellion against an alien ruler was not wrong, rather that it was to be commended if there was a possibility of its being undertaken with success Those were the only articles which had expressed views which might be taken to mean an incitement to rebellion Whether an incitement to rebellion was really intended was not for him to indicate. In dealing with these articles his Lordship felt that he would not be doing his duty unless he referred to the article on Manipur *which had been put in during the trial* by the prosecution The jury would have to consider that article, and decide whether it was not intended to hold the Assam Government up to the detestation of the people or whether it was a fair discussion of the policy of the Government on the Manipur affair The writing and circulating of the articles, and the articles, themselves, were the only evidence in the case

The jury then retired. Having been absent forty minutes they returned, and in reply to a question from the Clerk of the Crown the Foreman stated that the jury *had agreed on their verdict* in the proportion of seven for conviction to two for acquittal.

His Lordship enquired whether it was not possible on a further retirement to come to an unanimous verdict on the case In cases of a peculiar nature and importance such as this one he was averse to disposing of the case without a unanimous verdict

The Foreman stated it was impossible that they could come to a unanimous verdict.

On this his Lordship stated that under the circumstances he must discharge the jury and order a fresh trial of the case at the next Sessions, to which the case would be put off as a *remanet* one.

On the result being made known the crowd of natives in Court, numbering about a thousand, commenced clapping and cheering The Chief Justice, on hearing the uproar, ordered the Court to be cleared immediately After this had been done and quiet restored, the Chief Justice asked Mr. Pugh what course he intended to pursue as the jury had been discharged

Mr Pugh, in reply, asked for time to consider the matter and the course he would adopt after consultation with the Advocate-General.

The Chief Justice directed that the prisoners be enlarged upon fresh bonds and the same securities —*Morning Post*

General Summary

ANOTHER CHILD MARRIAGE—A correspondent informs the *Tanjavanamitran* that a few days ago, in the village of Kottayur near Kumbakonam, a Madiwa female child *three* years old, was married to a man of *thirty*!!

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—It is stated that Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice, is an applicant *for the Recordship of London Mr Justice* Straight of the Allahabad High Court is another applicant for the vacancy.

THE CENSUS—Government has directed that the Hindus of the *Namasundra* class shall be classed as such in the Census returns, and not as *Chandals*, as was originally decided upon, the latter term signifies "villains", being considered objectionable and hurtful to the feelings of the petitioners

EXPERIMENT IN PRODUCING RAIN—On June 23, the Agricultural Department of Washington, U S A, made a preliminary experiment in the production of a rainfall A balloon was sent up into the clouds, where it exploded with great violence Later in the evening a downpour of rain occurred, but whether this was due to the explosion remains to be determined The department will repeat the experiment on a larger scale

A LIFE OF HER MAJESTY—We learn that the *Life of her Majesty Empress* Victoria composed in Sanskrit by H H Kerala Varma the Valiya Koil Tampuran of Travancore, has been translated into Malayalam verse by a conclave of clever Malayalam Poets. The poem which consists of the slokas depicts the history of our Queen Empress from her childhood, and is characterised by a poetic splendour of no mean order The work is likely to prove a useful and interesting text book in Malayalam at some of the University Examinations

A STRONG RUMOUR—Rumour in Madras says that *Dewan Bahadur Sreenivasa Ragava* Iyengar the present Inspector general of Registration has been recommended by the Madras Government to the Home Government for a Commissionership in the Board of Revenue in accordance with the *recommendations of the Public Service Commission* No native better deserves this singular favor of Government If the rumour turns out to be true Mr Rangasadan, M A. should be made Inspector General of Registration at least this time

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL CONGRESS—Mr C Narrainswamy Naidu, accompanied by his worthy colleagues arrived at Nagpur by the early train on Tuesday last from his North ern tour It is glad news, to say all arrived safely, and it is gladder still to observe that they have returned with bags full of money, as we wished them to do in our paper some time ago In spite of his ill health, the Noble Pioneer started off on his Mission to Jabalpur to execute the sacred duty he owed to his countrymen as the President of the National Congress Reception Committee We hear a sum of Rs 11,000 has been collected, from the inhabitants of Jabalpur and the Narbada Division —*The Nagpur Independent*

A ZENANA GARDEN PARTY—Last week a garden party was given by Mrs Campbell at her residence in Coimbatore in connection with the National Indian Association, when a number of high caste Hindu ladies were present and enjoyed the company of their European sisters for nearly two hours The genuine sympathy of this lady, which shows itself strongly in the efforts to elevate the status of Hindu women, is gaining for her a popularity which very few have yet succeeded in obtaining Social gatherings of the kind are very effective in enlarging the minds of the ladies whose experience of the world is confined to a narrow circle, and in affording them opportunities to become acquainted with the bright side of English life. Among those present were Mrs Tate, Mrs Kidd, the two Miss Claridge, Mrs Mulhari Row, Mrs Balaka shaver, Mrs Annaswamy Row, Mrs Thiruvenkatasawmy Moodeliar and children, Mrs Subba Row, Mrs Punnurangam, Mrs Narrayana Shastry, Miss Kasturi Rangayangar, Miss Viswanathier, Miss Ramah and other ladies with children

THE PROPOSED SALE OF GOA—As the home papers announced a few weeks ago a proposal was submitted to the Lisbon Parliament by Senhor Ferreira d Almeida providing for the disposal of the Portuguese colonies in East Africa and Asia The matter has been fully *discussed by the Portuguese Press, from which* we give extracts —

As Novidades says The reduction of our colonial dominions is absolutely necessary It is only by this that we can free ourselves from the monetary and economical crisis that oppresses us in every direction, *and no other* expedient will save us The new treaty has imposed onerous responsibilities which we shall not be able to discharge

Oiiu places before the public the African responsibilities imposed upon the Portuguese Government by the treaty, but does not advise the sale of the possessions, suggesting Government by a colonial syndicate

O Journal do Commercio thinks it would scarcely be convenient to alienate portions of the dominions which may bring some millions The administration of the colonies, however, is so bad, it says, that the money will be swallowed up and Portugal will remain an insignificant nation

O Seculo protests against the idea in an article signed by Senhor Gomes Leal It considers the proposal a confession of moral insapacity to grapple with the situation That it is a political dishonour to abandon territories won by the sword, that it is an economical error that the colonies handed over to private companies can flourish, yielding profit to the company, to the people of the country and to the mother country as well, and lastly that it is iniquitous and immoral to sell off people and territories like cattle, such a thing has not been done by any civilized nation in the present time.

O Diario de Noticias says—Hitherto we could slumber tranquilly, but by the new treaty with England we must fulfil our conditions in East Africa, lest England should steal, in the name of civilisation, and take away the territory, saying that we do not know how to govern The idea of getting rid of our colonies is repugnant to our patriotic feeling, but between two evils we ought to choose the minor

Extracts.

THE OLDEST INDIAN WRITTEN BOOK

The *Orientalist*—As our readers will doubtless remember when Lieutenant Bower returned last autumn from Kashgaria he brought with him an ancient birchbark manuscript which had been recovered in somewhat curious circumstances from the ruins of a buried city in the neighbourhood of Kachar The MS was shown to the Asiatic Society of Bengal in November last, and keen interest was manifested in the acquisition Since that date the book (for the MS is composed of thirty-three leaves closely written over on both sides) has been examined by Dr Rudolf Hoernle, who succeeded in translating the major portion of it. At the last meeting of the Society, Dr Hoernle communicated to the members the results of his labours in a paper of singular interest, which has just been published, together with *facsimiles*, of two leaves of the MS in the *Journal* of the Society. The work is written in Sanskrit verse (*Sloka*) and in the character known as the Northern Class of the Nagri alphabet, of which three varieties occur in the course of the MS The work appears to be a compendium of medicine, the *Nizamatakha*, and is in sixteen chapters. It was written by a Buddhist, but Dr Hoernle has not succeeded in discovering his name. It begins with the Buddhist salutation to the *Tathagatas*, and is prefaced by an introduction in which the writer modestly states his purpose "I am going" he says, "to write an approved compendium (of medicine), called the *Nizamatakha* based on the excellent system of the Maharishis as composed by them in old times. Whatever is useful to men and women afflicted with various diseases, whatever is

also useful for children, that will all be declared in this book. It will commend itself to those physicians whose minds delight in conciseness, but on account of the multiplicity of its prescriptions, it will also be welcome to those whose minds love many details." He thus goes on to enumerate the contents of the various chapters into which *his book is divided*. "The first chapter will give prescriptions of powders, the second of *clarified butter; the third* will be concerned with oils, the fourth will be about the mixtures which are used in the treatment of various diseases, the fifth will give prescriptions of elixirs, the sixth rules about elixirs, the seventh will be about gruels; the eighth about aphrodisiacs, the ninth about opening; the tenth about hardness, the eleventh will be concerned with applications of the yellow myrobalan, the twelfth will be about bitumen, the thirteenth about castor oil, the fourteenth will be concerned with the treatment of children, the fifteenth will deal with the treatment of barren women. *Lastly*, the sixteenth, will be about the treatment of women who have children. These sixteen chapters will constitute the *Nuvanitha*. It *should not be given to any one who has no son*, or to any one who has no brother, nor *should it be taught to any one* who has no disciple. Each chapter contains in versified *form the learned author's prescriptions*, from which we gather that clarified butter *(in whose virtues he seems to have singular faith)* treacle, vinegar, and ginger and are when drunk, an instant remedy for hindrance Gout and rheumatism yield to an ointment composed of thickened goat's milk and wheat flour; and an addition of sesamum may be made with immediate advantage. The second portion of the Ms., which is on the covers of the leaves, treated by this authority, consists mainly of proverbial sayings in sanskrit verse. A curious feature of this section is the system of enumeration is set of three sayings for instance being indicated by simply varying the position of three figures—444, 444, 444. Six following sayings are indicated by varying the position of the figures 321 thus 134, 413, 134, 143, 431. The numbers are indicated throughout by *numeral letters, not* figures nor in the decimal system used. The *tens, hundreds, etc, are thus indicated* by the separate signs, six ten being illustrated by the symbols for 10 and 6, and twenty five by those for 20 and 5, which on the modern system of enumeration would give up 165 and 205, respectively. There is a third section to the manuscript which consists apparently of prayers and charms, and is not of special interest. The language pretty well all through is the ungrammatical Sanskrit formerly known as the Gatha dialect, which was used for all literary purposes by the Northern and North-Western Buddhists outside the schools of Brahmin learning in the centuries immediately before and after the commencement of the Christian era. The age of the present MS. Dr Hoernle after careful study fixes between 450 and 550 A D—certainly not later than that, and it is *the oldest Indian written book known to* exist and its medical value is consequently exceedingly great.

THE ORIGIN OF MARRIAGE.

The *Cosmopolite*—Professor Westermark's work on the "*History of Human Marriage*" (Messrs Macmillan and Co) is the most important contribution to the study of sociology that has appeared for a long time. The author is lecturer on sociology at the University of Finland, and to most readers, probably, his name will be unknown. But for some years past he has been patiently investigating the theories of Dr Tylor, Mr McLennan, Darwin and Herbert Spencer, on the origin and nature of marriage, and collecting, tabulating, and comparing information as to the manners and customs of savage races, and we now have the result, which promises to upset a good many notions which had hitherto been regarded as outside the region of controversy. The author defines marriage as a more or less durable connection between male and female, which lasts until the birth of the offspring, if not longer. Such marriage occurs among many of the lower animals as for example, among anthropomorphic apes. With mankind it is a natural custom, and we may infer that it has always been so. The origin of marriage was necessary. Such an arrangement was requisite for the *sake* of certain species. While a mother's care was necessary for the preservation of the child, the family required the protection and guardianship of a father. The earliest form of human marriage was usually marriage by capture, where the male has to fight *with other males for possession of the female*, and there is evidence to show that the *amenities of a less barbarous courtship came* into fashion at a very remote period in the history of the human race. Savages, men and women, adopt various methods of attracting the admiration of the opposite sex, by ornamenting, painting, tattooing, and even mutilating themselves. Clothes were first worn for the same purpose, and here we come to another theory, in which the author declines to adopt the teaching of the schools. It was not, he thinks, a sense of shame which induced our first forefathers to put on clothes, the shame came in afterwards, it was a feeling of awkwardness at the absence of a customary ornament.

In regard to endogamy and exogamy the author comes to the conclusion that these are only relative terms. The evil effects that result from consanguineous marriages produced a feeling of instinctive disgust at the idea of marriage between persons who have lived on terms of intimacy since childhood. Consanguineous marriages, there is reason to suppose, are far more rare among savages than in civilised society. Monogamy the author thinks, was the fashion before polygamy and of savage and barbarous races the most *majority are monogamous*. At a certain stage, civilisation is favourable to polygamy, *but higher developments invariably lead* back again to monogamy. In conclusion, Professor Westermark regards the history of human marriage as "the history of a relation in which women have been gradually triumphing over the prejudices, the prejudices, and the selfish interests of men." The above summary will give an idea of the main conclusions arrived at by Professor Westermark, but it is difficult to do justice to the immense mass of the facts and illustrations, and the skill with which the author presents his material. Three whole chapters are devoted to a criticism of the hypothesis of promiscuity—that theory, that is, which is usually associated with the names of Mr J. F. McLennan and Sir John Lubbock, the latter of whom uses the term communal marriage. After analysing the evidence brought forward by these and other authorities, in the shape of customs supposed to exist among savage races, the author observes that some of the facts adduced are not really examples of promiscuity. Sir Edward Belcher states that in the Andaman Islands, it is the custom *for the man and woman to remain together* till their child is reared, when they separate, *and each seeks a new partner*. On the other hand, Mr Man, a more careful observer, tells us that not only are the Andamanese strictly monogamous, but that adultery is unknown and unpopularity is the rule. Sir John Lubbock affirms that the Bushmen of South Africa are entirely without marriage. Professor Westermark quotes Burchell's "Travels into the Interior of Africa," where it is expressly stated that among these same Bushmen a second wife is never taken until the first has grown old, and even then the old wife remains with the husband on the same terms as before.

The subject of endogamous and exogamous *relations is a difficult one in every way*. The author writes: "Many uncivilised peoples *carefully avoid marrying out of their own* tribe, the chief reason being, I think, the strong dislike which distinct savage and barbarous races have for one another." Mr McLennan calls such peoples 'endogamous' in contradistinction to peoples who are 'exogamous' i.e., do not marry within their own tribe or clan. But this classification has caused much confusion, exogamy and endogamy not being real contraries. For there exists among every people an outer circle—to use Sir Henry Maine's appropriate terminology—out of which marriage is either prohibited or generally avoided, as well as an inner circle, inside the clan or at any rate the very nearest kinsfolk, within which an union is all well. Civilisation narrows the inner circle within which a man must not marry, it widens the outer limit within which he may marry. The value of Professor Westermark's researches will be readily admitted by those who are familiar with the literature of this branch of Sociology. *There will be a keen controversy* over some of his conclusions, but most of them are likely to be discussed with contempt.

THE DEFENCE OF THE MANIPUR PRINCES.

The *Hindu*—The great brand of high treason, says Hale, is that it is a violation or breach of that sacred bond from the subject to his king commonly called allegiance. Has the ruler of Manipur by reason of the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the British, and the subsequent engagement made by Chandrakirtee Sing to be protected against internal rising, reduced himself to the position of a subject? An answer to this is found in the several passages quoted by Mr Ghose from Wheaton's International Law, and from De Vattel, on the Law of Nations. In the latter he numerate kindly enumerated the maxim that a weak State which *in order to provide for its* safety, places itself under the protection of a more powerful one, *does not on that account* cease to rank among the sovereigns who *acknowledge no other law than that of nations*. We might therefore to account as Sovereign *States those which have united themselves to* another more powerful, by an *unequal alliance in which*, as Aristotle says, to the more powerful is given more honour, and to the weaker more assistance." "The conditions of those unequal alliances may be infinitely varied. But whatever they are, provided the inferior ally reserve to itself the sovereignty, or the right of governing its own body, it ought to be considered as an independent State, that keeps up an intercourse with others under the authority of the law of nations". Again, to quote from Wheaton's International Law, "the sovereignty of a partial State is not impaired by its occasional obedience to the commands of other States, or even the habitual influence exercised by them over its Councils. It is only when this obedience, or this influence, assumes the form of express compact, that the sovereignty of the State inferior in power is legally effected by its connection with the other." In the case of Manipur, it cannot be contended that there has been any express reservation, *by treaty or compact*, of "allegiance" due to the sovereign of England from *the ruler of the State*, and Mr Manmohan holds that in the absence of such express compact of allegiance, the sovereign of Manipur cannot be made liable to be tried for treason, merely because he has occasionally submitted to be directed to in the management of its internal affairs by the higher power. From the earliest times in Great Britain, Mr Ghose writes, "express reservation or declaration of such allegiance has been considered requisite in the case of territories owning a double allegiance. When the principality of Aquitaine was made over to the Black Prince by King Edward III such express reservation was considered necessary. Similarly in 1170, Henry II *expressly reserved* to himself the supreme allegiance of all his subjects when he made his of last son John. In the absence of such express reservation, by treaty or declaration by the weaker power, it is submitted, no allegiance can be created on the part of the Rulers or subjects of a foreign territory such as Manipur undoubtedly was." It must be noted that Mr *Ghose has resumed here that Manipur has submitted to be directed to in the management of its internal affairs by our Government*, which is a matter of fact, there is nothing to show that our *Government has interfered in the* internal management of the State. Even in the revolutions which Manipur has *witnessed* since the time of Chandra Kirtee Sing who for the first time sought protection against any later rising, the British Government does not appear to have interfered in favor of the deposed sovereign, and in the case of Maharajah Sir Chandra who abdicated in September last, our Government did nothing whatever until after six months. Indeed, the question which Mr Manmohan has raised as to the sovereign character of the Manipur State is of far wider application than the present case requires, and he therefore emphasises that he does not intend his arguments to have any wider applicability than the State of Manipur. As counsel for the accused, however, he cannot evade the duty of urging the question for determination, irrespective of any consideration of all probable consequences which may follow the adoption of his arguments. Manipur, he argues, was not on a lower level than the semi-sovereign States of which European history furnishes several instances, and he cites the case of the Ionian Islands before they were ceded to Greece as the strongest that he can think of. Although at the time of the Crimean War, the Ionian Islands were not only under the protection of England, but were practically under British management, yet it was held judicially that the people of those Islands were not British subjects owing allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen. The articles relating to those Islands as contained in the Convention of Paris of 1815 and quoted by Mr Ghose, make it clear that the Islands were, both in their external and internal relations, completely under the control and direction of England. Yet in spite of these stipulations, when, during the Crimean War, war was declared by England against Russia, and an Ionian vessel was captured while sailing to a Russian port, the question whether an Ionian vessel was not a British vessel liable to capture, was decided in the negative, the Court of Admiralty holding that in spite of the clauses in the Convention of Paris, the subjects of the Ionian Islands were not British subjects. This decision of the Court was considered to have been right by the highest legal authorities in England, who said "We do not consider the Ionians as British subjects." In the face of these facts, it is hardly necessary to adduce additional grounds to establish the sovereign character of the Manipur State. But if any were needed there have been cases *in this country itself*, which wholly rebut the assumption that Manipur has been a part of *British India*. The tributary Mahals of Orissa, as Mr Ghose points out, *are on a much lower footing than Manipur*. They are very much under the control and supervision of British officers. Yet even in regard to them it has been judicially held on the admission of Government, that they do not form part of British India. The following is from the judgement of Garth, C J, in the case of Empress *versus* Kesab Mahajan—"We know both the Government of India and the Government of Bengal consider the territory to be independent," and latter—"the evidence should be of a very different character from the negative and equivocal language of the Regulations or *acts of interference by the British authorities which may have been intended rather as friendly aids to the Mahrajah as the management of his own dominions, than as evidencing any task on the part of the Indian Government to take the rule of the territory out of the Maharajah's hands*." Two other cases are quoted, in which Manipur has been recognised as an independent Asiatic Power in alliance with the Queen. Section 125 of the Indian Penal Code provides for the punishment of those who "waged war against the Government of any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the Queen." And Mr Manmohan Ghose very *rightly argues that if Manipur has been dealt* with as an "Asiatic power" within the meaning of this Section, *it is very important evidence* to show the absolute independent character of its status. In the year 1865, the Government prosecuted one Kalu Sing, at Cachar, for having committed an offence against the Raja of Manipur under the above section, and, in dealing with his appeal, the Calcutta High Court said—"The prisoner has been convicted of waging war against the Manipur Raja, an Asiatic Sovereign in alliance with the Queen, and under Section 125 of the Penal Code has been sentenced to ten years' transportation." The conviction was upheld. Again in 1867, one Sajnaja was convicted of a similar offence in British India against the Raja of Manipur. These cases place it beyond a doubt that both the Government and the Courts have treated Manipur as an independent Sovereign Power. Nor did Mr Quinton regard it in a different light when he sent Mr Grimwood on the 23rd of March last to demand the surrender of the Jubraj, or "*a written authority to arrest him*." In the face of these facts it seems absurd to contend that the Manipur Maharaja and his soldiers and officers were guilty of any offence *in repelling an attack made upon the place by* British officers without even a declaration of *war by the Government*. "According to the law of nations," as Mr Ghose shows, "a sudden armed invasion of the palace of an independent sovereign by the troops of another power, with or without a declaration of war would be an act which it would be the duty of soldiers and officers of the invaded sovereign to resist, as soon as they became aware of the invasion." Government has apparently paid no attention to the weighty constitutional questions so ably raised by Mr Manmohan Ghose. But so long as they remain unanswered—and we are not sure that they will be easily answered—the intelligent public will regard the procedure of the Government in this unhappy business as a remarkable piece of high handed folly.

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THE

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Dated 15th August 1891.

To be sold at Hunsur on the 21st September 1891.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 31 Aug.—Mrs. Besant, who has renounced her secularist Malthusian vows, intends to proceed to India in December to propagate the doctrine of Theosophy amongst the natives systematically.

London, 30th Aug.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent sends an account of an interview with a Russian of high rank who declares that the mother of the Emperor of China, supported by the Imperial Yamen is directing convoyment to completely oust all foreigners from China. The Government, he also said, is setting millions of Chinese on the borders of Tonquin and Russia, thus forming a virtual cordon. Thus says the *Times'* correspondent, strengthens the report of the drafting of a Convention at Cronstadt between France and Russia, which, it is said, provides that Russia shall send troops to the Siberian frontier and France to the Tonquin frontier of China in the event of an emergency.

London, 29th Aug.—The Government has appointed Sahib Pershad Chunga to negotiate on behalf of Portugal for a renewal of the Goa Convention with Great Britain.

London, 31st Aug.—The *Standard* says the relations between Turkey and Great Britain are very strained owing to Lord Salisbury's reply to the overtures of *Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador* in London, for a revival of the negotiations for the British evacuation of Egypt.

London, 31st Aug.—Uneasiness is being felt in European political circles at the relations between Bulgaria and Servia. Both countries are massing troops on their frontiers, ostensibly for the purpose of carrying out manœuvres.

London, 2nd Sept.—The International Oriental Congress was opened yesterday by Mr. Charles Taylor, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge University, in the absence of Lord Dufferin through indisposition. Thirty-seven different nationalities were represented at the Congress. In his opening address the Chairman dwelt on the services rendered by the Arabs to science, and said that the West still continued to learn from the East.

Paris, 1st Sept.—The French Army manœuvres on the German frontier, of unequalled importance, begin on Thursday next. A hundred and twenty thousand troops under the greatest Generals of France take part in the manœuvres.

Allahabad, 1st Sept.—It is expected that the succession to the Maharajahship of Mainpuri will be settled within the next fortnight, inquiries having been instituted as to the eligible members of the collateral branches of the former ruling family. These are quite numerous enough to give the Government a liberal choice.

London, 2nd Sept.—The *Times*, in an article this morning commenting on the report that Turkey has opened the passage of the Dardanelles to Russian warships, warns France and the Porte that the presence of Russian men-of-war in the vicinity of the Suez Canal especially will make England sit tight in Egypt.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1891

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

The ryot has been the most neglected subject of Her Majesty in India. While much has been done for other classes of the community little or nothing has been done for him. He has been left to take care of himself, and the Government was perfectly satisfied if he paid his assessment regularly. It did not care how he obtained the money, what hardships he had to put up with, what sufferings he and his family had to undergo. The ryot was looked upon as a money producer and little else. Although India is essentially an agricultural country very little attention has been paid either to the land or to its cultivators. This appears very strange, and almost unaccountable. The result of this neglect is apparent in every part of the country. The ryot has fallen into the hands of the sowcar, and the individual takes away all that the Government leaves. In many cases, it is said, that the money lender obtains more than does the State Treasury. The ryot borrows a small sum, he is unable to pay it when the time comes, the bond has to be renewed and at last the amount is so great that he is unable to pay the interest on it. In fact, it rests with the sowcar what the sum amounts up to, for the debtor being ignorant and timid, has no control over his creditor. The result is the indebtedness of the whole class of cultivators, and the enriching of the usurious shylocks. This state of things has been going on for many years, and the matter has been made worse by the courts of law. It would almost appear as if the sowcars had had a hand in drawing up the laws as so much are they in favour of these men. A judge has only to look at the four corners of a bond, and if the defendant's name or sign is at the bottom of it a decree must be given in

favour of the plaintiff however unjustly the document may have been obtained. There is no help for the poor ryot, if he cannot pay up, his land is taken away from him, and he is ruined. The whole power of the Government is at the back of the creditor while he is poor and helpless, and without a friend in the world. The result is just what might be expected. A good portion of the land is passing out of the hands of the ryots into those of the sowcars, and the former are being ruined while the latter are enriched. Every Court in India bears record to the injury that the laws are doing the ryots, and in some districts they are reduced to a condition bordering on starvation. Now and then the Government is compelled to move on account of some outbreak of the cultivators against their oppressors. The Deccan riots will be remembered. The people had been ground down to the dust by the bloodsucking money lenders, and at last they rose and tried to shake off the yoke. A few houses of the sowcars were broken into and the bonds of the ryots burnt up. The outbreak was soon put down, a Commission was appointed to enquire into the matter and some relief was given to the sufferers. But the other parts of the country were left untouched. The ryots suffered as much as they did before and are suffering now. When famine comes, the cultivators succumb at once, for they have nothing to fall back upon; they are not able to put by an anna against a time of need, and hence the mortality that takes place when scarcity prevails. The Government has at last come to the conclusion that something ought to be done, and the expedient of Agricultural Banks has been decided upon, though not yet established. There have been talkers for a long time past, but nothing more. Well wishers of India put the idea forward long ago, and among these Sir William Wedderburn may be honourably mentioned. This gentleman served his time while in India in the Bombay Presidency, and saw the state of poverty into which the Deccan ryot had sunk. He believed there must be a remedy, and the one he proposed was Agricultural Banks. He ventilated the matter in England, but there was no practical result, the matter never got beyond the stage of discussion. The Government, as we have said, have taken up the matter, and it is to be hoped some good will be the outcome. An official has been deputed to visit the different countries of Europe to see how the institution is at work at there, and on his return, we suppose, he will establish them in different parts of this country. These banks were established years ago in Germany, and have done much good there, and it is from this land the official in question will be able to obtain most of the information he requires. It is proposed to establish these banks at certain centres and lend the ryots money according to the amount of land they hold. This money must be lent at such a rate of interest, that though the Government must not lose by the transaction, the borrower will not be impoverished. The establishment must just pay working expenses, but nothing more. The difficulties in the way of borrowing must not be many, and there, we fancy, will be the rocks ahead of the whole affair. The officials in charge of it may require to many guarantees, they may make as many delays that the ryots may not care to borrow the money. Officials are always slow about their work, and, if left to themselves, they would be slow about these banks. The money may be required at once, and it should be given at once. The delay of even a day might cause the would-be-borrower to turn to the sowcar for help, and thus the object of Government would be defeated. The scheme is an excellent one, and it is to be hoped that nothing will be allowed to mar it, or make it all but useless. Paid officials should be appointed to work the institution men who have the good of the people at heart and who would work in their behalf.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Maharajah left on Friday last for the capital after sporting in Bangalore for a few weeks, and, no doubt, he enjoyed himself well. His Highness came here for the season, and by his liberality he added very much to the gaieties that took place. Very few events came off that he was not present at, and he was a welcome guest every where. The trip to this place, and the entertainments he gave must have cost a good sum of money, but we are given to understand that this does not come out of his private purse, but out of the public treasury. This change was brought about because His Highness desired the Government of India to allow him two lakhs more. To this proposal Lord Lansdowne could not agree; the State allowance, the Maharajah was told, was to be the same as before, but he might, in future, charge for the actual amounts he gave to the revenues of the State. In other words they were to be looked upon as common expenses, such as might be incurred by the repair of roads, or the construction of tanks. We cannot look upon this arrangement as good, and it is to be feared that irregularities will occur. In all probability, His Highness will be as careful of the money of the State as if it was his own, but those about him may not be equally careful. When they become aware that the money for entertainments does not come out of the Maharajah's purse, they may spend far more freely than they otherwise could. There will be no check on them, they may imagine the coffers of the State are inexhaustible, that a few thousands taken out for an entertainment will not matter much. It may happen that more than the two lakhs the Maharajah asked for will be spent in the way the Viceroy or a Governor spends his sumptuary allowance. It would have to be spread out over the year, and if the amount was exceeded there would be no loss to the Province. As matters now stand there will be no check on the amount spent, it may be large or it may be small, but small or large it will be taken from the funds of the State. The change cannot be looked upon as a good one.

Occasional Notes

Rajah Brooke of Sarawak has proclaimed his son, aged seventeen, heir apparent under the title of Rajah Muda.

The *Indu Prakash* states, on the authority of a correspondent, that the Swami of the Good Brahmans has decided that a Good Brahman's widowed girl may be remarried, if she be under 12 years of age.

A General Insurance Company with the title of the Bhowanagar Insurance Company has been started at Bhowanagar with a capital of Rs 7,50,000. The shares are of Rs 1,000 each and a number of shareholders are the local merchants.

The Nizam's Government has, the *Deccan Standard* learns, filed a suit in the High Court at Calcutta against Mr A. M. Jacob the Simla jeweller, for the recovery of the twenty three lakhs of rupees which were deposited, as a part payment for the now famous diamond, in the Chartered Mercantile Bank of Calcutta, and which Mr. Jacob declined to refund in full.

"Fourteen lambs taken with the hands of the rebel chieftains" is a ghastly trophy for the Turkish troops who have just suppressed the revolt in Yemen to return with. The "unspeakable Turk," however, when he has once tasted blood is not usually troubled with finicky scruples regarding an excessive show of vengeance.

A rumour is afloat, says a Simla correspondent, that the seat which falls vacant in the Viceregal Council by the resignation of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt, is going to be filled up by the appointment of either the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghose M A LL D, or Moulvie Mohammed Yusoof, Khan Bahadoor, of the High Court Bar.

A Poona correspondent writes:—"So far the prognostications that the present would be the poorest season known in Poona for years have been amply fulfilled. Empty houses, disagreeable weather, sudden deaths, paucity of entertainments and a falling off in the class of every form of sport and amusement, from polo to pat ball, have all combined to make the current year remarkable for its dullness and lack of interest."

"The Native Press Defence Association which has lately been organized in Calcutta under the auspices of British India Association, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says, "aims at comprising within its scope not only Lower Bengal but all India. It also aspires to become a controlling and guiding body, and if the prosecution case against the *Bangabasi* ends in a victory to the Government, the Association has every chance of being joined by native editors from all parts of the country."

How to treat people of the Velama caste who refuse relief of any sort has been a problem which has taxed the ingenuity of the North Arcot and Chingleput officials in vain. It is, therefore, satisfactory to note that Lord Wenlock has persuaded them to allow their children to accept food from special kitchens, and that the Amildar of Pondoropet from 1st Velama, is maintaining another kitchen for them at his own expense.

We hear that at Karlan, a village at about six miles from Chowdala, a Brahman lady gave birth to a son and a snake. It is reported that the parents threw the snake in some distant place, but it came back and was found lying with the child in the house. The relations and other people having advised the parents to nourish the serpent as well as the child, they are taking care of both. The reptile is fed with milk.

Excavations in and around the site of the Black Hole of Calcutta have been continued. The grating discovered has been removed. It consists of four iron bars about two inches square, laid across each other in the form of a Maltese cross, about two feet six inches in length and sixteen inches in breadth. A portion of the side walls has not yet been reached, and it appears to be a good distance still underground. Workmen are removing a large mound of earth which covers the major portion of the room, and it will be some days before the whole chamber is excavated.

The telephone is about to have another application, namely, that of foretelling storms. A new discovery has been made as to one of the properties of this means of transmitting sound. By placing two iron bars at seven or eight metres distance from each other, and then putting them in communication on one side by a copper wire covered with rubber, and on the other side with a telephone, a storm can, it is said, be predicted at least twelve hours ahead through a dull sound heard in the receiver. According as the storm approaches the sound resembles the beating of hail stones against the window.

Sir Alexander Miller, the Law Member of the Supreme Council, has written to a Bombay contemporary giving a flat contradiction to a certain circumstantial story about the prosecution against the *Bangabasi*. The journal in question stated recently that a difference of opinion existed amongst the advisers of the Viceroy in regard to the question whether a prosecution could be sustained under the existing law. At length it was decided, we were told, that a prosecution should be commenced, and Sir Alexander was left at liberty to select the attorneys upon which the charge should be framed. Sir Alexander writes to say that he "had nothing whatever to do with selecting the case," and did not know that the prosecution was to be instituted until he saw an announcement in the papers."

The question of the extension of railway in Hyderabad is now before the Government of India. The Company that works the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway is anxious to build the line surveyed some years ago from Warangal to Warora, about 180 miles, which would open out the eastern part of the State and give direct communication with the Central Provinces. This extension would, except for thirty miles, be entirely in the Nizam's territory. There is an old project for linking the Bengal Nagpur and Hyderabad systems by a line from Warangal to Raj Nandgaon or Raipur, but the Hyderabad Company does not favour this as only sixty miles would be within the boundaries of the State. If the Warangal Warora scheme were sanctioned a new coalfield would probably be opened out near the latter place.

The Press circular promulgated by the Government of India for enforcement in the Native States from the first of the current month, is acting as a muzzle more rapidly and effectively than could have been expected, or had perhaps been desired. Within a few days of the publication of the above it is known that the *Deccan Times*—which it is worthy of note was an Anglo Indian paper of over twenty years' standing—announced its resolution to shut shop from the first of August, the date on which the order came into operation. The reason assigned for the step was the extreme stringency of the muzzling order. We now learn that two other papers—the *Sarasar Gazette* of Nabha and the *Prajabandhu* of Rajmal, in the district of Chattisgarh, have followed suit. This step is said to have been necessitated by the inability of the editors to obtain the permission of the Residents required by the new rules.

Local and Provincial

The Maha Rani's Girls' School.—We learn that 28 of the male teachers of the Maha Rani's Girls School have received notice dispensing with their services from the 22nd November next.—H

The Maharajah's Fancy Dress Ball.—This yearly entertainment came off on Wednesday night at the Palace, and there were more than two hundred and fifty guests present. The dresses were many and varied, and the Ball was declared by all to be a most decided success.

The Weather.—A few showers of rain fell during the past week, but not enough to do much good. The wind has risen again, and the prospects are looking gloomy. Prices have an upward tendency, and grain is being sent away from the place. Altogether we appear to be in a bad way.

Kheddah Operations.—Mr W. E. Bonham, of the Allimatti Iron Works, has, it is said, been entrusted with the arrangements for the adjustment of massive iron gates, weighing about four tons each, which are to be fixed at the entrance to the Kheddah at Mysore, and which are to be worked by electricity.—*Hindu*

The Pettah Roads.—The roads in the Pettah are in a very bad state, and we do not hear of anything being done to improve them. It is trying to the springs of carriages, and more trying still to the riders. It is quite time they were taken in hand.

The Soldiers' Exhibition.—This was opened on Tuesday last in the Bowring Institute, by the British Resident, Sir Harry Prendergast, and there was a large assembly present on the occasion. The Exhibition closed to day, and it has been considered by all a decided success.

The Maharajah.—His Highness the Maharajah left the place on Friday last for Mysore, from the City Station. As usual on such occasions there were many on the platform to see him off, including both Europeans and Natives. His Highness arrived at the Station at five minutes past eleven, and after conversing with several gentlemen he entered the compartment in the special train at a quarter past eleven, and then it steamed away. Her Highness the Maharani and the young Princes also left by the same train. A salute was fired at the Palace when the Maharajah left it, and another on the Parade ground when the train started.

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Thursday 13th August 1891

The 20th August 1891 —No 223 —Mr T Raghavendra Rao, General Assistant Commissioner, delivered over and Mr Narasimhaiengar, 2nd Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Office and Court of the 1st Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, on the afternoon of the 19th August 1891

The 27th August —No 226—Mr H V Nanjundaiya delivered over and Mr H Sitaramaiya received charge of the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, on the afternoon of the 17th August 1891

The 28th August 1891 —No 224 —The following is a list of the Candidates to order of merit who have passed the Civil and Criminal Examination held in June 1891 —

1. 50 Mr N Gopalaiyangar
2. 13 A V Lakshmiaiyangar
3. 18 K Venkataswamiyar
4. 93 A Ramaiah
5. 18 B Lakshmanaiyangar
6. 112 K Sitaraiyangar
7. 100 H Venkataramaiya
8. 11 Mr C D Venkatarayar
9. 90 N Gundachar
10. 16 S B Ranganathaiyangar
11. 96 D Lakshmana Rao
12. 114 B Sadanaiya
13. 111 E D Chinnappaiya Pillai
14. 51 K M Narasiyangar
15. 97 A Sinnappa Rao
16. 17 S B Ranganna
17. 104 Mr A W E Hayes
18. 102 K Sitaram Rao
19. 31 H Krishnaiyar

List of failures in the Criminal Examination held in June 1891 —

a. denotes, Indian Penal Code
b. " Code of Criminal Procedure
c. " Law of Evidence
d. " Police Rules
e. " Political marks

Subjects in which Candidates failed —

Register No — 1 a, b, c, d 11 d, e 14 a, b, c, d 14 absent 23 b, d, e 32 absent 48 absent 52 b 90 d 91 absent 95 a, b, c, d 101 absent 115 a, c, e 125 b, d, e 126 absent 128 absent 129 a, b, c, e 147 b, c 148 b, c, e 90 absent

No 222 —Khan Sahib Mohammad Ibrahim granted leave on medical certificate for 1 month from the 8th August 1891 and Mr Ahmad Sait appointed to act in the place of the Khan Sahib

No 223 —Mr T Raghavendra Rao, General Assistant Commissioner of the Chitaldrug District, delivered over and Mr K Mahadevappa Alias Kowlagi received charge of the Chitaldrug District Office and Treasury on the afternoon of the 29th August 1891

No 224 —Mr H V Nanjundaiya assumed charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Bangalore on the afternoon of the 21st August 1891

No 232 —Under the rules of Government Proceedings No 7140 71—Gn 200, dated 5th February 1889 C Shamanagar, Amildar of the Malagal Taluk, is granted casual leave of absence for 10 days with effect from such date as may avail himself of the same

The 2nd Sept 1891 — No 243 — The Government sanction the addition of the following words after the words "1st Grade" in clause 3, part I of the Rules framed by the Chief Court of Mysore under Section 40 of the Legal Practitioners' Regulation, 1884, and published with Notification No 187, dated 12th November 1884 —

"or who has passed an examination prescribed by any other Chartered High Court in British India, which the Chief Court of Mysore may for the time being, regard as equivalent to the Madras High Court's Examination for 1st Grade Pleaders"

The 28th August 1891 —No 3937—486 The services of Mr D Sitarama Rao, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Railway Branch of the Mysore Public Works Department

General Summary.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOON —Herta the Principal of the Punjab Oriental College, is continuing his archæological researches in Kashmir He has undertaken a tour of inspection of all the places mentioned in the Rajatarangini, which he has been zealously studying for the last four years, and the Pandits say that there exists another copy of the book more reliable than that which Dr Stein possesses The object of his research is to complete the annotations of the Rajatarangini.

CHOLERA AND SUICIDE —On Sunday week a Hindu girl, daughter of Mr Hanumaiah Naidu residing in the employ of Messrs Schoolmaker Laughland & Co, was attacked with cholera and succumbed The father was also attacked last night as his life was despaired of, his wife, from sorrow and grief, threw herself into a well and was drowned The boy, however, rallied and hopes are entertained of his recovery An inquest was held over the body of the deceased woman, and a verdict returned under the circumstances stated above

THE SEASON IN WANDIWASH —During the fortnight ending the 8th ultimo there was practically no rain in Wandiwash, and the crops so far fetched without absolutely worthless except partly a Tungum which was sown in Sept in the wells had failed in many localities, but the crops under them had been saved Gingelly and cumbu only looks bad with almost all over the taluq The cumbu is to be cut in small patches, but most of the crop has lost or will yield a very poor outturn Fodder will be a very poor outturn Fodder will be extremely scarce, even in the best reserves, and dry Horse gram generally prevailing, and in inequitably village cattle were suffering severely and everything is now dry Green plantain leaves and leaves of other trees are picked up and used for fodder The feeble water pulchal in dry and supply had to be obtained by sinking small wells in their fields and thereby deepening and improving the well water for the use of Land Lords The outlook was very gloomy, but the condition of the people remained fair Cholera appeared in many hamlets and was spreading rapidly Its usual results in sickness and death were rapidly increasing Prices of food grains were stationary

DARING DEAL FROM A TRAIN —On the departure of an European convict named John Peter Healy, aged 24 years, was considered to be dangerous by the Government of India, the prisoner left Calcutta on the 24th of August under the escort of Constable Largo and a native policeman of the Calcutta Police for Bombay, where on arrival he was to be sent by the authorities to England On the journey to Bombay, Healy gave no cause for apprehension to his escort, till about nine o'clock on the night of the 28th of August when the Mail train had just steamed out of Mannar station The train was travelling at the rate of between sixteen or twenty miles an hour when the prisoner saw his opportunity for escaping With the purpose of escaping he managed to climb through a window in the carriage and took a daring leap in the darkness from the footboard He fell upon his hands on the down line and rolling on his shoulder sustained no injury beyond a sprain Looking towards a quarter of past nine o'clock on the night of the 28th, when constable Largo missed him, and it was then on that the convict had taken certain Government documents belonging to Mr H in cash, and the police officer's arrival at Mannar and Mannar stations, and travelled back by another train On arriving at Mannar station it was ascertained that a strange man answering Healy's description had been seen there, and it was conjectured he had walked along the line to that station, intending to travel back to Calcutta With the co-operation of some railway employees and a few villagers, a search was immediately commenced in the adjoining fields It was long past the hour of midnight and it was thought that all attempts to recapture the convict would prove fruitless But as the party were proceeding west through an open country with hand lamps in their hands, Healy was espied A hue and cry" was raised after him and it entailed a good twenty minutes' chase over stock and bush before he was captured His hands were then pinioned behind him, but the Government documents, cash, &c, were not found with him From a confession Healy made to the police yesterday on his arrival in Bombay, these documents were buried by him in a paddy field After Healy was placed before the Commissioner of Police, yesterday, Superintendent MacDermott of the A Division charged him before Mr C W. Robertson, at the Bankshall Police Court, with theft of the money and the above articles, and with escaping from legal custody The police officer asked for an adjournment pending instructions about the prisoner from the authorities at Calcutta He Magistrate remanded the accused to jail till the 9th instant It will no doubt be interesting to learn that Healy was formerly a soldier in the Scottish Borderers, and had been undergoing penal servitude for three years in the Calcutta jail, from which he escaped with a man named W. once by jumping from the prison walls, a height of twenty two feet In this attempt he sprained his ankle and was captured He had been convicted at the Calcutta Sessions for house breaking in 1888 and had just completed his sentence He appears to be an adventurer and daring character, and Constable Largo was very fortunate in effecting his capture in a country utterly unknown to him five hours after he made his escape from the train It is to be hoped that he will be successful in recovering the Government documents which were of no benefit to the prisoner —*Bombay Gazette*

Extracts

THE DECISION ABOUT MANIPUR

The *Bombay Gazette* —The decision of the Government not to annex Manipur is announced to the Manipur as a Proclamation of the Queen Empress The decision will be generally looked upon as a wise one for the burden of administering such small State is not one to be lightly undertaken, and despite the strong provocation that we have received, no one has been truly out for such a departure from the settled policy of the Empire as annexation would have entailed The State revolts accordingly, to the native rule, but not unconditionally The Government of India will claim a right to determine the conditions under which the State shall hence forth be ruled, and the choice of the next Rajah of Manipur will emphatically be made by them Much is to be said for restoring the Maharajah Sur Chandra Singh, the victim of the Palace Revolution of last September, who is now living in honourable poverty in Calcutta He is weak, and by no means conspicuous for capacity But his weakness is perhaps only relative, and now that one of his younger brothers is dismissed for the Andamans, and that his more masterful brother Tikendrajit is amongst the wicked who have caused to trouble, this is no longer a disqualification. He is well disposed to the British Government, and would doubtless accept and carry out any conditions that might be imposed upon him Lord Cross, in a despatch to the Viceroy which has just reached Simla, says that the Government of India would undoubtedly have been justified in restoring Sur Chandra Singh after the September Revolution and even in consenting his application to be restored, notwithstanding the delay or the acquiescence of the Local Officers in the Revolution This looks as though the ex Maharajah were at all events a possible personage The same despatch, which is obviously written in full consent of the promise announced to the House of Commons by Mr Stanhope on the night of the Tarquinus Superbus episode, proceeds to review the whole conduct of the Government of India in connection with Manipur Lord Cross says he is satisfied that Lord Lansdowne's Government were right in deciding to interfere, and that this policy "was honourable, it asserted the rights of the Government of India, and it was calculated to give assurance to the frontier clans On the question of the intended arrest of the Senapati in Durbar, Lord Cross, while satisfied that no imputation of treacherous intent can be brought against Mr Quinton, says that care should be taken that persons summoned at Durbars should not be subjected to any measures of personal restraint The Manipur durbar may therefore be looked upon as the last to which any one will be invited for the purpose of being arrested

THE CONGRESS MEETING IN ENGLAND

What has happened in Parliament concerning Indian reform has not so much as raised a ripple on the surface of English political affairs Indian reformers have not yet made an adequate impression, either as to their earnestness or the imperative need for the reforms they urge upon the British public. In political circles a strenuous attempt is being made to bring India to the front in such a way that the interests of the country shall not be trifled with Mr Hume, Sir W Wedderburn Mr Bonnerjee, Mr Dadabhoy Naoroji, Mr Caine, and others of your friends, have been or will soon be elected delegates to the National Liberal Federation, meetings of which will be held at Newcastle two months hence A Resolution will be moved to make Indian reform a plank in the English Liberal platform, and strong efforts put forth to carry the Resolution A copy of what is proposed to be moved shall be sent to you — [illegible] while, however, great good will result from this attempt more is wanted The special thing required is that the Congress shall meet in England next year, as was proposed at Calcutta in December last, It is impossible for me sufficiently and strongly to urge the necessity for carrying out this arrangement. A resolution having been passed to the first session of Congress it might be supposed that the intermination come to would be carried out I have, however, heard a doubt expressed as to whether after all the Congress will meet here The failure to carry out the proposal would not be absolutely fatal to Indian reform, but it would render the attainment of your objects increasingly difficult Such a chance as Indian reformers have not years to unique A blow struck in May or June next will be worth a thousand blows struck at any other time For, what will be the position of affairs? In all probability the United Kingdom will be on the eve of a general election A Congress of the hundred Indian delegates meeting in London, and a few of them afterwards going to the constituencies and delivering addresses which would probably result in at least three hundred Liberal Members going to the House of Commons pledged to support Indian reform Already there are one hundred Liberal Members so pledged, or willing, if pressed to be pledged But, that number will not be increased unless the Congress meets here next year It is not, however, in the matter of political reform only that immense benefit won't follow the sending of one or two hundred Indian gentlemen to England, in half a score other directions great progress could be made Whatever may or may not be done by Indian reformers, the assembling of themselves together in London next year ought not to be overlooked the duty to do so is paramount —(London Correspondent of the *Hindu*)

REPAIRS OF THE TEMPLES AT PURI.

MEMORANDUM

In the printed Appeal issued by the Central Executive Committee on behalf of the sacred edifice at Puri, it was stated that a sum of 3 Lacs of Rupees was necessary to make effective repairs. It was with the object of ascertaining the real cost of the Temples, and the extent and character of the repairs which each stood in need of, that we recently inspected them in the company of the Managing Authorities thereof and the members of the Puri Committee

The result of our inspection is thus summarized for the information of the Hindu community —

1 We must premise at the outset that the Temple of Sri Jaganath stands in the middle of a spacious enclosure on three sides of which stand about 120 minor temples,—housing Mahadeva, Ratakresto, Jhulan Mandap, Saraswati, Vimala, Lachmi, Surya, and other Hindu Deities. On the north of this sacred enclosure is the Balkantha where the image of Jaganath, Balabhadra, and Subhadra are periodically offered On the north east is the

Snan jatra place and on the south east is the holy cook house

3. The Central or Jagannath Temple It consists of four portions, viz. the Sri mandir, the Nata Mandir, the Jagamohan and the Bhoga Mandir. These constitute a connected building though the structure of each is distinct and separate.

The stability of the Sri Mandir, which houses Jagannath, Balabhadra, and Subhadra, has been pronounced by Engineering officers to be beyond question It is built of solid stone, covered by a plaster about 18 inches thick Portions of the plaster have come down from time to time and the plastering requires to be sounded. We would recommend that the plastering be made where it has ceased to exist Some of the carved figures in the niches and gables should be replaced and repaired, and the whole edifice inside and outside whitewashed The height of the edifice is 192 feet and its base is 80 feet square which will give the Hindu public an idea of the quantity of work to be have gone through.

The repairing of Nilchakra or disc on the pinnacle of the edifice is almost complete It was the shakiness of this part of the edifice which brought on the Municipal proceedings under section 210 of the Act.

4. Nat-mandir and Jagamohan or Hall of audience The eastern corner projection of this building has come down It is proposed to build the projection anew and support it by an ornamental pillar which is being built; and to keep up the symmetrical beauty of the edifice a corresponding ornamental pillar should be built to support the western corner In sundry places the plastering has to be done anew, and the whole edifice, inside and outside, whitewashed The Nat mandir and Jagamohan is 69 ft. by 67 ft

5. Bhogo mandir or Refectory. The portion over the north door has sunk to about a foot from its level, in consequence of which the Court yard adjoining it has been closed against the public at the instance of the local authorities We have taken professional advice on the matter which is to lift up the sunken portion by iron girders supported by ornamental iron pillars The Superintendent of the Temple has already given orders to an Engineering Firm in Calcutta to do the necessary casting and it is daily expected The carving on the eastern wall of the edifice is considerably worn out. We hope to replace it, if artists possessing the requisite skill be found. There are cracks in the southern wall, on which we propose to take professional opinion.

This building is painted red, and a re painting is desirable The Bhogomandir is 58 ft. by 56 ft.

6. On the north, between the first and second enclosures, is situated the Bukantha, which was in former days a well-laid garden It is now overgrown with jungle, and the magnificent well which stood in the centre is now a heap of ruins. We think it would be extremely desirable to revive the garden with a couple of fountains, and to convert the well into a reservoir.

7. The Snan jatra place and the grounds around it which are now covered with pieces of potsherd should be paved with ordinary sand stones that they may have a tidy appearance.

8. The Temple cook house is in a fair condition. The narrow flat roofing at the top requires to be dismantled and a curved roofing of corrugated iron will answer all practical purposes.

9. Of the minor Temples urgently needing repairs, are those having Bata krishna, Himala, Surjya, and the Jhulan Mandap. Bitakrishna's is a heap of ruins, while Surjya's has become shaky Himala's shrine requires substantial repairing The Jhulan Mandap, whereon the Pandit assembled in former days to discuss and expound Shastric lore is, badly in need of repair Mohant Raghunandan Ramanuj Das of Emar Math has come forward to rebuild it in a manner to be approved by the Committee

10. In the Jagannath Temple, we propose to put some sort of wire-netting from wall to wall or adopt other contrivance to prevent bats and birds from taking shelter thereon and proving a perpetual nuisance to everybody

Cuttack, 29th July, 1891 } Balloram Mallick, Hurry Ballabh Bose, Hony Secretaries. Puri Temple Repairs Fund.

THE END OF THE MANIPUR AFFAIR

The "Gazette of India" of August 22 publishes the decision of the Government of India on the appeal of the Manipur Princes, and also the Proclamation regarding the future of the State. The Proclamation runs as follows —

Whereas the State of Manipur has recently been in armed rebellion against the authority of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and whereas during such rebellion Her Majesty's representative and other officers were murdered at Imphal on the 24 h of March last, and whereas by a proclamation bearing date 19th April 1891 the authority of the Regent, Kula Chandra Singh, was declared to be at an end and the administration of the State was assumed by the General Officer commanding Her Majesty's forces in Manipur territory, it is hereby notified that the Manipur State has become liable to the penalty of annexation, and is now at the disposal of the Crown

"It is further notified that Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India has been pleased to forego her right to annex to her Indian dominions the territories of the Manipur State and has graciously assented to the re establishment of native rule, under such conditions as the Governor General in Council may consider desirable, and in the person of such ruler as the Governor General in Council may select Her Majesty has been moved to this act of clemency by the belief that the punishment inflicted upon the leaders of the revolt together with the imposition upon the State of suitable conditions of reogrant, will afford an adequate vindication of her authority The Governor General in Council will make known hereafter the name of the person selected to rule the State, and the conditions under which he will be invested with power"

Regarding the appeal on behalf of the Prince the Gazette of India has the following —

"Mr Manomohan Ghose, as Counsel for the accused, has complained that the language of the written statement of defence put in on behalf of the Senapati has been revised and altered by a British officer since it was signed by him, and has commented upon the interrogatorial character of his oral examination

The revision of the statement, if it took place as described, was certainly irregular, but the Government of India were careful to understand the passages which are said to have been altered in the sense which they were intended to convey, and Pikendrajit Singh has in no way suffered by the alleged alterations As regards the oral examination, His Excellency in Council observes that the law of British India not only permits, but requires that an accused person shall be questioned "for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances appearing against him" The questions were scrupulously recorded and most of them put before the accused, some fact which was either proved or generally known in Manipur, and which, if not explained, might have borne hardly against him The case against the Senapati, however, in no way depends on any thing extracted from himself

It has been urged by the Counsel for the accused that the State of Manipore was independent, and that its rulers were not liable to be tried for waging war against the Queen Empress, and it is contended that they were justified in repelling an attack made upon the Senapati's house without even a declaration of war by the British Government'

The Governor General in Council cannot admit this argument The degree of subordination in which the Manipore State stood towards the Indian Empire has been more than once explained in connection with these cases, and it must be taken to be proved conclusively that Manipore was a subordinate and protected State which owed submission to the Paramount Power, and that its forcible resistance to a lawful order, whether it be called waging war, treason, rebellion, or by any other name, was an offence the commission of which justifies exaction of adequate penalties from individuals concerned in such resistance as well as from the State as a whole The principles of international law have no bearing upon the relations between the Government of India on the one hand, and the Native States under the suzerainty of Her Majesty on the other The paramount supremacy of the former presupposes and implies the subordination of the latter In the exercise of their high prerogative, the Government of India have in Manipore, as in other protected States, the unquestioned right to remove by administrative order any persons whose presence in the State may seem objectionable They also had the right to summon a Durbar through their Political representative for the purpose of declaring their decision upon matters connected with the expulsion of the ex-Maharajah, and if their order for the deportation of the Senapati were not obeyed, it was their officer's duty to take proper steps for his forcible apprehension In the opinion of the Governor General in Council any armed and violent resistance to such mesort was an act of rebellion, and can no more be justified by a plea of self defence than could resistance to a Police Officer armed with a Magistrate's warrant in British India

The Governor-General in Council holds, therefore, that the accused persons were liable to be tried for waging war against the Queen, that they had full opportunity of being represented by Counsel, and that the trial was not prejudiced by any irregularity of procedure'

Without passing any opinion on the justness of the contention of the Government, we may be permitted to state that the language in which it is expressed is not calculated to impress one with the convincing powers of the writer of the Resolution —*Hope*

A MISCHIEVOUS BOY TREATED AS A FELON

The *Hindu* —At the Bombay High Court, the other day, Mr Justice Jardine delivered a lengthy judgment in the case of a boy who had been very severely punished by Mr Dobbie, first class Magistrate of Sholapore, for some pranks which he had practised upon a blind man. The judgment is important as laying down a principle for the administration of criminal law in cases of this kind, and in interesting in several other respects The boy Bali who figured as the accused in the case is a fatherless boy of only 14 years of age. He is mischievous as many other boys are, and, according to his uncle Narayanappa, to substance in his house and to the villagers There was a blind man in the neighbourhood living with his wife The accused boy, possessed of more sense than every and more than a boy's tendency to mischief, climbed over the walls of the blind man's house, removed three pots worth Re 3 12 and cloth etc the value of As 12, and threw them in an open space He had no serious motive in doing the act, except the mere prospect of creating a fun at the expense of the blind man On the morning of the 20 h April last, the blind man's wife observed that the back door of the house was shut from outside She therefore went to that side by other route and found that the doors of the cow pound wall were opened, and some of the articles were missing The Rakhwalder and the Police Patel were informed of the fact and caused a search of the missing property which was found in the bed of a small stream outside the village The accused Bali, who was dilling with the party, was asked casually by the Patel as to who committed the theft, and the boy at once answered with a laughing countenance that he himself committed the act the previous night The Patel found that the boy was mischievous enough to have committed the act and sent him to the Chief Constable, together with the property. Bali was thus brought before the native second class Magistrate, and confessed his guilt unreserved ly There being no evidence except the statement of the accused, the Magistrate took him to the place, and, in the presence of the villagers who had collected there, asked him how he climbed over the walls and removed the articles. To the astonishment of all, the Magistrate says, he climbed up the walls in a few seconds, and pointed out the spots where the pots and clothes were found The Magistrate was satisfied that the accused had no serious object in throwing out the property in open space "From his face and the way in which he committed the act, the accused seems to be a mischievous boy" Yet he thought the act amounted to "house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft in a dwelling house under Sections 457 and 380, I P C But the accused being merely a boy, with a view to his being kept in the reformatory, he was sent up to the Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Sholapore, who thought that the subordinate Magistrate had erred in convicting the boy of theft, but sentenced the accused to two years, simple imprisonment under Section 457, I P C and to be confined in the reformatory during that period, and to a further term of two years' imprisonment for escaping from lawful custody under Section 224 I P C The case was called by the High Court, and Mr Justice Jardine, in delivering the judgment of the Court, remarked that the boy's act ought to have been left to the domestic forum rather than to criminal law. "The slight harm the boy meant or did was too small for the law to punish It was all a practical joke, the more excusable because done by a boy There was no criminal mind in the ordinary sense A nominal punishment and a caution were all that were required from the Magistrate" The light in which his Lordship regarded the boy's conduct is clear from the following passage — "The boy has no father The uncle says he is always troublesome, and that seems to be the reason why he was sent to the Chief Constable and treated as a criminal with the rigour of the law There are indications that the uncle was content to get rid of him and the result of the sentence is to impose the charge and expense of the boy on the State No serious mischief done by the boy is even suggested except that he likes to chase the village cattle, which many boys would be glad to do The uncle says he is "brainsick," which means senseless or deficient in sense There is no evidence that the boy had ever received domestic chastisement before he was treated as a felon He is more truthful than most persons, as several witnesses say that he told them the moment they asked how it was that he had taken the pots He is plain in his conduct that he acted out of boyish fun and mischief" His Lordship, as will be seen from the portion of his judgment which we publish elsewhere, was for acquitting the boy of all charges, but as his brother judge Mr Justice Parsons, did not agree to the view that there has been no offence, the sentence was reduced to one of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment It would surprise many that even this punishment was deemed necessary for a mere childish prank But the manner in which the Magistrates had proceeded and the conscientious scruples of Mr Justice Parsons resulted that punishment inevitable The Bombay Magistrates have of late exhibited such strange misconception of the spirit of the criminal law that in their Presidency more than in any other, the High Court has had to frequently annul their proceedings in cases, and in the present case, Mr Justice Jardine felt compelled to deliver to them a lengthy sermon as to how the law should be administered His Lordship's exhaustive exposition of the law of jokes and hoaxes is an extremely interesting reading, and, we hope, will help those of our Magistrates and Judges who cannot appreciate them, in coming to a right judgment in matters where jokes and hoaxes form the chief element of the offence Unfortunately the Magistrates who thought it fit to send the boy to jail and reformatory, keeping him for the long period of four years not at home themselves boys once, and if at school such as those of Bali were alleged but unfamiliar to them in their boyhood, they must have been very dull boys indeed Mr Justice Jardine, with his experience of boys in England Universities, could not help feeling sympathy for Bali which speaks nothing as compared with those of boys of his age in England. Nay, his Lordship expresses some surprise that any man in his senses should complain of an act done by a mere mischievous boy In England even burglaries are committed by students on each other by breaking into the rooms with intent to annoy But the word "annoy" here means no more than to create a fun at some one's expense and has nothing in common with the meaning attached to the word in the Penal Code But our Magistrates have not had much knowledge of Universities, and seem, like Scotchmen, unable to appreciate a joke without a surgical operation, But those who, like ourselves, can call to mind the experiences of an active boyhood, will read Mr Justice Jardine's judgment with particular pleasure and satisfaction, and will fully sympathise with the spirit which actuated his Lordship on the judgment seat

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Terms 10 per cent of the value of timber purchased should be paid at the time of sale, and the balance within 30 days from the date of sale as laid down in Chief Commissioner's Notification No 53, Dated 19th December 1889.

G H. FOSTER,

Deputy Conservator of Forests

Coorg

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

NOTICE

There are at present two temporary vacancies in the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's Office of Rs 25 each, consequent on two accountants being lent to the Census Department.

Applications from Graduates and F A's will be received for the same up to the 20th Instant.

V P MADHAVA RAO,

Deputy Commissioner,

Bangalore District.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 6th Sept—The dismissal of Kiamil Pasha by the Sultan is regarded in Europe as a Franco-Russian triumph, inimical to British interests in Egypt, and favourable to Russian designs in Bulgaria.

St Petersburg, 5th Sept—Orders have been issued for a large military force to assemble at Warsaw a fortnight hence.

Pekin, 5th Sept—Particulars of the rioting at Ichang state that during the outbreak the mob attacked and destroyed the British Consulate in that City A French gunboat has gone to Ichang with orders to act decisively.

Allahabad, 5th Sept—It is notified that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Lucknow Rae Bareli Railway

The question of the permanent strength of the garrison of Burma is now engaging the attention of the Government of India It is not likely that any great reduction in the number of troops now in the country will be made

On Thursday night, at about 11 P M there was an outbreak in the central prison at Agra The life prisoners, chiefly notorious dacoits under sentence of transportation, managed to free themselves of their fetters and, after wrenching out the iron gratings of the barracks in which they were confined and forcing open the door, were preparing to make good their escape when they were spied by some of the convict Barkundazes and the Warders on duty, who gave the alarm All hands in close proximity to the scene of the occurrence quickly collected, and endeavoured to capture the convicts. A hand-to-hand fight then ensued, the prisoners making a stubborn resistance, freely using stones, brickbats, and such missiles as came readily to hand. At this juncture the Police guard were called in, and it was not until they had fired a few shots to intimidate the prisoners that they submitted. Three prisoners succumbed to wounds received from *lathi* blows, and others be more or less wounded in hospital. The European Jailor and some convict Barkundazes and Warders have also received injuries. Their conduct throughout the affair was very creditable.

Allahabad, 7th Sept—The first train was run through the Khojak Tunnel on Saturday It was a practical but unostentatious announcement of the completion of that great work.

London, 8th Sep—The International Oriental Congress has accepted the invitation to hold its next meeting in Spain. The discussion at yesterday's sitting chiefly dealt with the commercial advantages of Oriental studies.

St Petersburg, 8th Sept—Russia is arranging for an issue in France of a loan of 20 millions sterling.

Constantinople, 8th Sept—Kiamil Pasha, who was recently dismissed from the office of Grand Vizier, is virtually a prisoner being suspected of plotting against the Sultan

It is officially announced here that the change made in the Ministry implies no change in the European Policy of the Porte.

Allahabad, 8th Sept—No selection has yet been made of a successor to the ex. Maharajah SuraChandra Singh of Manipur, but among the candidates are the grandsons of Chandra Kirti Singh, whose claims are entitled to consideration. It is from these collateral branches of the late ruling family that the new Maharajah will probably be appointed.

The Viceroy's visit to Kashmir cannot of course be divested of certain political significance, as the State is practically in Commission, but there is not the least probability that any new departure will be made in current relations. The result of Mr Logan's inquiries into the financial position of Kashmir is awaited with much interest as showing the progress made under the Council of Regency

The home authorities have agreed that in the working of heavy guns at Aden and the fortified ports of India, European gunners should be employed, lascars being trained for should be employed, lascars being trained for manual work under their direction. This will necessarily involve an increase in the number of Garrison Artillerymen in India, and some 800 will be sent out. The strength of each Battery and the various ports will be increased by 50 or 60 men, so that the unit will be larger than at present obtains. Special officers will also be appointed, who will be skilled in range finding, and fully acquainted with shore defences.

The Russians are said to have placed a small garrison at Ak Cum, on the right,

bank of the Oxus, opposite the Afgan outpost at Bosiga This is apparently the first step towards the occupation of Kilif Ferry, which is forty miles to the south east There can be no longer any doubt as to the renewed activity of the Russians in Central Asia

The commencement of the railway extension beyond Peshawar and the Kabul River, the route of which was surveyed by Captain MacDonald last year, has been decided upon Sanction has only been given for the line as far as Port Michni in British territory, but hereafter it may be possible to continue it through the hills north of the Khyber It is thought that the Amir will not have as strong an objection to this short railway to Kam Dakka as he would to the extension beyond Nowchamna to Kandahar The line would not be in Afghanistan proper as it follows the southern bank of the Kabul River, along which the tribesmen are under our influence Abdur Rahman is most strongly opposed, at present, to any extension of railway into territory over which his exercises control, but he has no just ground to for opposing the improvement of communications on the Khyber route

Allahabad, 9th Sept—It is said the Amir was furnished by his agents in India with a summary of the discussion in the House of Commons regarding the extension of the railway to Kandahar He of course accepted the view that such an extension was not desirable at present

The Balwant Rao case was decided by the Sessions Judge yesterday Asad Yarkhan, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Indore, and two of his sepoys, were convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment each, with Rs 2,000 fine for the former, and Rs 50 fine for the latter The Kotwal of Ujjain and a Railway Police constable were convicted of the same offence, and sentenced to 14 years imprisonment, and a fine Rs 200 and Rs 50 respectively The Thanadar of Ujjain was sentenced to 6 months, and three constables of Ujjain to 7 years each for abetment of the offence

London 11th Sept—Mr Caine writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, replying to Lord Wenlock's recent criticisms on his statements regarding the distress in the Madras Presidency Mr Caine says his informant is an extremely well informed native gentleman, who is more likely to be correct than Lord Wenlock whom he warmly attacks He advises the Governor of Madras to take the educated native more into his confidence.

London, 11th Sept—The race horse *Common* has been bought by Mr Blundell Maple for £15,000

Paris, 10th Sept.—The *Siecle*, in a article this morning, says that despite the Cronstadt reception of the French Fleet, France will never allow Russia to occupy Constantinople, nor interfere in the Levant.

St Petersburg, 10th Sept—The distress in Russia by the failure of crops is assuming terrible dimensions in the country districts The peasants are infecting their children with diphtheria to save them from death by starvation

New York, 11th Sept—Telegrams received here state that a terrific earthquake has been experienced in Salvador, destroying many towns and serious worth of property Many persons have been entombed in the ruins.

Calcutta, 11th Sept—The Mahomedan cook, lately in the employ of Mrs Nisbett, residing in Agra, who was charged with a daring attempt to poison his mistress for her valuable jewellery, was convicted yesterday by the Session Judge, and sentenced to transportation for life

Allahabad, 7th Sept—Nawab Mehdi Hassan has written an important State paper on the Hyderabad Press He says many newspapers have sprung up which live merely by fomenting faction, and selling their support now to one party, now to another "Professional delators of Rome,' he writes," were honest men in comparison with the blackmailing journalists of India" As there is no Penal Code in Hyderabad, he suggests that a regular Press Law should now be drawn up, keeping the liberties of newspapers within due limit

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1891

THE BANGABASI CASE

It is plain to be seen that the Government has made a great blunder in prosecuting the *Bangabasi* newspaper We saw this at the beginning of the trial, and the result has verified our anticipations It cannot with truth be said that this paper confined itself within the bounds of reasonable criticism It sometimes went too far, perhaps, in its remarks, but other papers do the same Why then should this journal have been singled out to be punished while the rest were allowed to get off scot free? The procedure is similar to the order sent forth to compel the newspapers in those districts administered by Political Agents to take out licenses The act was a piece of arbitrariness and nothing else Vernacular journalism in India is entirely a new institution, and it is only natural that a good number of errors should be committed, youth is ever prone to error, and the press in question may be said to be in its youth, and consequently some excuses ought to be made for it Lord Cross not long ago said that it was better to allow the Vernacular press of India to express its opinions freely rather than any suppression should be used, because it gave vent to the feelings of the people It provided an outlet for the thoughts of the masses which otherwise could not be expressed It is a great pity the Secretary of State for India was not able to impress what he said upon the Government of this country Had he done so a great blunder would not have been committed. The Government is bound to discover what the people think, and what they desire If they cannot express their wants the rulers are in complete ignorance of the way in matters are being carried on, they are working in the dark. The Government may succeed in driving any ill-feeling under, but this will not do good, on the contrary, it will work much evil. The disease will be driven inwards instead of being drawn outwards, and the danger is great in the body politics when this is done, as well as in the body of a man The Government is doing its best to suppress the expression of any opinion by the masses, and it will most assuredly discover that it has made a blunder The time has gone by when the press could be gagged with impunity In ages past by this system might have answered, but this is the nineteenth century, it is an age of enlightenment, and suppression is not in fashion The press is free in most countries in the world—in the most civilised, at least—and it is hard to see why an exception should be made with regard to India. In all probability the *Bangabasi* case will bring matters to a crisis It comes after the gagging of the press in the parts of the Native States administered by Political Agents, and we may be sure the people at home will come to a decision about the press in this land But could not something be done by the Government to improve the Vernacular Press? It must be confessed that it sometimes commits blunders, and this is not to be wondered at considering the short time it has been in existence. It would be well for the Government to assist the Press without interfering with its liberty When a paper gives incorrect information about the acts of Government it should be put right by having the correct information sent to it A department of Government might be formed whose business it would be to assist and improve the press by supplying information and giving hints without threatening and coercing it Should a paper transgress, it should be left to the law as it now stands The conductors of the Vernacular Press would then see that the Government took a real interest in them, that it wished not only to intimidate and punish but also to assist A paper under such circumstances would not be likely to transgress, for it might be struck off the list of those that receive information from Government, and would in reality become an outcast. Mr W Digby, who may be trusted to be impartial on the subject has the following with regard to this subject in his last letter to the *Hindu* —

"In connection with the prosecution of the *Bangabasi* I had some journalistic friends have been "harking back" to the Press Commissionership in India, they ask whether if that institution had continued in existence such prosecutions would not have been impossible The question was more easily asked than it could be answered I have always felt there were good points in the Press Commissionership In the absence of legislative chambers, with full powers of interpollation, some such institution as the one mentioned is necessary Speaking from my own experience as an independent journalist whilst in India, I found it of very great service, and obtained from it much information which otherwise was unattainable No one, who knows my work in India, can say my criticism was ever weakened in consequence of my communications with the Press Commissionership I fancy Sir Roper Lethbridge, M P, would say if he had remained Press Commissioner, or if his views ruled in the Press Office, the *Bangabasi* prosecution would not have taken place In 1880 he submitted a memorandum to Government on its relation to the Indian Press in part II of which he urged conciliatory and educational policy as opposed to the restrictive policy of prosecutions"

THE SEASON IN MYSORE

The rains have failed in nearly every part of this province, and the outlook is anything but bright The crops are withering on all sides, and those that are not yet dead look more like weeds than grain The few light showers we have had have done little or no good, and we may expect scarcity to be the result To make matters worse, as we have before pointed out, a large quantity of grain is being sent away from Bangalore to Madras where distress has already begun, and where in a short time there will surely be famine In any case there must be scarcity next year in this province, for should the monsoon come down in abundance at the end of this month or the beginning of next, it will not be able to make up for the loss that has already been caused As we have said, many of the crops are already withered and no amount of rain would be able to restore them It will be necessary for the Government, sooner, or later, to establish relief works, and it is quite time these were thought about It is to be hoped that matters will not be allowed to slide as they did at the beginning of the famine of 1876—78. Then it was believed that matters would right themselves, that the rain would come down, and that in a short time there would be no want So the famine increased day by day till at length it became so gigantic that it could not be grappled with. If it had been taken in hand at the outset and firmly met, the great expense that was incurred might have been saved or at least a good portion of it. But the authorities could not understand what was required, and the province bequeathed a debt of 80 lakhs while it is believed one million people perished We do not think the famine will be so bad now as it was fifteen years ago, but it seems certain that there will be a good amount of want, and we wish the authorities to look the matter in the face and make all necessary arrangements so that, when the distress arrives, nothing may be wanting and the people may be relieved We do not ask that relief works may be established at once, but men should be told off to set about those works should they be necessary, and the places where they may be wanted should be known to the authorities. The present should be a time of preparation The plan of the campaign against want should be plainly drawn up, and when the enemy puts in an appearance he should be fought at once We have not heard of any steps being taken to relieve the distress which appears imminent, and though we may be charged with putting forward alarmist's views we feel bound to say what we think on this serious subject We do not wish to see a repetition of the shortcomings of 1876—77, and hence we call upon the authorities in Mysore to be up and doing If they have taken the matter in hand the work has been done so quietly that no body has heard a word about it. We think it would be well if the subject of scarcity were to be discussed at the Dussorah Assembly that will come together next month The representatives would be able to produce a large amount of information with regard to the state of the province, and they might make suggestions that it would be well to act upon

Occasional Notes

A Sanskrit translation of the lost books of Euclid is said to have been found at Jeypore

The Maharajah of Travancore has of late much improved in health and intends taking a sea voyage to Bombay.

Some English papers have stated that the Maharajah of Mysore is to pay England a visit next year The *Englishman* is in a position to state that there is no truth in the rumour

It is estimated that over 100 millions of people speak the English language, over 41 millions the French, 69 millions the German, 30 millions Italian, 41 millions Spanish, 13 millions Portuguese, and 67 millions Russian.

In response to the advertisement published by the Dewan of Mysore for a shorthand writer, several applications were received Out of the lot, a Brahman young man has been elected by the Minister on a present salary of Rs 35 a month

The following Notification, dated August 19th, appears in the *Assam Gazette* —"Mr F St. C Grimwood (deceased), Deputy Commissioner, fourth grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, third grade" This is promoting a Deadman.

A childless dhobi at Amritsar recently adopted a calf, and the other day with great pomp celebrated its marriage with the cow of a neighbour He is said to have spent a large sum by inviting the whole of his community to a big ceremonial dinner attended with the usual *nautch* and other adjuncts to a native wedding

Tchang, where the last outrage on foreigners in China has taken place, is one of the four ports opened to foreign trade by treaty in 1877 It is 400 miles up the Yangtse Kiang from Hankow The first English vessels to make the ascent of the river as far as Ichang were those of Admiral Sir James Hope's expedition in 1861.

Mr Chubb, the "safe man," says that some time ago he made a safe for an Indian Rajah which had to be so made as to show the last person who had access to it. It was done by an arrangement of photographs of the people the Rajah treated to his safe. This wonderful safe was made for the jewels of one of the ladies in the Rajah's harem

The Budget statement of the Portuguese Colonies just published for the year 1891-92 shows that the revenue of Goa and other Portuguese possessions in India was Rs. 22,99,219, and the expenditure Rs 22,45,456 The expenditure side does not mention whether the guaranteed interest to the West of India Portuguese Railway Company, amounting to over ten lakhs of rupees, is included.

A VEGETARIAN Society has just been formed in Bombay, and will be called the "Natural Living vegetarian Society" It will carry on a crusade against the use of flesh, and fish, but birds' eggs and milk will not be overlooked, as there is no visible life matter in them Mr and Mrs Gostling are the originators of the Society, the latter holding strong views upon the efficacy of a vegetarian diet in India

Sir Henry James it is said, intends to reintroduce early next Session his Bill to enable Members of Parliament to vacate their seats Whilst instances may occur in which nothing short of expulsion would be justifiable, Sir Henry holds that resignation might often prevent needless scandal, and he thinks that there should be some alternative to the drastic measures recently adopted in regard to Captain Verney

The Khojak Tunnel, just completed ranks as the eleventh longest in the world Of the other 10, two are on the Continent of Europe, one in England, and five in America With the exception of the Mont Cenis Tunnel in America, the Khojak Tunnel is far longer than any other in Asia, Africa, America, or Australia while the fact of all the above having been constructed entirely with skilled European labour, must have given their Engineers immense advantage.

The Nizam's Government has ordered a survey to be made of a proposed railway line, to start from one of the stations situated in the Nizam's territory on the Bhopal and Manmad Railway, and join the Nizam's Railway at Warangal The line will pass through Aurangabad, Bhaisa Basti, and Indore, thus opening out these rich wheat and cotton producing districts The services of Mr Newcombe have been lent by the Government of India for this survey, and the work has been fairly started

The tables of the trade of Burma during 1890 91 with foreign countries show that the total amount was the largest on record, the increase being Rs 75 per cent in five years The increase is very marked in exports, but the total imports have practically been at a standstill for four years past The imports from the United Kingdom are about three fourths of the whole The gross customs revenue for the year amounted to 88 lakhs, of which 61 were from rice

The story about the Czar's "double" is again current in Russia It is asserted—and what is more, believed in well informed quarters—that when ever the Czar travels, an officer, resembling him in height and figure, is dressed and generally "made up" to exactly resemble his Royal master. His duty is to occupy a conspicuous position in the Royal train, to show himself at windows, doors, and so on, in order to attract any casual bullets or bombs that may be destined for the Royal person

A SPANISH paper is responsible for the statement that the King of Ashantee possesses no fewer than 3333 wives and 500 children A quarter of the town is set apart for this royal population No man is allowed to look in the face of any of the King's wives on pain of instant death When the 3333 wives go out walking, they are thickly veiled, and walk two and two, surrounded by a bodyguard At harvest time the King turns out his 3333 royal consorts on his plantations, and makes them work like slaves

An important discussion on the subject of widow marriage among the Hindus took place at Muthalpatan Saturday last under the auspices of the Black Town Debating Society, Dewan Bahadur R. Raganatha Row being in the chair Some very sensible and enlightened views were set forth, but one speaker, Mr Sivaprakasam Pillay, stated that one reason against widow marriage was that, if permissible, women would be "led to do things fatal to their husbands." He neglected to say whether men were in the habit of doing things fatal to their wives

New rules dealing with the pensions of Judges to be hereafter appointed to the various High Courts of Judicature in India have just been made by Lord Cross Hitherto Puisne Judges have been entitled to a pension of £1,200 per annum after eleven and a half years on the Bench, furlough being excluded The salaries of these Judges is nominally £4,500 per annum In future the term of service necessary to obtain this pension will be fourteen and a half years, but a Judge may retire after ten year service, if he wishes, on £800 a year and after twelve and a half years on £1,000.

Local and Provincial.

RICE FROM BURMAH —It is said that a good deal of Burmah rice is sold in the market, and that it is very unwholesome. It would be well for the police to look into the matter.

HEALTH OF THE PLACE.—We are glad to be able to state that the health of Bangalore has very much improved lately Cholera has almost entirely disappeared, and other complaints are not so prevalent as they were.

WATER IN THE PETTAH —The wells and tanks in the Pettah are rather low in consequence of the failure of the rain It is to be hoped we may have a down pour before long, or matters may grow serious.

THE SOLDIER'S EXHIBITION—This was closed last Monday a larger number of people being present on the last day The articles left unpurchased were put up to auction on Tuesday, but they did not fetch good prices, and many of the exhibits were bought in

THE WEATHER —Still the cry is "no rain" The wind is often very high and the same during the day is generally hot The crops are withering, and there is very little grass for the cattle to eat Should the north east monsoon be abundant there would be fodder for the cattle, though it could not restore the crops

THE BANGALORE HINDUPUR RAILWAY—The Government of India have under consideration the question as to what agency shall work the Bangalore Hindupur extension when completed The upper portion of the line is being constructed by the South Indian Railway, and the lower portion lying in Mysore territory by the Mysore Durbar It is understood that the South Indian Railway are anxious to get the working into their hands, but the arguments propounded in favour of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company A glance at the map will show that the Bangalore Hindupur extension is a direct continuation of the line from Bezwada to Guntakal on the north end of that from Bangalore to Mysore and Nanjangud in the south, both of which are managed by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company Besides, the junctions at both extremities are in the hands of the same Company — *Indian Engineering*

THE MAHARAJAH'S PALACE, BANGALORE.—In 1874, says *Indian Engineering*, a bungalow was purchased by the Government of Mysore, and by means of numerous alterations and additions, which cost nearly a lakh of Rs 1,10,000, and occupied three years in execution, was adapted as a residence for His Highness the Maharajah Soon after the occupation of the building the want of a Durbar Hall was much felt, and the Reception Wing to the south of the Palace was commenced in 1880-81 and completed in 1882 83, at a cost of Rs 1,20,000—the rate per square foot of area covered being Rs 10 5 In 1887 88 the Zenana Wing, situated in the north, and a new wing on the western side were commenced, and completed in 1889 90 at a cost of Rs 2,03,000 The Palace is constructed throughout of coursed rubble in mortar The exterior mouldings are of finely dressed ashlar and the interior ones of shell lime and powdered quartz commonly known as "Madras plaster" The roofing of all rooms is of pucca terrace, flooring lower floor principally of encaustic tiles and marble, and that of upper floor of 1½ inches teak planking Scantlings, doors, windows and in fact, all wood work, with the exception of staircases, is of teak The total cost of the Palace, inclusive of a handsome Conservatory recently constructed, is Rs 4,30,000

General Summary.

A TELL TALE.—Messrs Okes and Co have introduced a rather novel check on the punctual attendance or otherwise of their employes by means of a patent telltale which has just been procured from England at a cost of Rs 2,000 and erected at their place of business, on the Mount Road The tell tale has a clock attached to it, and a well for receiving tickets which are served out to the employes In the morning and at noon each day the well closes by a mechanical contrivance, thus precluding late comers from depositing their tickets in it.

THE SIR SAVALAY RAMASAWMY CHUTTRUM —This chuttrum, built at the expense of Rajah Sir Ramaswamy Mudeliar, is completed, and is to be opened for public use as soon as cholera has left the city The chuttrum, which is close to the General Hospital, the Central Station, and the Park Station of the S I Railway has been so constructed as to meet the requirements of all classes There are four Sections, each with a court yard, outhouses, and whatertaps, one is for the accommodation of a resident Brahmin, and will be partly used as a hotel, where this Brahmin will supply cooked food to native travellers, the second is for the exclusive use of Brahmins, the third is for the use of Komatiee and Guzeratis, and the fourth for the other classes of Hindus Outside the chuttrum are three detatched buildings, one to be used as an office, while the other two are intended for Mahomedans and Europeans, the building for the latter class being supplied with furniture, crockery, and cutlery The resident Brahmin is also to be supplied with a quantity of brass utensils to be lent to travellers who may choose to cook their own food The building, with the endowment for the up keep of the chuttrum, will, it is said, cost its donor a lakh of rupees

Extracts.

THE PORTUGUESE IN INDIA.

The *Chronicle* asks Lord Salisbury whether the time has not come to put an end to an anomalous state of things, which is a chronic source of vexation and irritation to Her Majesty's Catholic subjects in India? It is becoming to the imperial dignity of England in the East that in one of her chief cities 100,000 of her subjects should be for two years deprived of an Archbishop because, forsooth, they must wait till the King of Portugal nominates one for them? Just now Lord Salisbury has a golden opportunity for doing the Catholic community of India a signal service. Of all the Portuguese colonies, either in Asia or Africa, Goa is the only one without a bankrupt treasury, and why? Because most of the administration of the colony was by treaty taken over by the Government of Bombay, who pay the Portuguese a yearly subsidy for it It is this, and this alone, that enables the Portuguese Government to pave their way in India This treaty, however, lapsed up to recently, and the negotiations for its renewal, the journal, continues, gave us an ample opportunity for delivering our Catholic fellow subjects in India from the yoke of Portuguese prelates and priests.

AFGHANISTAN AND INDIA

The *Globe* says —For some time past, Anglo Indian watchers of Afghan policy and its developments have noted with growing anger what looked like a *ruse* by to cultivate more friendly relations with Russia We do not speak of the bazaar gossip which finds publication in the native papers, it is the weakness of these journals to magnify every point which threatens British rule in the East Not that their conductors really wish it ended, their sole object is to convince the ruling race that there is another bidder for native favour But dismissing these fanciful conceptions of an irresistible irruption from the North, it may not be denied that the Amir appears to have latterly embarked in the tortuous policy, so dear to all Oriental monarchs, of playing off one powerful neighbour against the other, His imposition of heavy import duties on Indian merchandise has a distinctly unfriendly appearance when contrasted as Mr J M Maclean points out, with the far lighter imposts placed on similar Russian goods Had he equalised the tariff, England would have had no cause for complaint, he has precisely the same right as any other ruler to raise revenue by protective duties But bearing in mind that England not only placed him on the throne of a Cabul, but has loyally and at great cost strengthened his position ever since, it comes with bad grace from him that he should create a fiscal barrier to India's trade with Central Asia. Nor is it either wise or friendly on his part to refuse to sanction the prolongation of the Chaman Railway to Kandahar The main object of that costly line is to strengthen his western capital against northern invasion, by facilitating the transport of troops from Quetta and the Indus Valley Were Herat captured by treachery or by a *coup de main*, or were it attacked, as could easily be done, the whole way to the Helmund would be open to the invading force It is therefore of the first moment to bring that river and Kandahar into direct railway communication with the vast resources of British India

So far we are much in agreement with the member of Oldham, but we cannot follow him in his subsequent deductions It is his belief that the Amir considers England a very doubtful sort of friend, because her frontier arrangements only make provision for the defence of one part of Afghanistan, and not for the whole country. Has Mr Maclean reflected on the enormous cost of rendering the whole Afghan frontier impenetrable? The Chaman Railway has run away with many millions from first to last, but this expenditure would be the merest flea-bite compared with that contemplated by Mr Maclean. Then, too, India would have been under obligation to supply troops to help in the defence of the frontier, the Amir has neither the money nor the men to hold such a long line in strength at every weak point What England did when the Russ an advance to the vicinity of Herat compelled her to be up and stirring was to block the western and easiest road into Afghanistan, leaving the other routes for the Afghans to defend This is not, of course, an ideal system defence, but it secures, at all events, a fine strategical position for operating on the flank of any invading force that came down through the more easterly passes Mr Maclean argues that our right policy would have been to lend the Amir capital for the construction of railways throughout his dominions, and to leave them under his dominion, and to leave them under his control It is singular to hear this counsel from one whose long Indian experience must surely remind him that to lend money to native rulers, whether for one purpose or another, invariably results in the greater part being squandered The Amir would have much liked, no doubt, the fingering of unlimited supplies of British gold, but we doubt whether Afghanistan would have been one whit the stronger The handsome subsidy the receives from the Indian Exchequer every year, not to speak of the arms and ammunition which he has received from time to time, constitutes a solid claim on his loyalty To give him more would merely whet the cupidity which is inherent in Afghan nature, the greater the amount, the more certain would he feel England regarded his friendship as worth buying at any price he chose to demand

The practical question just now is as to what steps should be taken to keep our somewhat tricky protégé straight Mr Maclean assumes that Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues have remained supine all along for fear of giving umbrage to the Amir This is merely conjecture, the Indian Government is not usually open to censure for neglect of frontier politics. But the position is so delicate, owing to the keenness of Afghan susceptibilities, that Lord Lansdowne would have every excuse for refraining from putting on the screw. The recent despatch of that able native, "political" Afzal Khan to Cabul indicated that negotiations of a more than common character were on foot, and it may be that this emba-

No envoy was entrusted with a warning message for the Amir's private ear. No more profound mistake could be committed than to give the Afghans cause to suspect that their ruler had become a British puppet. Jealous of their independence, and by no means fond of foreigners they would quickly remove any monarch who, like Shah Sujah, seemed inclined to take his orders from Calcutta. The only way of bringing the required pressure to bear would be by intimating the possibility of the annual subsidy being suspended as long as Russian goods are more favoured than Indian by the Afghan fiscal tariff. Even this would need to be done very discretely, lest the Amir resenting even such slight coercion, should elect to throw himself into the over open arms of Russia.

THE ENGLISH OPINION ON MANIPUR

The London correspondent of the *Hindu* writes:—The Viceroy's decision in regard to the Jubraj and the Tongal General of Manipur is not looked upon here with satisfaction. The first comment I saw was in a Tory newspaper, in which an adverse article was headed "Muddle to the end." This journal declared the decision to be "of a piece with the remainder of the shilly shallying story." "Eminently unsatisfactory" is what the conclusion is declared to be. And, it is added, "In view of the fact that the rebellion was a mutiny to the advantage of the Manipuris, and that it accomplished a work which, in the opinion of Mr Grenwood himself should have long ago been performed by the suzerain power, the equity of the punishment of the Jubraj may be doubted." This mildly expressed, but undoubtedly severe, judgment is an anticipation of the verdict of history. A black mark will be made against this position of the rule of the Marquess of Lansdowne. It is not, however, the Tory press alone which condemns the decision of the Viceroy. Liberal papers generally are of the mind of the journal whose observations are quoted above. The *Star*—is before the newspaper which took a line of decided hostility from the first—is unconvincing in its condemnation. What gives weight to the *Star's* observations is the almost dead certainty that, within twelve months the Party which the *Star* represents will be in power. Did, I wonder, Lord Lansdowne take this fact into consideration when, in his recent *Club speech, he expressed his intention* of staying out his full term as Viceroy? The *Star* remarks: "The one consolation about the whole of this business is that, though the shame and discredit of it must always rest upon the English name, the English people are truly innocent of it. From first to last the affair has been carried on by the official ring for whose benefit India is held, without the slightest regard to the wishes and feelings of the people of this country. The blood will not be upon us or our children." Later, it is most distinctly hinted that the Viceroy himself having admitted that the so called Regent was merely the tool of his brother, the first Liberal Viceroy who is sent to India will take good care to release Angao Sona. I have not the same confidence as your contemporary in a Liberal Viceroy taking this course unless indeed, he be an exceptionally strong man with a good memory. By the time Lord Lansdowne's successor is firmly settled at Government House, Calcutta, Manipur and its Princes will have been forgotten, and it will be nobody's business to revive the matter. If you had an elective element in your Councils and a few courageous men among the elected members to ask questions, things might be different.

Anglo-Indian publicists will make a great mistake if they treat such views as are alluded to in the foregoing paragraph as of little or no importance. The feeling of annoyance with Lord Lansdowne is as strong in official circles as it is in Radical and Tory newspaper offices indeed, I believe it is to be stronger. There is a paragraph of much significance in this week's *World*, of so much significance, considering its origin, that I quote it in full. It runs thus:—

"People were much amused the other day to hear that the Viceroy and the official world at Simla have expressed themselves" deeply pained and shocked "at the full report of the House of Commons debate on Manipur. It is of course, always unpleasant for high officials—more especially the high officials of the Indian Government, hedged as they are with a triple wall of native and European sycophancy and adulation—to hear home truths, like those which enlivened Westminster a few weeks ago. It is quite ludicrous, however, to hear of these demigods holding up their pious hands and crying in sanctimonious chorus How shocking! Annoying, the criticism they were subjected to may have been, but it must be granted that they have hitherto got out of the very shady Manipur incident remarkably cheaply. Possibly, when the full account of the affair is published, as it will be shortly, they will have too much to think of to object to being alluded to as fond of fostering mediocrity."

A high official's name is not attached to this paragraph, nor are his initials. Perhaps, too, it was not actually *written* by the high official alluded to. All the same it may be taken by Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues that the observations are close of a leading member of the party in power. His Excellency, therefore, may be interested in knowing that —— —— thinks the Manipur incident a "very shady" one, and that, so far, he and his Council have got out of it "remarkably cheaply." There is a special sting in the last sentence which makes it worthy of re-quotation. "Possibly," it is remarked, "when the full account of the affair is published, as it will be shortly, they will have too much to think of to object to being alluded to as fond of fostering mediocrity." To those in the inner ring of the writers of such paragraphs as these, and of the trilogy of paragraphs in particular in which the one abstracted holds middle place, these observations acquire special significance. I do not hesitate to say that they indicate that the India Office verdict is going, or has already gone, against Lord Lansdowne and his advisers. Possibly, the reviewing despatch promised by Mr Stanhope, has been already written and is on its way to India. The tone of the paragraph is decidedly contemptuous of the India authorities, who, it is said, are "hedged with a triple wall of native and European sycophancy and adulation." For less contemptuousness than this the Editor of the *Bangabasi* has to stand his trial. And yet, all her Majesty's subjects are equal! Of course

BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S SPEECH AT THE TOWN HALL MEETING

Babu Surendranath Banerje spoke as follows:—

Your Honor, my Lord Chief Justice, Maharaja, Rajas and Gentlemen:—

It is with a sense of melancholy satisfaction that I rise to speak in support of this Resolution. We have met here tonight to perform a great national duty, one which comes home to the hearts and convictions of the great body of our countrymen. We are assembled to-night on this occasion in this historic Hall, which has before this resolved to the sounds of grief to record our deep sorrow and the expression of the irreparable loss which we have sustained by the death of two of our foremost men. Sir, your presence here on this occasion and your occupation of that chair, is a very significant fact. It seems to me to be the index and the guarantee of your sympathy in our sorrow, and not only in your individual capacity, but also as the august ruler of these Provinces. But it means something more. It is the earnest of your desire and your anxiety to promote those friendly feelings and to establish that sympathy between the rulers and the ruled, upon which depend the best interests of both the communities and of the Empire at large. May these feelings grow and deepen and increase, to the credit and renown of the English name and the best interests of the people! And if this mournful occasion should contribute by even so little towards a consummation so devoutly to be wished for, I will say this—that as the great men whose loss we mourn had not lived in vain, so will they not have died in vain.

Sir, truly this is a mournful occasion. A nation is in mourning. The death of Vidyasagar comes home to us not only in the light of a national but also of a domestic calamity. Where is the Hindu household in Bengal, where is the name is not a familiar word,—where is the village or the hamlet—be it in the remotest bounds of those provinces—where his name and fame have not penetrated—where is the young Hindu lad—rising from his cradle—who does not carry on his brow the impress of Vidyasagar's teaching—where again is the Hindu widow, the disconsolate Hindu widow, who has not heard of her champion and her deliverer, or I who has not uttered his name with a prayer and a benediction? But it is a double loss that we mourn. Wherever learning is honoured and respected—wherever homage is rendered to genius—wherever careful and conscientious research into the past awakens reverence and regard, there the name of Rajendralala Mittra is known, and there the intelligence of his death will be received with sorrow and regret. Your Honour was pleased to observe that the truest benefactors of the human race are those who by their labours expand the bounds of human knowledge, or enable man to establish his Empire over the forces of nature. Rajendralala Mittra was a benefactor of this class. What a flood of light he threw upon the antiquities of India? What a memorable example has Vidyasagar left behind him for the guidance of the youth and the manhood of this country?

England has done great things for India. She has established in our midst the marvels of Western civilization. But her claims to our gratitude are founded upon other and even higher considerations. She has communicated the impulse of life to the dead bones of Indian society. She has placed before us new conceptions, new ideals, new aspirations. Our great men are the embodiment of these new-born forces. They are the product of these new influences. Where were your great men in the last century? How many great men had you since the time of Chaitanya? But the Dawn of the Queen's Reign of English influences has been prolific of great men, of distinguished leaders, captains of the host. Ram Mohan Roy showed the way, others followed, and modern India records with pride and gratitude the achievements of Ramgopal Ghose, Harris Chundar Mukerjee, Keshab Chunder Sen, and last but not least of Kristo Dass Pal. To this illustrious role of the mighty dead, two names have now been added—of men who have gone to that land from whose bourne no traveller ever returns, but who have left behind them the memory of their achievements and the priceless legacy of their examples. A great man never dies. The claims of immortality are his in a prominent sense. He alone is immortal among mortals, and from amid the silence of the tomb he speaks with a voice of power which he never wielded, during the days of his mortal existence.

Our immortals are not dead. Ah, no! Their *spirits are in our midst. They live in us* and through us and by us. To them we look up for guidance and inspiration in moments of doubt and hesitation; and even now as we are holding this mournful ceremony, the genius of the place is pervaded by their spirits. Our great men are, as I have remarked, the embodiments of the newborn forces which English influences have planted in our midst. Rajendralala Mittra represented the spirit of learning and historic research, Vidyasagar, the spirit of philanthropy and social reform. Vidyasagar was the legitimate successor of Ram Mohan Roy in the matter of social reform, and as an improver and renovator of the Bengalee language Ram Mohan Roy was the first writer of vernacular prose, Vidyasagar so refined and perfected the language as to render it an adequate vehicle for the communication of the noblest ideas and feelings. I have heard it said that he gave a perfect [illegible] the language. I will not enter into controversy with regard to that matter, but I may say that it to be true for argument's sake, does it serve to detract from the merits of Vidyasagar as a writer? When I say that he might be said that Dr Samuel Johnson, by his pompous diction and his [illegible] sentences, gave a pedantic bias to the language. But the fact will not be [illegible] Johnson is a classic among classical [illegible] and that his *writings will continue to* [illegible] as long as the English language is read [illegible] in fact I have observed that Vidyasagar [illegible] out the work of Ram Mohan Roy [illegible] respects. There is lacked a marked resemblance between the two men. They were both [illegible] guished by great originality, great native [illegible] character, by abounding love for [illegible] above all by deep-seated regard for the well being of women. It was the aspirations of Sati that stirred the great soul of Ram Mohan Roy—it was the miseries of the Hindoo widow that shaped and coloured the philanthropical labours of Vidyasagar. But the analogy may be carried still further. Ram Mohan Roy was much more an Oriental than an English scholar, yet he advocated the introduction of English Education into this country, and in that document addressed to Lord William Bentinck, which has become historical, Ram Mohan Roy urged the introduction of English Education in preference to the claims of the classics of his own country. Vidyasagar was a great Sanskrit scholar, yet no man of his generation has done more than he did to extend high English Education among the youth of this country. He first demonstrated the feasibility of establishing independent colleges for the spread of high English Education—an experiment which has so far to be productive of an abundant harvest of good. Nor is this all. The methods of the two great reformers were the same. When Ram Mohan Roy denounced *satee* he did not appeal to considerations of humanity or justice, he took his stand upon the authoritative texts of the Hindoo Scriptures. When again he inculcated the principle of monotheism, he appealed to the sacred writings of the *Upanishads*. Vidyasagar when he denounced polygamy and advocated the re-marriage of widows, claimed that the Hindoo Shastors were on his side. The methods of these reformers teach a lesson *which we would do well to lay to heart.*

I fear I have already tired your patience, but there is one lesson which the life of Vidyasagar teaches which I think it my duty to lay before this great meeting of my countrymen. Vidyasagar was an orthodox Hindoo. He was a Brahmin and a Pundit. By birth, by association, *by the traditions of the class to which* he belonged he was an accredited custodian of the Hindoo faith, and yet he was one of the most advanced of social reformers. I ask you to reflect upon this fact and to ponder over the lesson which it teaches. If it teaches anything, it teaches this—that social reform is not inconsistent with the orthodox Hindoo faith, and that Hinduism is not so narrow or illiberal as it is imagined to be, but that it is capable of expansion along lines of development suited to the requirements of the age and the circumstances of the situation. Do you call yourselves Hindoos,—do you venerate the memory of Vidyasagar—is this meeting a reality or a sham? If so then I ask you to approach reverentially the teachings of the great reformer and give effect to them, so far as they may commend themselves to your judgment and discretion. Past would be the truest way of rendering honor to the dead.

You say very truly that your loss is irreparable. I can think of no one—I can see none before my mind's eye—who will occupy the places left vacant by these worthies, or who will represent their genius, their learning, their enthusiasm for the public good. Mirabeau is gone. Mirabeau's seat in the National assembly remains vacant, and in the hours of doubt and darkness they turn their eyes to that seat, and Mirabeau is absent! If we cannot attain to the greatness of those men, let us at least seek to preserve the memory of their worth, by memorials of brass or of marble, or what would be more in accordance with their life and teachings, by memorials of usefulness and beneficence. You have called for subscriptions for this purpose. I wish you every success in your efforts. But I cannot forget the reproach which is too often cast upon us, and I am bound to say with some measure of justice. It is said that we talk by the yard but that we perform by the inch, that the measure of our performances falls infinitely short of the measure of *our promises. I hope and trust that you will* on this occasion by your efforts remove the stigma, that you will rise to the height of the occasion, and that that you will raise a memorial that would be an honour to the dead and would be commensurate with the greatness of our loss. The truest memorial however *that you can have of the illustrious dead* is to raise tabernacles in their honour in the depths of your hearts, to devote yourselves to the worship of those ideals which were theirs and the prosecution of those aims which were theirs. Then will those great *men, emancipated from the fetters of flesh and blood, live in your midst in a higher form* of existence, to be your leaders, your guides and your instructors in the onward march to a higher civilization which is the destined goal of our ambitions and which when accomplished will raise the birth of a new era in this country. We march forward to the consummation of our destinies under the guidance of our great leaders. Their examples will cheer us, comfort us, inspire us, illumine the darkness of our way, and among the honoured leaders of our race in this forward movement, none will occupy a higher, a loftier or a more cherished place in our affectionate remembrances than Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar.

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Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the Ordinary Meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Commission to be held on Wednesday, the 30th September 1891, at 8 A. M., in the Municipal Office, Fort.

I. Cash account current, mortuary return, Itinerant Medical officer's return and Progress Report of works for August 1891.

II. Letter No. 3209—266, dated 8th September 1891, from the Education Secretary to the Government of Mysore, informing that the Government Girls' School, Bangalore, had ceased to be under the control and supervision of the Municipal Board, a separate Managing Committee having been appointed under orders of Government.

III. Docket No. 1739, dated 24th August 1891, from the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, recommending an additional charge allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem being granted to the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Ardpete Dispensary.

IV. Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, No. 6127—L. 131, dated 3rd September 1891, forwarding for report copy of letter from Mr. Henry Hart, Manager, "Zion Works, Bangalore," requesting to be exempted from payment of duty on kopra and salt imported into Bangalore for extracting oil and manufacturing soap respectively.

V. Application from Mr. Vinall for a triangular piece of ground adjoining his compound on the Race Course Road.

VI. Petition dated 20th July 1891, from Lighting Contractor B. Mousaut Chetti, soliciting a higher rate entered in the contract than that bond.

VII. Application, dated 16th July 1891, from the Head Master, Kannada Boys' School, for a grant for prize distribution and also for purchase of furniture.

VIII. Docket No. 214, dated 8th September 1891, from the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, forwarding for favorable consideration letter from the servants attached to the Branch Dispensary near the Market, requesting an increase to their salaries.

IX. Petition from certain residents of the City of Bangalore, praying that a road may be constructed from Gavipuram to Rudraswam Temple.

X. Reply dated 9th September 1891, from Mr. William Pringle, Chemical Examiner and Analyst, to the terms offered by the Municipality for retaining his services for 6 months.

K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTI,
Vice President.
City Municipal Commission.

Bangalore, 15th September 1891.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 13th Sept.—Fresh alarmist reports from a German source are current that Russia is making preparations to seize Constantinople.

The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that Russia has decided to mobilise its forces in April, 1892. It is also reported that the Turkish Ambassadors in London and St. Petersburg have been summoned to Constantinople.

Constantinople, 14th Sept.—The Government of Yemen has telegraphed to the Porte urgently asking for reinforcements as otherwise, it is declared, the troops will be overwhelmed by the forces of the rebel Assyrs.

Zanzibar, 13th Sep.—Advices received here report the defeat of a German force by the natives of Uhehe on August 17th. A number of officers including Zelewski the commander and many men were killed and several were captured by the natives.

Calcutta, 14th Sept.—M. Dumaine, Mayor of Chandernagore, and Editor of the *Le Petit Bengali* newspaper, published in that town, has been convicted of defaming Mr. D. C. Rocquette, a well known Calcutta merchant, and has been fined 200 francs. He was also ordered to pay Rs. 1,000 damages to the complainant. Mr. Gaston Pierre, Advocate, was specially brought from Pondicherry for the prosecution.

On Saturday at the Sessions the Judge sentenced the Shambazar rioters five of them to five years rigorous imprisonment each, two to seven years ditto, and one to eight years. Great excitement was occasioned when the rioters were marched off to Jail. Their wives and families set up terrible lamentations. The further joint trial of the second and third batches will be resumed to-day.

Simla, 13th Sept.—Manipur Sura Chand aged two years, great grandson of the Maharajah Mir Singh, and a distant collateral of the ex Maharajah, has been made Rajah, not Maharajah, of Manipur.

Allahabad, 12th Sept.—A most disgraceful story of lawlessness and outrage comes from Agra. Last night about midnight a gang of some twenty thieves, armed with swords and *lathis*, attacked the house of the native doctor of the Leper Asylum. On entering, some surrounded the bed of the doctor, who, on awaking, was threatened with death if he attempted to raise an alarm, while the others attacked the doctor's wife, who was sleeping a short distance away. Not content with divesting her of the jewellery she wore, they compelled her under pain of death to give up all the cash in the house, which they promptly made off with. They next attacked the house of a Native Christian widow. After tearing

the gold ornaments from her ears in the most brutal manner they left the poor woman bleeding profusely. From there they proceeded to the boarding house of the female students of the Lady Dyall Hospital here. The Chowkidar raised a hue and cry, but the thieves were soon at him, and dealt him some severe *latha* blows. The gang then entered the premises where they encountered a female student lately come from Lucknow, who was dealt a *latha* blow on the head which inflicted a scalp wound extending to the temple. The other female students, in the greatest consternation took refuge in an adjoining room with the matron of the Institution and the Police coming on the scene just then further outrage on the unprotected females was prevented. One of the constables on duty in the vicinity bravely rushed on the thieves and seized one of them, but the ruffians brought their swords and clubs into play, and soon effected the release of their companion. In the struggle the constable and two fingers of his right hand completely severed. He also received a sword cut across the palm of his hand and another on his shoulder, and a number of *latha* blows. The man now lies in a bad way at the hospital. In spite of this managed to get clear away without a single member of the gang being captured or leaving any trace behind which would lead to their detection.

London, 14th Sept.—Advices received at San Francisco from China state that Sir John Walsham, the British Ambassador at Pekin, has warmly protested against the dilatoriness of the Chinese Government in making reparation for outrages on foreigners. The Mandarins of China give evasive replies to the communications addressed to them, and the rioters remain unpunished. Warships are assembling, and a collision with the European Powers concerned is expected. A force of British Marines with Gatling guns has been sent to Ichang.

London, 14th Sept.—A telegram received in London to day states that a British force from an unnamed ship occupied Sigri, off the Island of Mitylene.

17th Sept.—The French and Russian Embassies at Constantinople have received information of the landing of a force of British Marines with guns on the island of Sigri on the western coast of Mitylene. The islet, it is stated has since been surrounded with torpedoes. The news has caused a profound sensation throughout Europe, and the Continental Bourses are depressed. The British Admiralty and Foreign Office deny all knowledge of the occurrence. It is suggested as a possible explanation of the affair that a force has been landed to shore pirates.

The London papers this morning, in discussing the occupation of Sigri in the light of its being an act of war, declare that such an idea is absurd, as the landing of sailors with guns is a practice not infrequent in the Levant.

Zanzibar, 14th Sept.—Further particulars of the defeat of the German force in Uhehe state that 10 officers and 300 negroes of Zelewski's Expedition were killed.

Madrid, 14th Sept.—Disastrous floods have been experienced in the province of Toledo, and two thousand persons are reported to have perished.

Calcutta, 17th Sept.—Shura Chand the new Rajah of Manipur, has several elder brothers. He was not chosen to the *gadi* but is simply chosen by the British Government just as the present Gaekwar of Baroda was. The Queen Empress has foregone her right to annex, and Shura Chand really receives the State from Her Majesty's hands. As regards its future status, tribute will be imposed, and the State will in every way be made thoroughly subordinate. The succession will be by primogeniture, subject in each case to the approval of the British Government. No succession of brothers will be allowed, unless for want of heirs. The administration of Manipur during the minority of Raja Shura Chand will be vested in the hands of a British Officer. Major Maxwell in all probability remains.

Further details of the attack on the boarding house of the Lady Dyall Hospital at Agra go to show that the native female attacked was a medical practitioner, and not a student as at first reported. She was asleep when the dastardly assault was made on her. Some of the other female inmates received a rough handling, but beyond being seized by the throat and getting a sinking by the ruffians, who pressed them for information as to where the money was to be found, nothing more serious was done. Lattoh Chand, the Constable, received four sword cuts, one being on the head. The man having swooned from loss of blood, can not remember what happened after he closed with the thief. It will therefore be difficult to identify the culprits. The Police have arrested some sixteen men at Jagnaiya who are supposed to be implicated in the crime. Physiography, the Constable and the Chowkidar of the boarding house are all progressing satisfactorily.

The Amir has decided to spend a part of the winter at Jellalabad, where the climate is much milder than at Kabul. If His Highness carries out his intention the *Pioneer* thinks he might like to renew his acquaintance with India, for the march from Jellalabad to Peshawar is an easy one and need occupy only four days.

A daring attempt was made on Friday evening to murder Lala Jagannath, the honorary Magistrate at Allahabad, on his way to his residence in the city. The would-be murderer fitted in axehead on to an ordinary walking stick, and keeping the head concealed in his hand waited on the road where he knew the Honorary Magistrate would come. Immediately the latter had passed he turned and struck him three blows with the axe about the back of the head and neck, and was then seized by an attendant with the help of a passer by. He proved to be a *Malwah* who had been sentenced by Jagannath for causing a disturbance in Court, and had then turned round and abused him. It was while he was so busily to procure bail for this offence that he made this attempt to revenge himself.

London, 16th Sept.—The *Times* in an article this morning says that the appearance of Russian ships in the Mediterranean would strengthen the view that the passage via the Cape is the route to India, and that Capetown is the proper depôt for India as for England, the article says would lead to the Suez Canal and adopt the Cape route in the event of a European war.

Wellington, 14th Sept.—Official reports of the loss of life by floods in Colombo state that so far as is known at present 1,000 have been drowned in the town of Gonsnoyer alone, and it is considered probable that many more have perished. The survivors are reported to be destitute and are in danger of starvation.

15th Sept.—Hundreds of bodies are floating in the swollen rivers in the south of Spain, and the survivors are dying from starvation.

Later.—A national collection has been opened in this city for the relief of sufferers by floods. The Queen Regent has headed the fund with a donation of £6,000. The horrors of the situation in the town of Consuegra are indescribable.

Ootacamund, 15th Sept.—At the Brooks' School Prize distribution this evening His Excellency the Governor presided, and strongly advocated the study of the Vernaculars. Lady Wenlock, Bishop and Miss Gell, the Committee Members and others were present. The hall was thronged.

Allahabad, 16th Sept.—It is expected that the graded list of the Educational Department of the Punjab will be abolished so far as concerns the future appointments. It is unlikely that except in rare cases appointments to superior grades will continue to be made by the Secretary of State. The Educational Department will look to India to supply most of its wants.

London, 16th Sept.—Mr Blundell Maple who purchased *Common*, after his victory in the St Leger, for £15,000, has refused an offer of £20,000, for the horse from the Austrian Government.

St Petersburg, 16th Sept.—The prevailing distress caused by the failure of crops is so acute that a reign of terror has set in. At Elizabethpol starving beggars have become bugaboos and have outraged women and murdered whole families.

Valparaiso, 14th Sept.—The European Powers have formally notified their recognition of the new Chilian Government.

Allahabad, 16th Sept.—The Chief Commissioner of Burma has recorded a Resolution on the distress in Mandalay, Amherst and Kyaukse Districts. The suffering has evidently been very severe, and the people in all parts have to dig out a subsistence with roots and grass, but no symptoms of actual starvation have been observed, and the inhabitants, with the characteristic of their race, remain fairly cheerful and hopeful. The moral drawn by Sir Alexander Mackenzie from the unfortunate experience of the present season is that it is imperatively necessary to start irrigation works on a large scale in some dry districts of Upper Burma.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1891.

THE HYDERABAD PRESS LAWS.

The press in the Nizam's dominions is to be taken in hand and rules are to be made to keep it in order. Mr Mohabat Hussain, the Home Secretary has drawn up an able paper on the subject, and has submitted it to the Government as well as sent it to the papers. In this document he says many of the papers published in different Native States do not exist on account of their merits, but simply by spreading terror among a portion of the community. In other words, they live by black mailing those who may not wish to see something published about them. According to Mr Mohabat Hussain the press in question is itself not to the highest bidder, it is rarely and willing to make money in any way however disreputable. The it must be said has been allowed it, and the result has been evil. The writer of the State paper wishes to substitute a reasonable liberty in the place of this license, and while allowing the press to express its wishes to prevent it from injuring individuals. No doubt the idea of taking the press in hand has arisen from the fact that the British Government has placed restrictions on those journals published in the parts of Native States administered by Political Agents. Permission has to be asked to carry on these papers and the Government of the Nizam is of opinion that if restrictions are required in one part of the State why not in another? It is not surprising that the press of Hyderabad, so soon come under review, and that it should be threatened with a loss of liberty, or what Mr Mohabat Hussain called a loss of license. This gentleman wishes to introduce a press law which shall substitute for the license, which the hitherto press now enjoys, a rational and well ordered liberty under which neither the dignity of the state, the honour and good name of the functionaries nor the fortune and reputation of private citizens shall any longer be assailed with impunity by venal and dishonest writers. This is the object the writer of the state document has in view, and at first sight little or nothing can be said against it. But on looking a little deeper we shall find that the Government of the Nizam has not been altogether blameless in the matter. It is to be feared that should the press laws be put in operation honest journals will suffer along with the dishonest, criticism of any kind may not be allowed, and perhaps it may be all the more resented because it is true. The writer of the paper may have the best intentions in the world but those charged with the working of the law might so manage matters that they would not allow any thing to be said which reflected on them however true it might be. It is well known that officialdom in India, at least, does not like to have its actions brought to the light of day, it fancies itself perfect, and consequently does not see any need for criticism. If the press laws to be established in Hyderabad could keep the worst class of journals in order, if they could prevent honest men whether officials or otherwise from being terrorised by unscrupulous writers they might be tolerated, but it is to be feared they might be so worked that they would destroy the good along with the evil. It might happen that honest criticism would be suppressed while those journals that black mailed might thrive and prosper, the latter might take the part of the officials against some unpopular person, and might work so well in the dark that they might praise these officials with one breath, and black mail and revile their opponents with another. We are told by Mr Mohabat Hussain that the Penal Code does not apply to the press in Hyderabad, and it would be well if it were introduced before any fresh laws were put in execution. We fancy it would be sufficient to keep any erring journalist in order as so other parts of the country its provision can check what is wrong. We are of opinion that the Penal Code is quite sufficient to repress any outrage on the part of the press and this has been proved of late in several parts of the country, should the Penal Sections of the Code be brought into force in Hyderabad we feel certain that no more laws would be required, we should have no more of honest people being black mailed by hireling journalists, and a better state of things would set in. But people of Hyderabad have themselves to think for the bad state of the press. It is well known that this state is honey combed with intrigue, there are numerous parties in it each one is doing its best to trip the other up, there is corruption everywhere, and it is not to be wonder at to find that a principal man takes advantage of what is going on and makes money out of it. We only wonder that matters are not worse than they are. One party is always at war with another, one noble is always trying to supplant another in the good graces of the Nizam and those about his court, corruption is to be found everywhere, the regulations that may be drawn up with the best intentions are not carried out as they are, not in their entirety, and the unscrupulous take advantage of what is going on around them and it cannot be that we should hear of black mailing journalists and other bad characters making money out of what is going on around them? We find the Prince offering forty six lakhs of rupees for a single jewel, about one-tenth of the revenues of the state for a year, and we are asked to suppose he continues his extravagance in jewellery. When the Prince does not comprehend his duty it is not likely those under him will understand much better what is right, and what their duty towards the people is. A man of the stamp of Sir Salar Jung may arise and carry out reforms but when his strong hand is removed evils creep in again, and corruption is seen on every side. It is not only in Hyderabad that such things prevail, but in every state similarly situated. It was the same in ancient Rome in defiance of which Mr Mohabat Hussain compares with the venal journalists the palm of reality being given to the latter. It is much the same in Russia at the present time, notwithstanding the strong hand of the Czar doing its best to keep matters straight, and we might mention other lands where the same

and parts. *To unprejudiced Spectators it is not press laws that are required, but reform.* If the rulers of the Hyderabad State would try their best to root out the abuses that are known to exist they would do far more good than by making any number of laws to repress the newspapers. Should the law be passed they may succeed in driving in the evil, they may prevent the rulers from hearing what the people have to complain, they may prevent all reasonable criticism. The result in such a case would be bad, it might be suicidal. Matters might arise at such a pass that the people might rise against the rulers, *and determine they should rule no longer.* The press is the outlet for complaints and if this outlet is closed the body politic will become diseased, and dissolution may be the result. The press should be subject to laws, but there should be no special laws on the subject, and the Hyderabad State is doing wrong in *bringing the latter into force* while it is quite right in enforcing the former. Speaking on this subject a contemporary says —

"*That the Nizam's Government will adopt a similar law which in the slightest degree approaches to the one recently promulgated in these parts, is only too ready to supply British statesmen with a pretext for the country's ruin, and in a matter of this nature which is straight with the gravest advantages to the state, certainly the Nizam's Government will not lightly incur the charge of being slower than those who are acquainted with the politics of Native States will be slow to admit that Hyderabad deserves to be favoured in this respect than any other part of India and it is hard that public opinion has to be formed under the guidance of the Press. Under the circumstances, an unprejudiced newspaper may circle well of itself, nevertheless, the want of a free Press will be a veritable evil unless measures may be taken for the existence of a dishonest one and it is to such a public that we are about that the attention of the Government of India and the contemplated action of the Native state of Hyderabad must be given.*"

This is true, and it would be well if the Nizam's Government would take the words to heart.

Occasional Notes

The Sessions Judge at Agra has sentenced a Mahomedan cook to transportation for life for *attempting to poison his mistress*, a Mrs. Nesbitt, for the sake of their lady's valuable jewellery.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, with the members of his Head Quarters Staff, leaves Ootacamund for Burma on the 8th weeks' inspection tour on Monday in November, during which he will visit almost all the military stations in that country.

Government has decided to address the Government of India on the desirability of *maintaining a register of trade marks* at Custom Houses in this Presidency. The proposal has been favourably received by the Board of Revenue and Chamber of Commerce.

The Mahamam Sumamoyo of Moorshedabad has sanctioned the proposal for the construction of a charitable dispensary on the Tirah. It will be under a Hindu *Kaviraj* and the medicines to be given are to be purely indigenous and the treatment according to ancient Hindu science of medicine. The experiment will be an *interesting one. It shows, at all events,* that Bengal is attempting to revive Sanskrit learning in all its departments.

Pundita Ramabai, upon being interrogated as to whether she was satisfied with the results of her work thus far, replied "I should have rejoiced if more large results had but considering the difficulties I feel, I have much cause for thankfulness. Take that one fact—out of these thirty widows, I have had assurance from their own lips that coming here have saved nearly twenty of them from suicide, starvation, or a life of shame. This fact alone is an abundant reward for every toil and expense."

Mysore and Provincial

The Dewan—The Dewan Mr Seshadri Iyer came into Bangalore from the Capital on Sunday last and he will to day return to Mysore.

The Mysore Durbar is said to be about to commence the survey of a railway which it proposes to construct from Birur to Shimoga.

Major Martin, who has retired from his appointment as Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Mysore, arrived in Madras this morning from Bangalore *en route*, it is said, to England.

The Nuzzumoodi Line—We are told that *His Highness the Maharaja will open this* line for traffic on the third, the first day of the Dussera. This will be a great convenience to those who wish to be present at the capital during the *fêast*.

The Assets—We are certain that several important changes in the Mysore Abkari Department will be announced ere long. One of these changes is said to be *the separation of the Toddy branch from the arrack*.

The Rice Meeting—The meeting commenced on the 15th of this month at Hebbal, and was opened by General Bangough Mr. Bangough firing the first shot. Up to this time matters have gone on well and the meeting has been a complete success. It will continue till the end of the month.

The season—The reports from the different parts of the province are very discouraging, *the crops are withering*, the tanks are drying up, and the cattle are dying. In some places the ryots are giving them away to any one who will take them. Should rain fall soon it would do good, but in my case there will be scarcity, and the Government ought to be prepared for what *is coming. Only a few drops of rain fell last* week, and the outlook is very bad.

The Mysore Gazette

Notifications in the Fortnightly Gazette issued by the Maharajah of Mysore.

Thursday 10th September 1891.

The 10th sept.—No. 239—Mr. D. Ramaiah Rao, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, at Lower Town, and Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the Town Magistrate's Court and Office of the Vice President on the afternoon of the 28th August 1891.

No. 241—Mr. D. A. Choksi, Civil Surgeon, Chikmagalur, has been granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days from the 15th August 1891, or from such subsequent date as he may at *have availed* himself of the same.

The 11th September 1891.—No. 242—L. 172—Messrs. Narasiyya and Gurusamappa, are appointed as *Members of the* Tarikere Municipality, vice Messrs. Kappusam Pillo and Haji Basaikhan Sahib resigned.

No. 243—L. 171—Messrs. M. B. Pavan, the Executive Engineer of the Bangalore City Municipality, and Bana Nagesh Rao, the Special Auditor of the City, assume charge of their offices on the forenoon of the 20th and 24th August 1891 respectively.

No.—241—L. 479—Mr. Sivaramayya, Pleader, is appointed a Member of the Municipal Board of Yelahanka in room of Mr. N. Puttaiya resigned.

The 14th September 1891.—No. 245—Assistant Surgeon E. S. Krishnaswami Iyer of the Hassan District is granted privilege leave of absence for 60 days from *the 6th September 1891 or, from such date* as he may be relieved.

Sub Assistant Surgeon B. D. Raghavendra Rao, of St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore, is appointed to act as Assistant Surgeon, Hassan District, during Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer's absence on leave, or until further orders.

No. 246—Mr. C. Cressida resigned over, and Mr. B. Dimadaiah assumed charge of the District and Sessions Court Nagar Division, on the forenoon of the 20th August 1891.

No. 247—The following is a list of the Candidates, in order of merit, who have passed the *Revenue Examination held in* June 1891 —

1	127	B. Ramaswamiya.
2	153	H. Murti Rao
3	57	Mr. C. Srikantesvara Iyer.
4.	64	*A. Raja Rao*
5.	145	M. Lakshman Shastri.
6	53	H. Ramanna
7	62	Mr. P. R. W. Wotherall
8	89	W. Shama Rao
9	29	S. Annaya Shastri
10	55.	H. Venkatasubbaya.
11	12	Gundu Lakshman.
12	63	K. Narayanasingar
13	17	C. Krishna Rao.
14.	114.	B. Sankaraiya
15	90	M. Venkatarangachar
16	43	V. M. Narasimhalu Naidu

The 11th September—No. A—Mr. H. H. Sparkes is appointed special Assistant Commissioner and posted to Kolar District. He is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

2. Mr. D. A. Choksi is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, during the absence of Mr. H. H. Sparkes or until further orders.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Mysore Public Works Department, Level — with effect from the dates specified —

Shimoga Division,—Mr. B. S. Venkatachar from Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, 27th August 1891 Substantive pro tem.

Punakur—Mr. B. P. Raghavendra Naidu from Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, 27th August 1891 Protem.

Kolar—Mr. B. Subba Rao from Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, to Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade 27th August 1891 Protem.

Mysore Division—Mr. C. Mahadeva Rao, B. C. E. from Temporary Supervisor, 3rd Grade, to Apprentice Engineer.

Ashtagram Channaiah—Mr. V. Iyaswami Iyer, B. C. E. from Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade.

Mysore—Mr. R. V. Sundaram Iyer, B. C. E. from Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade.

C. No. 136 B.

The following appointments of Deputy Inspectors are notified,—

1. Mr. B. Venkatapati Iyengar Bangalore First Grade.

2. Mr. D. Subbaiya, B. A. Kolar First Grade.

3. Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao, B. A. Punakur First Grade.

4. Mr. S. Rangachari Mysore North—(comprising the taluks of Mysore, Seringapatam, Manjarabad, Malvalli and Nagamangala) Second Grade.

5. Mr. B. Kumaraiya Mysore South—(comprising Chamarajnagar Hunsur, Yedatore, Heggadadevankote, Gundlupet, Nanjangud, T. Narsipur and Krishnarajpete) Third Grade.

6. Mr. B. Deekachar Hassan and Kadur Second Grade.

7. Mr. A. C. Subba Rao, B. A. Shimoga Second Grade.

8. Mr. K. Rangappa Chitaldroog Third Grade.

The Head quarters of each Deputy Inspector will be at the chief town of the District, except in the case of the Deputy Inspector of Hassan and Kadur whose Head quarters will be at Hassan.

APPOINTMENTS OF ASSISTANT DEPUTY INSPECTORS.

C. No. 110—13. C. No. 117—29.—The following appointments of Assistant Deputy Inspectors are notified —

1. B. Lakshmanaraya Shastri to be in charge of Hobli schools in the taluks of Bangalore, Hoskote, Kankanhalli, Anekal, Devanahalli in the Bangalore District, and in the taluks of Malur, Bowringpet and Mulbagal in the Kolar District. His Head quarters will be at Bangalore.

2. Syed Mahamad to be in charge of all the Hindustani schools in the East Circle comprising the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldroog Districts. His Head quarters will be at Bangalore.

3. Kaja Mahamad to be in charge of all the Hindustani schools in the West Circle comprising the Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts. His Head quarters will be at Hassan.

Extracts.

The Veda Vedanta Vardhini.

The Mail—The 23rd anniversary of the above Association, formed for the encouragement of Sanskrit literature, was celebrated on Sunday morning at the Triplicane Temple. Mr. M. A. Sagara Chariar, Cashier of the Bank of Madras President of the Association presiding. A large number of Pundits and educated Hindu gentlemen were present. The proceedings commenced by the students singing difficult hymns from the Vedas discussing questions in Logic and Philosophy, and explaining some beautiful stanzas in Sanskrit. The President then read the Report, which was a highly satisfactory one. It showed that the Association had established three schools for the study of Sanskrit literature and the Vedas, one at Triplicane, one at Saidapet and the third at Conjeevaram. In the three schools there were 56 pupils, who were taught gratis and granted a subsistence allowance. Public examinations were held in Triplicane and diplomas granted, Brahmins of all classes being eligible both to these examinations as well as to the hostel. The boys had a satisfactory progress during the past year and the conduct had been good. The capital of the Institution was Rs. 27,500 invested in Government promissory notes and books had been liberally made by several publishing stationers. Mr. P. Srinivasa Chari, Final Pundit of the Presidency College, then addressed the audience on the study of Sanskrit literature in the present day. He concluded by saying that the Vardhini had a bright future before it. The President was a gentleman of much experience and thoughtfulness and his work in connection with the A. V. High School at Triplicane fully justifies them in their expectations. Prizes were then distributed to Hindu boys in the Vedas, 5 in Poetry, 8 in Logic, and in Voluntary, honoraria given to Sanskrit. A Result Grant of Rs. 10 was granted to Vidwan Eduro Narasimha Chary, and sums of money were also distributed to the teachers and many of the students. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Jayar of Alagamanavala Mut who had kindly undertaken to give away the prizes, to the President of the Vardhini, and to the Trustee of Sri Parthasarathy Swami's Temple.

DESUBAPA'S FIGHTING IN CHILI

3,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED

The New York Herald on Monday Aug. 24, published the following despatch from Valparaiso of the previous day's date —"Intelligence and the Junta are elated to a timid and desperate struggle for the mastery of the Republic, and have of late their battle ground a full view of Valparaiso. Thousands of anxious eyes are watching from every point of vantage the battle which is to decide the fate of the country. The battle has been raging practically for three days. The first engagement was fought at the mouth of the Aconcagua on Friday, and resulted in a rout of the Government. A first test of strength was being made on Vina del Mar beach, directly across Valparaiso Bay, less than two miles away. When the news reached here that 8,000 insurgents had landed in Quintero Bay on Thursday, Balmaceda and his generals were taken by surprise, but the utmost activity was used in getting troops to the front, so as if possible, to prevent the invaders from crossing the Aconcagua immediately south of the bay. Arrangements were made hurriedly, and yet a little over half of the troops were available for the purpose. Six sailing warships were anchored in Quinon Bay, at the mouth of the river and under cover of their guns the insurgent army undertook the task of forcing the passage of the river on Friday morning. A most desperate and bloody battle resulted lasting pretty nearly all day. A galling fire from the insurgents artillery stationed on the northern bank of the river, aided by heavy batteries and machine guns from the ships, was too much for the Government troops, and they were forced to retire, which they did in good order. Both sides fought with the utmost valour, and the desperate character of the battle may be judged from the fact that while fewer than 21,000 men were engaged, the list of casualties made up a total of nearly 3,000 in killed and wounded. The general in command of the Government forces selected a strong position on the beach, with Vina del Mar as a base of defence, and fearing force enough in front of the

enemy to check its progress somewhat, took his place there yesterday and went to work to strength in it as much as possible All day yesterday the insurgents pushed their way steadily forward, driving the comparatively small Government force before them There was a constant skirmish for fifteen miles over broken country, and at every point of vantage Balmaceda's men made a stand, and while forced to give way to superior numbers they retarded the advance thus giving the main body of the army a chance to better prepared for a decisive fight It was not until late in the evening that the attacking army arrived in front of Balmaceda's main *line of defence*, and it was then too late to give battle In the meantime Balmaceda with every available man in the depot, being himself in command, went to the front He had over 15,000 fighting men, while the insurgents were reduced to nearly 7, 0 At the back of the Government lines is Fort Callao the heavy guns of which have done good work in to the day's battle both in ending the enemy by land and preventing the insurgent fleet which entered the bay yesterday evening from doing any thing more effective than long range firing. There was some desultory firing late yesterday but the troops were only skirmishing This morning, however, the insurgents attacked in force, and the battle has raged all day with the utmost fierceness The Congressional war vessels did all they could to aid the land forces, but they had a healthy regard for the heavy guns of the forts, and were compelled to fight at long range Consequently, they were not nearly so effective in aiding the land attackers at the passage of the Aconcagua on Friday. They sent all the men they could spare, however, with machine and quick firing guns, to aid the attack upon Balmaceda's position The utmost excitement prevails as the roar of the heavy artillery and the sharp rattle of the small arms resound through the streets Everybody has left here and sought some place overlooking the battle ground Thousands are watching the struggle and the greatest anxiety prevails There are many friends of the attacking force in Valparaiso, and it is by no means impossible, if the tide of victory sets in their direction, that the sympathisers with the insurgents may make a diversion in their favour. The scene from Valparaiso is one of awful grandeur A heavy pall of smoke hangs like a cloud over the contending armies, and it is lit up almost continuously by sharp flashes of light from the cannon and rifles The most powerful glass cannot penetrate the smoke, and only occasionally can the movement of troops be even guessed at, although from Grosse Point glimpses of charging regiments can occasionally be seen through the rifts of smoke and cloud A constant stream of wounded is being brought into the city, and temporary hospitals are being fitted up wherever possible Nearly all the women who have not left the city have volunteered their services as nurses, and they and the medical force have their hands full From the wounded and attendants only fragmentary information can be obtained and it is utterly impossible to form any judgment as to which side has the advantage Should the insurgents defeat or repulse Balmaceda's troops, they will have to cross a small creek which separates the beach from the village of Vina del Mar, and, with the fleet on one side of the fort and the army on the other, it would be untenable, and thus the northern defence of Valparaiso would fall, making the work of capturing the city much easier It is the universal belief here that Valparaiso will be bombarded by the Congressional fleet should Balmaceda be defeated, and that the victorious insurgents will make a land attack On the other hand, should the President gain the victory, the insurgent fleet will cover the *retreat of the attacking army, and, should it* prove an overwhelming one, the troops All the Government officials are confident that Balmaceda will move back the insurgents, and if he does not entirely destroy their army he will, at all events, compel the remnant of the force to re-embark in their transports and return to the north On taking possession of the village they will turn the guns of Fort Callao Admiral Brown, commanding the American fleet and the commanders of the other foreign naval forces, have combined to protect the lives and property of foreigners, and in case of an attack on the city the marines and blue-jackets of the foreign war *ships will probably assist in order to see that order*, as far as the foreign element is concerned, is preserved."

THE MUTTS BILL

Mr Cadwallader Waddy, Barrister at law, writes on this most important legal measure, the appropriation of some millions of acres of land.

King Henry VIII of England abolished all the vast monasteries and religious houses which supported enormous numbers of poor people, who, otherwise would have been a burden on the State In the first year of their abolition, no less than 70,000 dependants on the mutts, or monasteries, were be headed for theft and robbery, having been cast adrift by the Mutt's Bill All the people interested in the mutts have ancient and vested and prescriptive and hereditary 'rights' in their estates and cannot be dispossessed in the summary manner proposed in the Bill. All the lands were given as endowments, and whether they are mismanaged or not, is altogether the business of the hereditary mutt managers and not of the Government A large Mutt Department, like the Salt and Abkary Department, will of course simply be monopolized by a lot of Brahmin Clerks and Peons and Inspectors of idols and so forth And Government simply takes over all the management of idols *temples worship and the repair* and annual upkeep of some crores of idols, each of whom has his establish ment just the same as if he was a living Prince, and all his retainers are paid out of the Mutt Funds. Some of these gods go out hunting and sporting and give grand entertainments and fireworks in the evening like other Rajahs, and all their meals are prepared for them as if they were in existence I have taken a deep interest in their domestic establishments and visited some of the grandest mutts They are simply all going to the devil, thro' want of proper cultivation of the lands, And if Government takes them over, all these swarms will have to be pensioned and their vast armies of retainers and servants, and their salaries reduced The Bill for fireworks for one of these mutts comes to about Rs 10,000 annually And all the gods live in far grander state than any of the Rajahs do Explain this in simple language, so that those who can only read, and devoid of all legal technicalities, &c Hereditary Trustees *of Hindu Temples may be classed under five* heads (1) Zemindars or landed proprietors managing temples endowed by them or their ancestors (2) Zemindars and proprietors whose estates have been sold, confiscated or *escheated, and the temples built by their ancestors* and the religious endowments being inalienable (3) Vadathapathoos who from time immemorial have been managing Hindu Temples in an unbroken line. (4) Those who have the management of Kattalai endowments on feeding Brahmins and pilgrims (5) Those who have hereditary management of temples under other circumstances I have put these tenures briefly and I think that they and their affairs are best left alone to take care of themselves

"Charity is the bond of perfection" (Col III-14) is a purely Hindu Philistine maxim, and it is far better that all the mutts should be compelled to do their duty to the poor by their own Dewanamms than that the Government should do everything, which simply means socialism In the Combaconum district there are no less than 600 temples which are managed by a board of five professional men, who have got to look after their own affairs as well. The fact of the matter is that Idolatry, the Hindus are well aware is a most expensive religion as compared to Christianity, and the whole fabric is fast crumbling to decay, mutts, savils and all The Sultan of Turkey and his advisers for many years have been thinking of the policy of seizing on all the property of the mosques for Government purposes, but they are afraid it might lead to the 'smash up' of all social religious affairs I believe on the whole that the large majority of Indian tax-payers are in favour of the Bill. But the Government as landlords have already too much land on their hands. And all the ryots want to become paid servants of Government, like *employes* on the South Indian Railway.

THE "BANGABASI" PROSECUTION.

The prosecution of the *Bangabasi* has, as might have been expected in a country where the privilege of free speech is highly valued, created considerable interest here *White*, on all hands, there is a clear disposition not to be too emphatic in expressing an opinion until the text of the articles complained of are in our possession, nevertheless a strong feeling is raising condemnatory of the Government of India Interest in the case was stimulated by the particulars telegraphed respecting the *Indian Mirror* and its Editor being summoned before the Calcutta High Court for comments on the pending trial There seems to be a feeling that the authorities were much too hasty in bringing the *Mirror* into Court, but that, after all it was only of a piece with the blunder committed in bringing an action against the *Bangabasi* What is clearly recognised here is that if an English paper had used like arguments or illustrations, as those employed by the Bengali journal, respecting the administration of Lord Salisbury, nobody would have put the law in motion What ought not, and would not, be done in England, it is argued, should not be attempted in India This is sound doctrine and can be strongly sustained, whatever flippant and thoughtless Anglo Indian opinion may aver to the contrary One of our most thoughtful and reasonable Unionist organs takes this line very truly The rights of free speech, it is asserted, will have to be fought out in India by some of the conductors of the vernacular Press in a similar way to that in which those rights would be vindicated in this country The legal procedure in India, under the ordinary law, against the Press, being the same as in England, the question is asked "Cannot the authorities in India see that they must, sooner or later, and the sooner the better, allow similar freedom of the Press in India to that in England?" It is further remarked. "If the authorities use the same law to regulate free speech as at home, they must allow the same latitude for controversy on public questions as at home." The Indian Government are told that they cant of sublime or even modify Indian opinion "They may in some degree be able to regulate it, but they cannot diminish it They may drive it under the surface, but they cannot stifle it If the opinion is there, it is better and safer that it should find expression . . The authorities at Calcutta may, therefore, face the fact that they can not extinguish, or even diminish, native opinion by legal pressure, but they may increase or intensify dissatisfaction by unnecessary Press prosecutions, and it is well that they should distinctly remember that, if they use British methods to regulate the Press, they must consent to British freedom of the Press" The last passage has reference to the fact that the same procedure is followed in England in regard to journals commenting on pending cases as was followed in Calcutta in dealing with the *Mirror*. In my opinion the position of the Indian press should be taken up by Indian journalists as a body. Some such an organisation as that recently established in England—I refer to the Institute of journalists—should be started in India Or, perhaps, better, as a beginning Indian journalists should become Members of the British Institute—they are eligible, I myself have nominated several—and invoke its aid of the Institute in the preservation of liberty of speech and comment No doubt, from Mr. J. M Maclean, M P and some others, who are on the Council of the Institute an appeal for help would be received. But, for one enemy of the Maclean sort there would be a dozen friends of a better sort

MANIPUR EXECUTIONS

The Government of India may be proud of its Manipur executions, the country men of Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues are heartily disgusted with their representatives in India for what they have done. Nothing that has yet been said on the Viceroy's part will convince a great majority of Englishmen that even the Sentence was not as much aimed against as sinning, and that, at least, his life ought to have been saved As for the Tangal General, *the weak old man of over ninety*, it is pretty freely asked "If our Indian Empire can be sustained only by such hideous incidents, is it worth sustaining?" The *Daily News* declares that "the intervention of the Paramount Power in the affairs of Manipur was ill-conceived, ill advised, and ill carried out." Now here is this doctrine so strongly held as in the India Office itself Fortunately, Lord Lansdowne does not force what is said in quarters where he might expect support; otherwise, he would, perhaps, have wished his attack of influenza had occurred last year, and he'd been so serious as to necessitate his return home last cold weather But, having official circles alone, unofficial critics are more outspoken than I have known them to be on any other topic There is the *North British Daily Mail*, of Glasgow, for example. It is a paper of great respectability and of undoubted position and influence. In its leading article on the confirmation of the sentences, it remarks :—

"If we admit these sentences to be just, we find it hard to escape from the logical conclusion that the Viceroy ought to be hanged too."

Your contemporary, after one or two hard observations on Lord Lansdowne, justifies its use of such strong language by remarking: "After all, we are bound to remember that it was the British who began the fighting, and that the Sonapati committed no treachery and no murder until after treachery had been attempted against himself" The too familiar story is again told with some detail, and, with appropriate comments, the article concludes thus :—And now the Government are going to add murder to murder by hanging the Prince and the General If we wanted further evidence to show the folly of our interference, we might find it in the latest piece of intelligence regarding Manipur, from which it appears that after having turned the unfortunate little State into a slaughter-pen, we are neither going to annex it, nor to restore it to the deposed ruler—neither of which courses was, in fact, ever really open to us—but are obliged to look for a fresh ruler among the relations of *the Royal Houses by whose aid we may*, perhaps, be able to restore matters to their former condition, and thus repair, as far as possible, the frightful mischief that has been caused by our intermeddling" The *South Wales Daily News* says the decision "is simply execrable and outrageous" The British authorities are declared to have commenced the war, and if there is penalty for waging war "those who provoked the war should be the first to suffer." Again "The treatment of the Manipur by the Indian Government is sheer cowardice. They hang or doom to exile those who have not the power to defend themselves." Of the Sonapati it is remarked "The Sonapati did what most courageous men would have done under similar circumstances An Englishman acting in the same way in his own defence, or in the defence of his country, would be lauded to the "skies" Even the *St James's Gazette* declares that "it is impossible not to feel that these men, like their victims, were sacrificed to a bad series of blunders" The *Daily Chronicle* is of opinion "that the affair at Manipur has already dealt a more disastrous blow to the imperial dignity and *prestige* of England among the Native States than anything that has happened in our time" But, enough of these quotations. There are plenty more of the same sort They should at least serve the purpose of teaching Anglo Indian administrators that if they wish to receive the support of their countrymen at home, they must swiftly reverse their present policy and treat Indian Princes and peasants on a wholly different footing to that which has of late, been popular with them As a last word I may add that the *Daily News* has given special prominence to a long telegram from Calcutta, sent by Mr Janaki Nath Bysack, the legal representative of the Manipur Princes.

The Editor of an important daily newspaper, who for many years, an honoured and influential Non-conformist Minister, in the *name of Christian England*, strongly denounces the execution of the Sonapati and the Tangal General Without acting the part of special pleader, this Editor finds it possible to vigorously protest against the executions in the name of humanity and Christianity. Like some other people he is surprised that the principles they profess have not led Christians in England and missionaries in India to utter an indignant protest. "But" he exclaims "we should like to know why our foreign missionary societies are quite in the midst of these scandalous deeds We can understand their reluctance to meddle with politics; the murder of foreign Princes, the slaughter of patriots who defend their country, the footing of royal palaces, the destruction of villages and the burning down of fields of corn, have nothing in common with politics. These deeds are regarded by the people as a specimen of what Christians can do. They are regarded as fruits of Christianity, and we cannot see what advantage can be derived from sending missionaries to distant lands to preach a religion whose chief promoters are little else than a scourge upon the face of the earth It is high time for Englishmen to decide whether they will sheathe the sword or recall their missionaries"—*The London Correspondent of the Madras Hindu*

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THE

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Bangalore City Municipality

ADDITIONAL PROPOSITIONS

Memo of additional Propositions to be laid before the next meeting of the Board to be held on Wednesday the 30th September 1891

XI Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, No 6030—L 557, dated 17th September 1891, forwarding for report a petition from certain inhabitants of the Bangalore City regarding the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner for the Nagarath Pete Division

XII Correspondence re the allowance recommended to be granted to Mr. Knight and P Swami Dass Pillay for special duty done by them in connection with the late Census of the Bangalore City

XIII Letter No 256 dated 15th September 1891, from the Executive Engineer to the Municipality requesting sanction to entertain a temporary Sub Surveyor for 3 months on a monthly salary of Rs 30 to complete the survey map of the Pete and other projects

XIV Application from the cultivators of the Conservancy Department praying for an increased rate of pay.

XV Letter No 977, dated 9th September 1891, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, re Compensation to be paid for the land taken up for the Hindu Burial ground near the Jakkuravanakunte

K P PUTTANNA CHETTI,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission

Bangalore 21st September 1891

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 20th Sept—Advices received from Zanzibar state that the tribes in German East Africa are generally unquiet, and it is feared that trouble will arise

Madrid, 19th Sept—It is estimated that the losses by the floods in Southern Spain will amount to £1,000,000 sterling

20th Sept—Up to the present no less than 1,780 bodies, victims of the floods, have been buried in the town of Consuegra

Ottawa, 20th Sept—The tunnel connect of under Sault Ste Marie River, in extent six thousand feet long by twenty in diameter, enabling railways of Ontario and Michigan, has been opened for traffic. At the formal opening ceremony all the speakers dwelt on the closer links between the two countries

Valparaiso, 20th Sept—The reported escape of ex President Balmaceda on board an American flagship is untrue. The ex-President blew his brains out yesterday at the Argentine Legation in Santiago, where he had been long in hiding.

Allahabad, 19th Sept—The Viceroy's visit to Burma in the coming cold season is not yet definitely settled, but probably His Excellency will leave Calcutta for Rangoon early in January

Major General Collett left Manipur on Thursday, accompanied by Major Gwatkin, Assistant Adjutant General, and proceeded via Kohima to Shillong. The day previous to the General's departure the youthful Rajah of Manipur was brought to him. The child is about five years of age, and is the youngest of five brothers, direct descendants of Nar Singh, who was Sovereign of Manipur previous to the late Raja Kirtee Chundra. Nar Singh was great uncle to the family of brothers whose names have recently been so much before the public

The *Sanad* given to the new Rajah of Manipur contains the following conditions. —"The chieftship of Manipur State and the title and salute will be hereditary in your family, and will descend in a direct line by primogeniture, provided that in each case the succession is approved by the Government of India. An annual tribute the amount of which will be determined hereafter, will be paid by you and your successors to the British Government. Further, you are informed that the performance of the grant conveyed by this *Sanad* will depend upon the ready fulfilment by you and your successors of all orders given by the British Government with regard to the administration of your territories, the control of the hill tribes dependent upon Manipur, the composition of the armed forces of the State, and any other matters in which the British Government may be pleased to intervene. Be assured that so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of this *Sanad*, you and your successors will enjoy the favour and protection of the British Government"

London, 21th Sept—Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Postmaster General

St Petersburg, 21st Sept—The *Novosti* publishes an article which says that Russia has too extensive an Empire to desire the addition of India, and she would only undertake the enterprise against India in retaliation for British hostility in Europe. The journal urges Britain to seize the present favourable time to enter into a definite agreement with Russia

Berlin, 21st Sept—Reports received here state that fully half the German Forces in East Africa have been destroyed by the natives. The restoration of Major Wissmann to the supreme control of German affairs in East Africa is being urgently demanded.

Berlin, 21st Sept—A decree was issued to night requiring passports to be obtained only by foreign military men entering Alsace Lorraine. This is regarded as a sign of better relations between France and Germany

Allahabad, 21st Sept.—Sir Mortimer Durand will accompany the Viceroy on his tour to Kashmir.

London, 22th Sept.—It is reported at Bucharest that King Charles of Roumania, who is greatly distressed by the condition of Queen Elizabeth, has expressed a desire to abdicate the throne.

London, 23rd Sept.—Mr. J. M. Maclean and Mr. J. Guzon are mentioned as probable successors to Sir James Ferguson as Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A keen contest is expected to take place in North East Manchester for the re election of Sir James Fergusson.

Paris, 22nd Sept.—The French Press cordially recognise the pacific intention of Germany in issuing the decree regarding the passport measures in Alsac Lorraine

Hyderabad, 23rd Sept.—At a meeting held to day at the Showkat Press premises, under the presidency of Doctor Rajgopal, L. R. C. P. S. (Edinburgh) Mr. Vasudeva Rao, B. A. Principal of the Dharmavant College, read an interesting paper on heredity and regeneration of India, contradicting Professor Macmillan's theory that female seclusion is the main cause of the retrogression of India, and showing that the caste system was the root of all the evil. At the Chairman's request Mr. S. M. Mitra gave an Urdoo resume.

Allahabad, 22nd Sept.—The Government of India has given permission for a detailed survey to be made by the Railway Company of the country lying between Sumbulpore and Cuttack by the route south of the Mahanadi.

Mr. J. Bell, the Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India leaves Simla shortly to start the work on the Mari Attock Railway. He will afterwards examine and report on the Banihal and Poonch routes for a railway into Kashmir.

The Manipur prisoners who where transported to the Andamans for waging war against the Queen Empress will have but little cause to complain of their treatment They will in all probability be admitted to the grade of self supporters at once, instead of having to what ten years like the common convicts.

The vernacular papers seem to have generally fallen into error in believing that the recent orders of the Government of India, by which the Press in the cantonments, Residency bazaars, and other lands under British administration in Native territory is regulated and licensed, apply to all papers published in Native States. This error received some countenance by the mistaken action of the officer in the Central provinces, who prohibited the publication in the State of Nandgaon of the *Prajahitaishi*, and Native journalists cite this as an indication of the true scope of the Government regulation. Notwithstanding the orders passed in the case, they were reversed immediately on their being discovered.

Calcutta, 24th Sept.—A tremendous fire took place in Ralli Brothers' jute godowns and press house at Naraingunge, in the Dacca District, on the 22nd instant. Seven press and an immense quantity of jute were completely destroyed, and the buildings are still burning.

London, 24th Sept.—The *Times'* correspondent at Foochow telegraphs that the foreign employes in the Government Arsenal have discovered a plot amongst the Chinese employes to seize the Arsenal

The *Times* in a leading article on the situation in China, says it would be culpable negligence to leave the Yangtse unpatrolled by a gunboat. The article also says that Europe cannot longer accept the excuses of the authorities at Pekin.

Paris, 24th Sept.—Replying to the demand of France for the security of her subjects in China, the Chinese Ambassador in Paris has handed M. Ribot a Despatch from his Government, which says the authorities are doing everything needful to protect the lives and property of the foreign residents. The Northern Fleet has been ordered to the scene, and it is hoped France will await the result of the efforts of Government to suppress the riots.

London, 24th Sept.—The *Bombay Gazette* says that about a month ago a man speaking only Russian and French about fifty years of age, arrived in Bombay by steamer, and was found walking about the streets in a suspicious manner. The Government, on getting information from Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, issued a warrant of deportation from Bombay, and a passage was engaged by the steamer *Sultanat* sailing to day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal. The stranger first told the Police that he came to India in search of employment, but subsequently stated that he came only as a traveller Every precaution has been taken that the Russian should not leave the steamer before she sails.

Calcutta, 25th Sept.—On Wednesday last, at the Sessions Court of Monghyr, Charles Hyland, an apprentice in the E. I Railway Workshops at Jamalpore, was convicted of charges of attempted rape and indecent assault, in a railway carriage on a young lady, aged 15, resting at Bhagulpore. The accused, with an accomplice, entered the compartment while the train was in motion, committed the offence and then dropped from the train as it neared the station Both were travelling without tickets. The Police suspecting the villains, and arrested them. Jameson, the accomplice, turned Queen's evidence, and made a full confession implicating Hyland Both pleaded guilty at the trial. The Judge, in passing a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment, commented in the strongest terms on the dastardly character of the outrage, and referred to the shame fully inadequate protection afforded by the present railway arrangements against such offences. The startling frequency of such outrages lately had raised quite a panic. The Judge dwelt specially on the imperfect means of communicating between passengers and Guard on the E I Railway There is a talk of forming Vigilance Committees if the authorities will not act.

A Babu of Lucknow has brought a charge of defamation against the Editor, Printer Publisher and Lucknow Correspondent of the *Indian Mirror*.

The Government of India has authorised the withdrawal by the Government of Bangal of the prosecution against the *Bangabasi* newspaper, acting on the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who has given full consideration to the petitions from the accused In doing this the Supreme Government declares that the object of the prosecution was to show the Native Press that disloyalty and sedition would not be tolerated, and considers that the proceedings so far have demonstrated the sufficiency of the law to punish a deliberate attempt to excite public feeling against the Government by spreading hatred and contempt of the ruling Power and creating disaffection The Editor, Manager, and Proprietor of the *Bangabasi* having tendered the fullest apology, acknowledging the articles to be intemperate, disrespectful and unjustifiable, expressed contrition, and undertaken never to offend in future, the Government has decided to drop the matter. At the same time Government states that the honest and independent criticism of men, even, if hostile, has nothing to fear when advanced in good faith without attempting to stir up the elements of discord So far as it is well informed, the Government regards such criticism as a valuable auxiliary to sound administration.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1891

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The meeting of the Indian National Congress is approaching, and it is necessary to say a few words about it We have not heard so much about the institution of late as we did some time ago, but, it must not be taken for granted that interest has decreased, or that the people of this land are less determined to make it a success. The fact is the Indian National Congress is becoming better known, better appreciated, hence the necessity of continually urging its claims is not present. It has taken its stand among the institutions of the land; it has found its level, consequently we take it and get all the good we can out of it Preparations are being made, very quietly for the meeting at Nagpore, and, in all probability, the number of delegates will be greater than in any previous year It is said by the enemies of the Congress that it is dead, that it will never be heard of again, or if it is, it will only come to us that cannot make any impression on the people of this land. The wish is the father of the thought in this case, and thus the detractors of the institution will discover to their cost. The meeting will have to discuss several new subjects this year, but the old ones will have to be taken in hand first. There is to begin with, the Councils, and till these have been expanded and made more popular we need not expect any other benefits to follow. Together with this expansion we must have the elective principle. These institutions as they now stand only represent the Government, and so far as the people are concerned are all but useless. Those who sit in them do not know their wants, and they do not take the trouble to enquire what these are. They believe they know better what the wants of the masses are than would men who might be elected, with the result that terrible blunders are made, and grievances remain unredressed It can only be by men whom the people know and trust sitting in the councils that a better order of things can be produced, and the Indian National Congress has done well in putting this question foremost As matters now stand the number of men in these institutions is ridiculously small, and this taken in connection with the fact that the members know little or nothing of the wants of the people makes the enlargement of the Councils the first necessity When this reform has been accomplished others must follow. We have been speaking of the Legislative Councils the defects of which are so apparent, but when we come to the Executive ones we find they are equally wanting There is not a single native member in any one of these institutions, and so in this is a defect that ought to be remedied at once The Indian National Congress should take the matter in hand, and should not rest till it has compelled the Government to do its duty in this respect. It is monstrous that the people of this land should be shut out of a department in which their interests are so vitally concerned, and are dealt with, it may be by men who do not understand what their wishes are. We think the Indian National Congress has not up to this time taken a sufficiently clear view of the Executive Councils, and it is to be hoped the error will not be repeated this year. Then we have the ever lasting subject of the Income Tax The Congress has laid it down as a principle that salaries under Rs. 1 000 a year should not be taxed We are of opinion that the amount ought to be Rs. 1200 Better still the tax should be abolished altogether. It is an impost of the worst description, and ought never to have been inflicted upon the people of this land. Those at home who are interested in Indian affairs do not comprehend the evil nature of the Income tax They think it must have the same effect in India as it has in England, a grand mistake Here it has to be worked by underpaid officials who make as much as they possibly can out of the people whom they come in contact with in connection with the tax. They allow people who ought to pay to get off scot free while many who do not come under its provisions are worried and annoyed in order that money may be extorted from them The influence of the tax extends from the highest to the lowest, and the bribery and corruption it causes are something dreadful to contemplate. It is a well known fact that the tax produces very little in proportion to the amount of money in the country, and the reason is that many who ought to pay contribute nothing at all. They simply give a small bribe to underlings, and thus get clear of all charge. The subject of volunteering will once again be taken up, and it is high time that the subject was settled and for ever It is shame on the part of the Government that the offers of the people to take a part in the defence of their country should be so persistently rejected, and this cannot tend to increase their loyalty. It is to be hoped that the Congress will press the subject and try to compel the Government to come to a satisfactory conclusion. The revenues of the country should also be taken in hand It is well known that the imposts are unequally distributed, and that the burdens placed upon many of the people are too great to be borne But a new subject has arisen since the Indian National Congress had its last sitting—the liberty of the press Has has been attacked, and there appears to be a dead set against it by the Government of India. The officials surrounding the Viceroy do not like light to be cast on their proceedings, therefore they are doing their best to stop the press from throwing light on what they do There was, in the first place, the order of June last compelling all papers published in territories administered by Political Agents to take out licenses. This was a most arbitrary proceeding; there was no occasion for the order, the papers that came under its lash had not transgressed any more than those published outside But, it is our opinion that the former were selected as a trial, and then if the plot succeeded the rest were to come under similar provisions It remains to be seen whether this will be done, but we should not be surprised if a third were made. Next came the prosecution of the *Bangabasi*, which all true lovers of liberty were glad to find, ended in a failure It is not likely the Government will bring up the case again. It will, we fancy, rest satisfied with what it has done. The Indian National Congress, as we have said, should take the matter up, and declare that the press must be free and unfettered It is quite clear that the Government wish to keep the "fourth estate" in a condition of servitude, and the Congress should determine that it must be free, that it must be the servant of the people, that it must work for the masses not for the few Let the members with one voice declare a gagging Act cannot be permitted in the present century—rather at the end of it. We wish the Indian National Congress every success it has a splendid chance of distinguishing itself, and we have no doubt, it will do so It must be looked upon as one of the factors in the enlightenment and civilisation of the country, and, we believe, a chief factor. It may carry on its work slowly now, but it is sure, and a future generation will be certain to give those who now compose the institution, full credit for what they are doing, though officials and others at the present time are unwilling to do so.

Occasional Notes.

It is said the Chinese Government has agreed to pay Fls. 111,000 in settlement of the French claims at Wuhu

A large number of forged five-rupee notes of the Bombay circle have been put into circulation All are numbered S 73—03425

Goodram is reported to have fallen last week in parts of the Coimbatore and Salem Districts which required it very badly.

The Maharajah of Patiala, it is said, has offered 40 lakhs for the diamond that has got Mr. Jacob into temporary trouble.

Bad news comes from North Behar. Unless rain falls in Shahabad soon severe scarcity is anticipated There is much sickness in the District.

The opinions of local Governments have been called for by the Supreme Government on the question of legislating for the working of zamas in India.

There is said to be no foundation for the statements that the Maharajah of Patiala

offered forty lakhs of rupees for the Imperial diamond

Mr. V Narayanaswamy, a Vakil of the High Court, practicing at Salem, has been appointed to act as Fourth Class District Munsiff of Tiruvangadam, in the District of Madura

The Villapuram Guntakal Railway, says the *Natl*, is not quite completed, as we reported in our issue of the 19th instant. There are still 40 miles of rails to be laid in the Cuddapah District

The *Hindu* understands that the Government of India has declined to sanction *ex toto* the proposals of the Madras Government with reference to the new scheme of Subordinate Magistrates for the Madras Presidency

Instructions have been issued to the judicial authorities that notices of appeals in connection with railway cases in this Presidency should be sent according to the railways concerned, to the Agents of the Madras of South India Railway, as the case may be

During the week ending the 18th instant the death rate in Madras was 112 1 per 1000 per annum, against 40 2, the mean of the ten previous years During the week ending the 11th instant the death rate was 130 1

The *Overland Mail* states that the Government of the Nizam has officially sanctioned the appointment of Lord Herschell as arbitrator to decide certain disputes pending between the Government and the Hyderabad Mining Company

The Collector of Cuddapah is about to try conclusions with the Rain God He has determined to commence *sub nubibus* explosions on the top of a high rock, for the rain has now held off for three weeks and the crops are drooping rapidly The result will be awaited with much interest

A Simla paper hears on good authority that the Czar's Government intend spending the year 600,000,000 roubles in Russia, and that a still larger order is shortly expected to be given to several manufactories in France

A gratuity of Rs 1,000 has been sanctioned by the Government to the Revd O Dale the principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, on his retirement in recognition of his services in connection with that institution

A Bombay Correspondent writes—The Rains still holding off here, and the consequences are getting serious Prices are steadily rising, and unless there is heavy rain in the next few days there will be no cotton crop next year The large tank near the station is perfectly dry—a most unusual occurrence—and the weather is fearfully hot

A considerable rise in the prices of food grains in the central and southern portions of the Madras Presidency may be expected during the next fortnight or so the market is bound to tighten until it is seen what sort of a North East Monsoon we are likely to have If rain then falls abundantly there will be no further holding back of stocks, and prices will fall again

A case of suttee is reported from Bangal The girl is said to have been very anxious to immolate herself on her husband's funeral pyre, but to have been prevented, and at the last moment to have rushed down to it and thrown herself on it before she could be prevented, and when rescued, to have been so badly burnt that she died shortly afterwards

Mr. H Sobhoya Aiyar, late Treasury Deputy Collector at Coimbatore, has been deputed to duty at Chingleput to help Mr Manuel de Rajah, the Sub Collector, and has been placed in charge of the Sub division of the District comprising Chingleput, Conjeeveram, and Madurantakam taluqs He is now busy clearing off rent cases, of which an abnormally large number are on his roll

Sir John Gorst was considered to be in the running for the Postmaster-Generalship, but it will be seen from a telegram published to day that Sir James Fergusson has been given the appointment Sir John Gorst's promotion, however, cannot be far off, and when it does come it will be to something better worth having than St Martin's Le Grand

The Madras Government, we understand, has issued orders that the work on the new Women and Children's Hospital is to be stopped at once, and nothing further be done It appears that it has been found, after all the foundations have been sunk and a very large amount of material collected, that the site (to the east of the Medical College) is too close to the Fort! It will be interesting to learn who is responsible for such an absurdity

A Hindu native passenger in the North-West line mail train which arrived in Madras on Saturday morning last the 19th instant, who had got out at Arkonam Station to visit the latrine, finding that the train had started, made a rush to get into his 3rd class compartment, and rushing along the platform to the end of which there is a slope, he made an attempt to jump into his compartment, when losing his footing, he slipped and fell between the upper and lower bounds, and after being crushed between the platform and the carriage fell below, when the wheels ran over his neck severing his head from the body The train was brought to a standstill, and the body was made over to the Police, and the Sub Magistrate of that station held an inquest over it

Societary Provincial

A Holiday—Saturday was public holiday being the last Saturday of the month

The Dussarah Holidays—These begin on the 7th of next month, and terminate on the 20th, both days inclusive.

The City Municipality—The next meeting of the City Municipality will be on Wednesday next, the 30th instant.

A Riper Meeting—This comes to a close to day, and those who came from a distance will soon leave for home

Assault at Arms—There will be an assault at arms on the General Parade Ground, commencing on the first of next month It is expected to be on a large scale

Mr. M G Krishna Rao, B A and B L, one of the Bench clerks of the Madras High Court has, we are informed, been appointed to the Registrarship of the Resident's Court at Bangalore.

City Municipal School,—The Distribution of Prizes for the years 1889 and 1890 will be held in the Government Girls' School, near the Pelaik Kutchery, at 7 30 P M on Tuesday, the 29th instant

J Cook Esquire, M A, Principal, Central College, Bangalore, has kindly consented to preside.

New Municipal Members—The following gentlemen have been appointed Municipal Commissioners of the City for the divisions specified, and they will hold office as long as the Government thinks proper —

Dr Pennoo, High Ground Division, Mr B Gangaiah, Bale Pete Division, Mr Gopal Iyengar, and Mr. A Singaravala Mudaliar, Fort.

The Season—Things are becoming worse and worse No rain has fallen of late, and the crops are in a very bad way There is no grass for the cattle, while the tanks are fast drying up From all parts of the province we get the same news If we do not get rain before long there will be a wide famine, in all parts of Bangalore The price of grain is high, and the cattle are dying

Genius Honoraria—Mr Knight, Assistant Commissioner of Police, who has just been transferred to Tumkur, has been granted Rs 150 as a honorarium for his share in the recent Census work Mr Sami Doss, Assessor of the City Municipality, receive Rs 100 on the same account Mr Hindia has been appointed to succeed Mr Knight in Bangalore.

A Marwadi in Trouble—In one of our late issues, we mentioned that a Marwadi named Sawanmal had been caught by the police while giving some jewels to a jeweller, to be made into bangles the jewels in question being a portion of the property, valued at Rs 1,000, stolen from a Hindu in Akthbhoomanahalli This sowcar his now made a clean breast of it, and implicates the son of the complainant as the thief, he being only the receiver Almost all of the property stolen has been recovered, and as the case has been registered the complainant's son and the sowcar will be charged shortly before the District Magistrate with the offences of theft and receiving stolen property under Secs 380, 411 and 414, I P C

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Thursday 19th September 1891.

The 15th September 1891 —No 238—L 12 —The following gentlemen are appointed as Municipal Commissioners of the Bangalore City Municipality for the Divisions specified against each and they will hold office during the pleasure of Government without any limit of time —

Name	*Division*
Dr Pennoo	High Ground
Mr B Gangaiah	Bale Pete
Mr Gopalaiengar	
Mr A S Aravala Mudliar	Fort

The 18th September 1891 —No 253—Mr A Ranganathaiengar, B A B L, Comptroller to the Mysore Government, is appointed Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Mysore District *sub pro tem*

No 254—Mr K Mahomed Ali, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Bangalore District during the absence of Mr V P Madhava Rao on special duty

The 19th September 1891—No 255 —Mr A Ranganathaiengar having been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, the Under-Secretary to the Dewan will, in addition to his other duties and until further orders, have charge of the Hizar Treasury Mr. H Eccles, Chief Assistant to the Comptroller, will have charge of the current duties of the Comptroller's office

No 257 —The Dussera holidays for this year will be from Wednesday the 7th October 1891 to Tuesday the 20 ditto, both days inclusive

Arrangements will be made by Heads of Departments for the conduct of emergent work

The 22nd September 1891 —No 258 —Under Section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr T Narahari Rao, M L, Sessions Judge, Nundydroog Division, is, in addition to his own duties, temporarily appointed additional Sessions Judge for the trial of cases in the Astagram Division during the absence of M C Srinivasaiengar, or until further orders

The 18th September 1891 —No 1 —In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, it is hereby notified that the Government of His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to remit, in the whole or any part of the Territories of Mysore, the duty chargeable on leases executed by or on behalf of, or in favor of, the Postal Department for Post office buildings in the said Territories

General Summary.

Disappearance of Cholera—We are glad to report that cholera has now entirely disappeared from Hyderabad, not a single death from the disease having been registered in the City or suburbs for the past ten days

A New Military Hospital—A New Military Hospital for the Hyderabad Contingent at Aurangabad, has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs 70,000 The contract for its erection has been given to Messrs Nissanjee and Sons

Theft—On Wednesday last a female passenger, who was about to proceed to Madras by the night train, suddenly discovered that one of her packages of luggage, which contained many valuable jewellery of the total value of Rs 800, had disappeared from the platform The thief was proved to be a relative of the woman, was cleverly apprehended by the Railway Police, as he was making off with the valuables and now in custody —*Deccan Standard*

The New High Court—The decoration of one of the Gothic spires over the High Court buildings has now been nearly completed, and with its gilded summit and rich mosaic work, presents an appearance more handsome perhaps than any similar design in Madras. The completion of this the first spire gives the passer by a very fair idea of the beauty the exterior of the new High Court will present when it has been completed

A Munificent Gift—The following letter, in which the Nizam's gift to the Aligarh College is announced, has been sent to us for publication —Hyderabad, (Deccan) 12th September—My dear Sir Syed Ahmed Khan,—With reference to the address presented to His Highness the other day by yourself and other members of the deputation, on behalf of the Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, I have been commanded by His Highness to inform you that he has been pleased to raise the monthly grant made to the College from Government rupees one thousand to Government rupees two thousand. Thus, from the date of the presentation of the address to His Highness, this grant will be paid at the rate of Government rupees two thousand per mensem The Nawab Mohsin ul-Mulk will be instructed to draw up a *sanad* for this increased grant, on the lines of the *sanad* previously issued. It affords me great pleasure to be medium of communicating to you His Highness's generous and liberal action in the cause of education. —Believe me, yours very sincerely, Asman Jah

The End of World—Precisely on the 11th day of April 1901 A D, the world will come to an end—such is the latest prophecy, as proclaimed and printed in a German pamphlet Before that final consummation arrives, Europe within the next two years is to see several great wars, and revolutions, leading up to the founding of ten "allied Kingdoms" Germany alone escaping the same fate and maintaining her independence—which kingdoms will shortly after cede their power to the Anti Christ." This Anti Christ, who will first turn up in 1893 as a petty prince in the Orient, is no less a person than Prince Louis Jerome Napoleon, younger son of the late Prince Napoleon, at present serving as Colonel of a Russian regiment in the Caucasus This young "Pretender" will be King of Syria from 1894 to 1897—in which year the rule of the Bonapartes will once more extend over Europe—and in all probability also become the Mahdi of the Mahomedans The month of his power will last from August 15th 1897 to January 26th 1901—and six weeks later the earth and all that in it, will be irretrievably swallowed up Forewarned is forearmed.

The Madras School of Music—An adjourned meeting of the Council of the Madras School of Music was held at the Old College, Nungambakkam, at 6 P M, last Tuesday evening, to resume the consideration of the draft Bye-laws drawn up by the specially appointed Sub Committee The draft Bye-laws were submitted to the severest scrutiny and will be finally passed at the first regular meeting of the Council, to be held on the second Monday in October The Bye-laws are 51 in number, and deal with the following subjects,—The Council; the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Librarian, Privileges of Members of the Association, the Board of Studies, Teachers, Students, and Honorary Musical Education One of the Bye-laws which affects the largest number of those interested in the School of Music is to the effect that the Council shall for the present adopt such courses of instruction as shall fit students for the three Government Examinations, viz, the Elementary, the Preliminary Higher and the Advanced Higher Examinations. Classes will be formed as early as practicable for the instruction of students for any of the above examinations, and facilities will be afforded to students of studying any special branch of music without reference to examinations. The Council intends to make arrangements for the conduct of local examinations in music on behalf of other institutions (such, for example, as Trinity

College, London) desirous of extending their scheme of examinations to India. When the number of students warrants such an arrangement, *rooms for the instruction of classes* will be engaged in different parts of Madras and its suburbs. It is hoped that early arrangements will be made for a course of popular lectures on music, and for at least one concert to be given under the auspices of the school of Music. The meeting, which got through a great deal of practical work did not break up until after 8 o'clock.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE AT THE HOWRAH STATION.—At the instance of the agent of the E. I. Railway a searching enquiry has been brought to a close respecting an outrage of a most dastardly character perpetrated *recently at the Howrah Railway station by some* railway *employes* on a respectable Hindoo married girl, aged about 15 years. The girl in company with two female guardians arrived by train at the Howrah Railway Station. It was discovered that they had travelled with third class tickets in an intermediate carriage, and they were detained by a Luggage Inspector and a Ticket Collector who demanded from them the excess fares and the usual penalty. As none of the three women had any money, they were threatened that they would be made over to the Police. Subsequently the girl was taken to the first-class ladies' waiting room and subjected to a gross outrage by the two men. The girl and her two companions were then put into a hackney carriage and driven to their houses in Calcutta. The driver was paid his fare by the men. Previous to the outrage a Bengalee passenger, having while washing his feet near a water tap on the station platform, noticed *the suspicious conduct of the two men*, and dressed a letter of complaint to the Agent. The Inspector General of Police conducted an enquiry into the matter. It transpired that the outrage was arranged with the ayah in charge of waiting-room. This woman and two probationers, Bibees of the Parcel and Ticket Department, who had known of the matter and failed to report it, were summarily dismissed by the Agent. Pereira was discharged from the service from the 1st instant, and Bourdillon has been served with a month's notice, on the expiry of which he will vacate his employ. The parties would have been criminally prosecuted, but the whereabouts and the identity of the outraged girl are not known to the authorities. It is to be hoped they will come forward and prosecute the scoundrels.—I. D. N.

Extracts.

THE NATIVE PRESS

The *Mail*.—The question of the Native Press concerns the North of India rather than Madras where its tone is comparatively moderate and never very harmful. The question, however, it must be admitted, bristles with sharp, unpleasant points. Strictly speaking, of course, Freyne and Tytler should be treated on terms of political and social equality, nor should any difference be made between the Native and the Anglo-Indian Press. The Education Commissioner, now Sir Roper Lethbridge, M. P., was of opinion that greater consideration should be shown to the editors of vernacular papers than to English editors, who are usually backed by sufficient capital, besides being better educated men, more experienced in the ways of the world, and generally in a position to obtain early information through some friend or relative directly or indirectly connected with the Government. The managers of the Native Press have seldom any of these advantages. Their education has been the most poor; their resources in the hotbed of English schools and colleges, they have to pay, where it is purchase useful books of reference, and rarely happens that they have any friend at Court to keep them acquainted with the intentions of the Government, or to explain to them the reasons and motives which have brought about recent legislative measures. It was therefore suggested by the Press Commission that it should be empowered to issue to dispensaries registered in the shape "printed copies of all useful public documents, such as gazettes, administration reports, departmental reports, meteorological returns, reports on cattle, reports of municipal committees, manufactures, education, finance, &c." No doubt such assistance would be of invaluable service in dispelling ignorance and prejudices and in stifling much of the misrepresentation engendered by a feeling of isolation, and prevent cases of being locked down upon by European journalists and others who might have in a greater degree for the derivations under which *the vernacular Press was labouring*. Government officials, and particularly rural magistrates, might also unbend from their usual stiffness, and might look for some sympathy and to the interests of public opinion.

THE SOCIAL PURITY ALLIANCE

It is proposed to start in Bombay an Association, called the 'Social Purity Alliance.' The aims and the scope of the proposed Alliance are thus given in a Bombay paper:—

(1) To promote the cause of general Purity—pure thoughts, pure words and pure deeds among the members of the rising generation.

(2) To check the spread of obscene and impure literature in the form of books, pamphlets and newspaper writings, by exposing such literature in the public press, or, when necessary by bringing it to the notice of Government authorities.

(3) To promote the cause of temperance and sobriety by suppressing the use of alcoholic drinks and all injurious things.

(4) To strive to raise the social and domestic status of women and emancipate them from the thraldom of ignorance and superstition.

(5) To encourage the cause of education and civilisation among the backward classes of the Indian community.

(6) To promote Social Union among the members of the rising generation of the different communities in India.

The agencies by means of which the above aims and objects are sought to be accomplished, are the public and *modest* work, public lectures and open addresses in different parts of the town, (and as the scope increases, of the Presidency) the distribution of leaflets and pamphlets in English and the principal vernaculars of the country, and literary and social meetings to be held at stated intervals and attended by members and sympathisers.

The membership of the Alliance will consist of two heads—the Deliberative and the Active. The functions of the Deliberative body will be to set the Alliance within fields and influence, to initiate ways and means calculated to achieve the aims and objects of the Alliance, to form and tone to guide and regulate the action of the Active body. The functions of the Active body on the other hand, will be to work out the plans and the suggestions of the Deliberative body, and to suggest to them fresh ways and means for further deliberation and development. Great care will be taken to see that the two bodies always work in union of hearts and harmony of feeling.

Definite rules and regulations for the conduct of general business, as also for the purpose of form, down definite lines on which the Alliance should work, will be drawn up by a Committee of members elected by the general body.—*Deccan Gazette*.

THE MANIPUR RAJAH

The *Pioneer*.—The long minority of Chura Chand, the boy who has been nominated as Rajah of Manipur, should ensure not only the *peaceful progress* of that State but the through settlement of all the hill tribes which owe allegiance to it. The Kukis and Nagas must be brought as much under control as their fellows in British territory, and must be made to understand that they can no longer play the part of mercenaries, liable to be summoned to Imphal and of this or that pretender. They are rude, uncivilized races. The Nagas are ably managed by men who know his weak points, one of which is a childish fear of firearms. The Kuki is more savage, and has considerable aptitude for guerilla warfare. Both are by nature blood thirsty and treacherous head-hunters on occasion, and requiring a firm hand to keep them out of mischief. The disorders dominated them by savagery of a type surpassing their own, rebellion always being punished with terrible severity. The Kukis, however, of late years knew their power over the valley as they could furnish a large number of fighting men whenever their *bachaim* chose to raise a call to arms. The process of disarmament, which has been carried out among both the Manipuris and the hill men since April, has, of course, made any serious rising impossible, and Major Maxwell should be able to enforce his commands to the hill men. The final settlement of the Manipur succession now announced will serve to show the whole country that for many years to come the administration will be in British hands, and the permanent retention of troops in Manipur, coupled with the complete disarmament of the Raj army, will emphasise this fact. The Manipur population proper is comparatively small and can be easily managed, now that the days of palace intrigues and revolutions have passed away; the hill men are numerous enough to justify careful attention being paid to them at once, with a view to wheel them into line and make them understand the new order of things. The Nagas at least will benefit by the change to this extent, that they will no longer be subjected to the cruel tyranny of the Manipuris, while the Kukis must submit to a gradual process of civilisation which they like it or not. When Rajah Chura Chand comes of age he will in all probability find a peaceful and flourishing country handed over to him, his subjects law-abiding and contented, the hill men weaned from their savage customs, and, who can say?—the whistle of the loco motive heard on the Imphal plain and through the hills from Sugnai to Moo Hang.

THE SIXTH NATIONAL CONGRESS

We are very glad to learn that the arrangements for the holding of the Sixth National Congress at Nagpore are making satisfactory progress. When it was announced that the Nagpore people had undertaken to bear all the expenses in connection with the gathering and to undergo all the needful trouble to make it a success, some congressists gave expression to their misgivings on the point. The news, therefore, that we have received about the energetic and harmonious spirit in which our Nagpore friends are co-operating with one another will be gratifying to many in Bombay and in the other provinces. A strong Reception Committee has been appointed with a well known gentleman for its chairman. The work of erecting the Pandal will be commenced within a few weeks. Accommodation will be provided for two thousand delegates and visitors, of every class will be made to secure the comfort in case of those who propose this year to take part in the deliberations of the Congress. One of the most important subjects to be discussed at the gathering will be the question of holding a Congress in London. If really able and public spirited men, such as Mr. Mandlik and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, should be induced to visit England, the effect on British public opinion will be sure and certain. We do not know what reports have been sent by the various Congress associations which were asked to submit their views on the question at the Sixth National Congress. The undertaking is very costly, or, but if successful, the return will more than compensate for the money expended. We hope the Congress Committees will forward their views in time to enable the Congress to come to a definite conclusion. They undertook last year to contribute Rs. 50,000 towards the support of the London Congress Committee. The successive issues of *India* have implied to us that the good work that is being done in England. The Congress work in England is of course expensive. A single meeting organized most economically costs not less than Rs. 100. Under these circumstances the Secretaries of the various Standing Congress Committees will have to do their utmost to raise the promised contributions, if the London Committee is to continue its existence. It should be remembered that if Congressists will not subscribe the mite, even the Statesmen will be helpless. All talk about the Congress will be pure hypocrisy and the movement itself a magnificent sham, if its well wishers will not put their hands into their pockets and assist the promoters in their own way to prosecute their aims. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to all the friends of the Congress to send their contributions, however small, and help the noble minded in the philanthropic work they have undertaken for the people of this helpless and voiceless country.—*Gossamer*.

THE PROGRESS ON THE EAST COAST RAILWAY

The East Coast Railway, starting from Bezwada, or rather the south bank of the Kistna, the terminus of the South Indian Railway, runs through Ellore to the south bank of the Godavery opposite Rajah mundry. Here the Godavery introduces a break. From Rajahmundry the line runs on to Samalkota, and thence through Pittapuram and Tuni to Vizagapatam. From Samalkota there is a branch into Cocanada. It is a peculiarity of the line that its connection with the two most important towns in its route, Cocanada and Vizagapatam, is by branch lines. The main line passes some five or six miles from Vizagapatam on its way to Vizianagram. From Vizianagram it goes north, passing some seven miles from Chicacole, a town of much importance in that locality, thence it runs through Berhampore and Chatrapur to Khorda, which is twenty eight miles from Cuttack. Here some large rivers stop its further progress. The works on the Pittapuram to Vizianagram section, including the branch to Vizagapatam, are fairly well advanced, the embankment being well on to completion almost the whole way, and the smaller bridge work pretty well advanced also, but the bridges over the Pana and Anakapalle rivers do not show as much progress as might be expected. Bridges have been already erected at some of the future stations, at four there are indications of a fairly large staff in spring up and work is being actively pushed on there. Some staff on buildings have been completed at Vizagapatam, and the embankment has reached the town. The branch into Vizagapatam is to terminate at the Lake water, that is at the landing place for the shipping. In order to get there it has to pass the high Rama Hill, through which a cutting is now being made by blasting, which is expected to be completed in January next. There was great difficulty in this section before the route was selected. The railway Engineers were forgiving right the high point of the town, in fact forming up some of the most valuable portions of it. At the time we paid it out the alternative objections were, and by a suggested the very alternative that is now being pursued.

Between Vizagapatam and Vizianagram the progress has also been satisfactory. Beyond this point the main line stopped, the works on the whole of the section north of Vizianagram were, if I mistake, stopped for want of funds in March or April last, but I do not know to be resumed again. The Berhampore to Cuttack section ought at least to be pushed on. There appears to very good reason why the line should not run through Chicacole and Vizagapatam. Chicacole is equal to Cocanada, and contains *and Vizagapatam and are far* from its present route, and it appears quite natural that the line should pass through these places. There are only a few towns of importance in the route, and some have policy to ignore any of them, particularly when they can be easily taken in. The Government at Pittapuram and Rajahmundry as well as Samalkota and Cocanada, was only definitely decided on in May or June last, the work has not been begun in earnest on both these sections, and the attempt has not been so well. At Rajahmundry the station and other buildings have been hard since January last but the progress has been slow. Good work is being done towards Bezwada and Ellore. Beyond Ellore the question of the alignment was only very recently decided so not much has been done between Ellore and Rajahmundry. According to the Kistna Bridge the starting point of the line, four of the piers are above present flood level and the connection between the Bezwada Station at the bridge is now being pushed on. The main line over the canal which intersects completed with the exception of the main bridge, and is on material trains will be able to run from the station to the river bank.

It is a noticeable feature in connection with this line that the contractors are supervised by Europeans almost the whole line now from the West of India. The highest absolutely unknown *Patchie* is now a familiar face in the Deccan. At the Kistna Bridge a large number of Punjabees are employed. There is no doubt the authorities have acted wisely in importing foreign assistance. The Bombay men are more energetic, and no doubt more reliable than the local men, and I doubt whether the work would have got on as well as it has, had reliance been placed solely on local resources. I understand that the laying of the rails, at least near Vizagapatam, will be commenced lately after the cessation of the coming monsoon.—*Correspondent of the Mail*.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 28th Sept—The *Daily News*, referring to the appointment of Sir James Fergusson as Postmaster General, insists that he should resign the position he holds on the Directorate of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company and other Boards.

St. Petersburg, 28th Sept.—The statement that a Treaty between Russia and Persia for a commercial union is being arranged is denied here.

Berlin, 28th Sept.—General von Caprivi, the Imperial Chancellor, in the course of an ultra-pacific speech at Osnabruck, declared that no Sovereign in Europe desires war.

Allahabad, 28th Sept.—It is reported from Gya that the recent dissensions between Mahomedans and Hindus in that town have been set at rest, thanks to the enlightenment of the leading men of each class who have held out an olive branch to each other, and are doing their best to induce the rest of their co-religionists to follow their example, and with every prospect of success.

London, 29th Sept.—The gunboats *Assaye* and *Plassy*, which have been built for the Indian Marine have completed their armaments, and will sail for India shortly.

Allahabad, 29th Sept.—The Viceroy will hold the annual Levee at Calcutta on the 5th December. The date of the Drawing Room is fixed for the 10th December.

The cholera mortality in the North West Provinces, which reached the figure of 34,453 deaths in June, fell in July to 31,018—still a very high total.

Very heavy rain has fallen at Bareilly, Jubbulpore and Jhansi, and there is no prospect of clearing.

Paris, 30th Sept—Telegrams received in Paris today from Brussels state that General Boulanger committed suicide this morning on the tomb of Madame Bonnemain.

Later—Particulars of the suicide of Boulanger show that he was heart-broken since the death of his mistress, Madame Bonnemain, on whose tomb he daily laid flowers. He had repeatedly threatened to commit suicide, and was in consequence deprived of all firearms, but managed to conceal a revolver with which he put an end to himself.

St. Petersburg, 30th Sept—The *Novoe Vremya*, in an article this morning, says that unless England desires war she should avoid meddling in the Pamir, where she will meet with a check unless her claims are supported by the force of arms.

London, 30th Sept.—Owing to failing health Mr. Childers, Member for Edinburg, South, proposes to retire from Parliament.

London, 1st Oct.—The revenue for the financial half year just closed shows a net increase of half a million.

Berlin, 29th Sept.—The German Government, replying to the assurances of the Chinese Government that measures will be taken to prevent any further rioting or attacks on foreigners, declare that it is necessary to ascertain China's ability to suppress the disorders, and says deeds not words are required.

Pekin, 30th Sept.—In obedience to the demands of the Powers the Governor of Wuhu has been dismissed from office.

New York, 30th Sept.—The Republican Conventions of the State of Colorado has adopted a resolution in favour of bimetallism.

Allahabad, 30th Sept.—The Amir is now stated to have gone so far in connection with his proposed visit to England as to nouncing the probability of such a journey and exhorting them to loyalty during his absence. The matter is of course in a purely problematic stage, but His Highness is evidently bent upon travelling beyond his own territory.

London, 2nd Oct—It is again reported that the Duke of Connaught succeeds Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India next spring.

Allahabad, 1st Oct—The Oodeypore Durbar proposes making a railway from Chitor to Oodeypore, and surveys are now in progress. The Durbar will in all probability provide funds for the construction of the line.

It has been arranged between the English and Indian Postal authorities that a reduced overland rate for newspapers shall be introduced forthwith. This rate will be half an anna for two ounces. The change, which will apply to all countries within the Postal Union, involves a charge of £15,000 on the Indian revenues.

London, 3rd oct—An elaborate programme has been adopted by the National Liberal Federation including measures for the payment of Members of Parliament, rural reforms, local option, disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, and reform of the House of Lords. The Resolutions on the eight hours questions was excluded.

Mr. Gladstone, addressing the meeting yesterday, said he was convinced that a Liberal victory was approaching. The British occupation of Egypt was a cause of weakness, and he would regret if Lord Salisbury, before the overthrow of the Government, would settle the question. But the Government would probably bequeath it to its successors. He thought it better to defer amending the constitution of the House of Lords, and advised a great effort being made by the Liberal Party to extend labour representation in the House of Commons Parliament, he said, mus

charge the electoral expenses to the rates. In conclusion he urged Liberals to exercise great caution before adopting the compulsory limitation of labour

London, 3rd Oct —There is no truth in the report that the Duke of Connaught succeeds Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India

The ex Maharajah of Manipur is to be granted an allowance of Rs 250 monthly provided he agrees to reside at Brindaban, or some other place out of Calcutta There is no question of deporting him as he is not a State prisoner or a *detenu*

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1891

"HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE"

The title roll which we have given to this article is as old as the world itself, and has received the sanction of divine authority, for does not the inspired apostle bid us give tribute to whom tribute is due, and honour to whom honour? and have we not the divinest of all authorities for the saying that a prophet is not without honour save in his own country and among his own kindred? The wisest king of ancient Israel inculcates the lesson in many passages of his Book of Proverbs, that citizens of position and standing who are useful in various ways, in their day and generation, to the members of the community among whom they dwell, should be highly honoured not only by the people themselves but should also be made objects of special honour by kings and princes who administer the Government of the state We are afraid however that as the world is at present governed, honour is not unfrequently withheld from those who are fairly and reasonably entitled to it, and that many a leading and prominent citizen community to which he belongs, and by the Government to whom he renders faithful service is often left out in the cold, when he should be highly honoured and warmly welcomed in the palaces of kings and princes The citizens who are thus passed by unhonoured, no doubt feel acutely treatment of this kind at the hands of those whom they faithfully and in most instances gratuitously serve and to whom it is so easy to know those who *may fairly* claim it, but unfortunately citizens who are thus kept in the cold shade of neglect and who feel the position cannot express their feelings publicly, it is considered not the right thing to do; it is not etiquette, they are indeed supposed to be in different to honours and to profess to do their duty and to *expect nothing beyond* the approval of a good conscience They are in fact bound to strict silence on the subject of honours, but we, who are exponents of public *opinion and feeling*, are often called upon to step forward as spokesmen for those the door of whose lips are sealed on the subject of their personal merits and claims to publi *honours or* rewards

Acting on this principle that is to say of bringing forward the claims of those to honours whom strict *etiquette forbids* to speak for themselves, we have, with the deference due to a personage of his rank and station as His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to bring to his notice a circumstance in connection with His Highness' annual visit to Bangalore which extends from the middle of June to the beginning of September, and during which space of time His Highness with his well known hospitality is wont to invite Bangalore society to various social entertainments and gatherings winding up a little before the Maharajah's departure for his capital with a grand fancy ball in his splendid palace on the High Ground The circumstance to which we allude apparently touches His Highness' sense of fairness to two classes of the Bangalore community, but which is easy of explanation on the score of inadvertence and not by any means on any sense of exclusiveness on the part of His Highness or any intentional action towards the two classes of the community to whom we are about to refer. To the several entertainments to which the European and Native Society of Bangalore are invited by His Highness and by whom the honour of an invitation is highly appreciated and accepted, it has been remarked that the Municipal Commissioners of the Town and Station and the members of the Honourary Bench of Magistrates of the latter have never been invited, and it has been specially remarked that these highly useful and honourable citizens have never been invited to the grand fancy ball at the *palace which concludes His Highness' stay* amongst us Invitations from His Highness to enjoy his hospitality must of course be always considered and to be considered as a special privilege, and by no means a claim on the part of those who are so honoured, but when we come to the consideration that all the superior members of the Civil and Military services of the Town and Station are honoured with invitations, it appears to us that even the inadvertent omission of citizens of position and influence as the Municipal Commissioners and the Honourary Magistrates undoubtedly are, seems somewhat ungracious, and those gentlemen and the public are justified in noticing and remarking such omission The Municipal Commissioners of the Station are elected by the votes of the people, those of the Town are elected by the Government, and the Honourary Magistrates are nominated and appointed by the British Resident in Mysore, but whether nominated or elected the fact shows the high place these citizens hold in the estimation both of the Government and the public They are, in every sense of the expression, public servants who are highly appreciated for their ability, experience and honourable conduct by the Government and whose services are absolutely apart from any pecuniary gain or personal reward, and no doubt, also at considerable sacrifice of their time and personal convenience If therefore the superior officers of the Civil and Military services of the Government and the leading members of the European and native society of Bangalore are honoured by the hospitality of the Maharajah and are welcomed under his roof, it seems to us that the citizens whom the Government has delighted to honour as public men to do the state service, should be also honoured in the social and private position, and that honour which His Highness delights to confer on all other superior members of the public service during his annual stay in Bangalore might be fittingly conferred on those honourable citizens, men of light and leading whose cause we have pleaded on grounds which, it will be doubtless conceded, are just and reasonable

AN INJUSTICE

The Government of India has of late committed itself in several ways The order about the gagging of the press in those parts of the country administered by Political Agents was a most arbitrary proceeding, it was not required, it touched a class of journals the conductors of which are loyal to the last degree to the British rule There came the blunder of the *Bangabasi* prosecution which has now been dropped This prosecution was taken in hand without asking the advice of the Legal Member of Council, and the whole matter was anything but creditable to the authorities concerned We may be sure it will be the last case of its kind Should a paper transgress it will be left to be dealt with by the law of the land We could *mention several other* shortcomings, but will confine ourselves to one, and this concerns the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The late Resident recommended that the grants should be taken away from several schools and the amount saved should be given to Bishop Cotton's Schools The plea put forward was that it would be better to have one large school than several small ones, a perfectly correct opinion, but it does not hold good as regards Bishop Cotton's Schools It has not been successful in the several University examinations, it was lately degraded from a first to a second class college, and it passes very few F A's The Matriculation list last year was very small, in fact, the boys' school all but failed Other schools with smaller pretensions did very much better, and they have been made to suffer in order that Bishop Cotton's might be benefitted The managers of the threatened schools and others *memorialised the* Government on the subject, but to no purpose It never pays any attention to the prayers of the people in the present day They are told, *in effect, if not in so many* words, that the authorities know better than they do what is good for them The people must not think for themselves they must not send their children *to the schools* they wish to send them, but to those the Government tells them are the best We do not know what the people concerned intend doing *in the matter, but they should* not let the subject rest where it is, but should do their best to see justice done It is high time the vagaries of the Government were put a *stop to*

Occasional Notes

Rs 4,150 have been subscribed in Bombay towards the Ballingh Memorial Fund

H H the Nizam is laid up with fever at *Langampally Gardens* where he is still residing with his zenana

The Raja of Bobbili, who is very desirous of visiting England, contemplates doing so next year

Heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, fell at Chingleput on last Monday and Tuesday nights

The Bunniahs of several villages around Nasinabad have been attacked, apparently by starving people, and their stores of grain looted

The ex-Maharajah of Manipur will it is believed, be deported shortly to a station in the North Western Provinces Brindaban is spoken of as being the most likely place.

The Maharajah of Dholpore is building a magnificent residence for himself in one of the adjacent hills (Shikoh) to the north of Simla, which is believed to be in Patiala territory

Mr Gladstone's article in the *Nineteenth Century* asserts that the general election will give his party a majority in Great Britain of at least fifty, possibly a hundred

It is alleged that the Marquis of Salisbury is negotiating with the Governments of *Germany, Austria and Italy, the parties* to the Triple Alliance, for the summoning of a Conference for the purpose of revising the treaties of Berlin and Paris in so far as they relate to the Balkan *provinces* and the Dardanelles

The Mahomedans of Madras will collectively offer prayers on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, the 7th, 8th and 9th instant, between 7 and 9 A M in the bed of the Egmore Tank for rain and the cessation of cholera in Madras. Thousands of Mahomedans are expected to take part in the proceedings.

Owing to the frequent attempts made to *upset trains in the vicinity of Karmatar*, on the East Indian Railway, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the employment of a Special Police Force to patrol the line The cost will be borne by the villages within a few miles of the scene of the outrages

The *Indian Mirror* is furious at the surrender of the *Bangabasi*. The great and glorious Bengalee nation, it says, is thereby humiliated. Martyrdom has been converted into penitent flunkeyism, and all the tall talk of warfare has ended in the Bengalee cringing and rolling in the mire because the Government is displeased with their ways

A vernacular paper gives currency to a rumour that Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore with several other wealthy natives of Bengal, is about to start a Steam Navigation Company for steamers to ply from Calcutta to Midnapore and other places such as Rangoon and Assam The total capital of the company is five lakhs The steamers will be manned and worked by natives alone

A correspondent at Batoum says that during the present year eleven shipments of warlike stores have passed through the Dardanelles, and that a strong Russian fleet is being got together in the Black Sea All the cruisers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet have taken heavy guns for the new fortifications for Vladivostock, and these being insufficient to convey all the warlike stores foreign steamers were chartered for the purpose

Mr P D Shaw, the Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, has just held that the service of a notice upon a defendant by posting it on the door of his house while he was temporarily absent, although his family may be residing in it at the time was not good in law, notwithstanding His Honor holding that the service of a summons upon the defendant in the same identical manner was good

The French Minister of War has appointed a Committee of officers to devise breastplates to protect soldiers against the fire of the new rifles This Committee has recommended the adoption of a breastplate made of nine parts copper and one aluminium, offering three times greater resistance than a steel plate of the same thickness. The thickness of this armour would range between 6 and 13 millimeters The German military authorities have given orders for a new Danish breastplate, the invention of a Captain Holstein

Says the *Hope*—It will be seen from an advertisement published elsewhere that the Bengal Nagpur Railway is going to make a concession which will no doubt be highly appreciated by the travelling public. From the 1st of October next the third class fare on that line will be reduced to 2 pies per mile from the usual rate of 2½ pies. This is rather a noteworthy enterprise for a new line, which means or at least will mean, we hope, good traffic The directors, some of which have already made large profits out of the public, might with advantage follow this example

At the hearing of the case of Mr Tom Palmer v Sir Kurshed Jah, at Hyderabad, on Saturday before last, Mr Rudra, Counsel for defendant, while cross examining Mr Palmer put a question which he did not understand, and which Mr Palmer asked might be repeated Mr Rudra, so says the local journal, instead of doing so, asked witness whether he was woolgathering Woe unto *on Mr Palmer threatened to* punch Mr. Rudra's head The Court cried "Order, Order!" Mr Rudra said that if Mr. Palmer thought he (Mr. Rudra) was afraid of him he was *very* much mistaken Later on, in the course of a war of words between Mr Forbes and Mr. Rudra, the former told the latter not to be impertinent Mr Rudra *retorted* saying that he *could* not possibly be impertinent to his friend Mr Forbes

Mr. Worse-Murray, Collector of Cuddapah, has commenced his rain making experiments. On the 24th instant at Madanapalle a small charge of dynamite was exploded at an altitude of 800 ft. above the plain by means of flying a kite first and then sending up the dynamite with a time fuse attached to a second kite along the string of the first kite That night about 12 *centimetres of rain fell* The experiment was renewed on the 25th instant, the wind, however, was scarcely strong

enough, and the kite could not be got higher than 750 ft above the plain Two messengers were sent up along the string of the kite to each of which was attached half a pound of dynamite, the explosions took place successfully Three lbs of yarn also were also exploded on the top of the rock but it rained that night As the supplies of dynamite were insufficient some tents took place It was, however proposed to explode 500lbs on the top of Mullaitheri 4,000 ft above the sea level On the evening of the 27th instant, however, there was a heavy fall of rain to the extent of 65 centimetres

Our contemporary the *Hope* has the following —The European Powers are up in arms against China because the people of that country are unwilling to be civilized by the efforts of Christian Missionaries And the European Powers are up in arms against each other although they have been civilized by the ministrations of preachers of the Gospel for the last 1900 years It is hard to say, therefore, whether the civilized nations of Europe are fond of taking up spare orders in arms they are Christians because they are anxious to imitate the cultivated Christian virtues of turning the right cheek when smitten on the left But be this as it may, this example that is being set by the highly civilized and Christian nations of Europe is not all figures to the heathens of Asia "Religion very well in its place but it has been committed into my hands" has been said by somebody The same exclamation may be addressed to "Civilization"

Local and Provincial

The Police —M Bailey now Police Inspector, at the Cold Hills, is to be made an Assistant Commissioner, and Mr Wilkins of the City Police will take his place Mr Norris will step in to the place vacated by Mr Wilkinson

The 21st Hussars —It was given out a short time ago that this regiment would remain in Bangalore another year, but such does not turn out to be the case It will have to go to Secunderabad in December, and the 19th Hussars will come here

Bad Roads in the City —We have more than once had to call to the bad condition of the roads in this part of the place The Municipality does not appear to care about them There are holes to be found everywhere, and some of these are very dangerous It is about time they were taken in hand

Central College —The distribution of prizes took place in the Central Hall of this institution on Saturday evening Sir Harry Prendergast, the British Resident, presiding The Report read showed that the institution was getting on well, and that good work was turned out The prize list was a long one

The Weather —At last we have had an agreeable break in the weather A good shower of rain fell on the 27th of last month, and this was followed by a splendid down pour on the night of Wednesday last Since then several small showers have fallen, and the prospects are now much better than they were a short time ago It is hoped that all fear of famine has now departed, though the crop will be a small one

The Bangalore Club —At a general meeting of the members of the Club held on Tuesday evening, it was unanimously resolved to apply to the Government for a free grant of the site next to the Central College, for the erection of the Club, and to raise a loan not exceeding Rs 30 000 at 5 per cent interest, among the members of the Club There was a good gathering at the Meeting and a loan of about 28,000 Rs was promised on the spot —S

Judicial Changes —On Captain Ryan shaw, 1st Assistant to the Resident, assuming charge of his duties as Sessions Judge of the C & M Station, he required the District Court to supply him with the services of a clerk for his office establishment The manager of the District Court deputed one of his clerks Srinivasa Vardharah Iyengar for this purpose, but Captain Ryanshaw finding that this man was not up to the mark directed him to report his old appointment We now learn that Mr Abdool Aleem of the District Court has been appointed clerk of the Sessions Court Mr Abdool Aleem has had considerable experience in the judicial line, and we think he is the right man in the right place —D P

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 19th September 1891.

The 23rd September 1891 —No 267 — At the request of the people concerned, the following transfers of Villages were ordered —

From Shimoga Taluk To Yedatalli, Sub-Taluk Nallagadde Bracepur

From Tarikere Taluk To Yedadhalli Sub-Taluk, Hosahalli Udiso, Nadigere, Dandabhatara, Hyrouli, Hoskoppa, Kabbali Sivo

The 24th September 1891 —No 269 —L 500 —Rowd Dambarten is appointed as a member of the Municipal Board at Shimoga vice Rowd B Robinson who left the place

The 25th September 1891 —No. 260 — Mr B Ramachandra Iyengar handed over, and Mr C Cross assumed, charge of the District and Sessions Court, Nagar Division, on the forenoon of the 15th September 1891

No 261 —Mr K Muhammad Ali delivered over, and Mr Imam Bahari assumed charge of the Chitaldroog District Office and Treasury, on the afternoon of the 19th September 1891

No 262 —Mr H H Sparkes delivered over, and Mr D A. Chokai assumed, charge of the office of Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 14th September 1891

No 263 —Mr D Nanjiah Rao delivered over, and Mr A Ringaswamaiengar assumed, charge of the Mysore District and Treasury, on the forenoon of the 21st September 1891

No 264 —Mr V P Madhava Rao delivered over, and Mr K Muhammad Ali, Assistant Commissioner, assumed, charge of the Bangalore District Office seals and Treasury on the forenoon of the 21st September 1891.

No 265 —Under the terms of Government Proceedings No 7140 71—Cir 200, dated the 5th February 1889, Mr B Srinivasa Rao, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, was granted casual leave of absence for 7 days with effect from the 6th August 1891

The 26th September 1891 —No 266 — Under the terms of Rule I of the Revised Rules published in Proceedings No 7140 71—Cir. 200, dated 5th February 1889, Lakshmiah Rao, Amildar of the Tiptur Taluk, was granted casual leave for 4 days with effect from the 10th August 1891

The 30th September 1891 —No 271 — Mr Narayanasingar, Offg Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr H H Sparkes, Special Assistant Commissioner received, charge of the Office and Court of the General Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, on the forenoon of the 16th September 1891

No 4305—261

The 23rd September 1891 —Mr C Varadaraja Pillai, Assistant Examiner, Public Work Accounts of Mysore, is granted leave on Medical certificate for 3 months with effect from 21st instant

General Summary.

Colonel Wilson's Trial —Mr O H Jones delivered a lengthy judgment this morning at the Residency Magistrate's Court in connection with this case His Worship found the first accused Ramaswamy Naidoo, who found the notes, guilty of criminal misappropriation and sentenced him to two month's rigorous imprisonment The second accused, Narasimhaswamy Naidu, District Munsiff was also found guilty of receiving the notes was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 700, in default a further term of seven months' rigorous imprisonment The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be given over to the Commissioner of Police Mr Robert Grant, who appeared for the accused, applied to His Worship for copies of his notes and judgment —*Mail*

The Custody of a Girl Wife —At the Court on Wednesday last, Mr Ambrose, on behalf of Allaganatha Mudeliar, obtained from Mr Justice Wilkinson a writ of *habeas corpus* ding upon the petitioner's mother-in-law, Velamma to produce his wife Rangamayaga Amma in Court on Friday morning On the case being called upon that day, the girl did not appear, but a native explained to his Lordship that the girl's father was dead, and owing to her being in mourning, and the prevalence of cholera in the town, they were unable to bring her to Court His Lordship The girl ought to have been brought here to day Have you got anything to say? The native said it was the practice among them to change the holy string three months after marriage, and then to send the girl back to her husband Before this ceremony could be performed the girl's father died and the ceremony had to be postponed to the fifth month His Lordship "In the meanwhile she must go back to her husband? Witness endeavoured to explain that the marriage had not been consummated and the girl was only 11 years of age His Lordship said he had nothing to do with that, the girl must be sent back to her husband A warrant was accordingly issued upon the mother in law to hand over the girl to her husband —*Madras Times*

Mismatched Currency Notes —The following resolution has been issued by the Finance Department —Mismatched Currency Notes, that is notes of which the right half of one is joined to the left half of another when presented to the Currency Office for payment, are dealt with in accordance with orders contained in letters read in preamble Under these orders no claim for payment of value of mismatched notes can be admitted by the Currency Office, but all claims are registered, and if corresponding halves have already been received, or should hereafter be received, in the form of a mismatched note, the Currency Office, by joining together the proper halves and paying the entire notes, meets the claims as far as possible such notes are held in deposit in the Currency Office for three years, awaiting receipt of corresponding halves, but thereafter the full value of both the halves is credited to the revenue The Governor General in Council is now pleased to decide that, in future, instead of crediting the value of both halves of the mismatched notes to Government after they have remained unclaimed for three years The value of one half should be credited to Government, and that of the other half to the depositor of the mismatched note

The Post Office Diamond Case —This case, in which Jayappah Iyengar seeks to recover the sum of Rs 6,000 from the Secretary of State, said amount being the value of diamonds and rubies sent by the plaintiff through the Post Office by an insured parcel and which he alleges was abstracted during transit, and replaced by copper coins, was concluded yesterday evening, after occupying the attention of Mr Justice Handley for almost three weeks A large number of witnesses were called by the plaintiff Of these three spoke to a gift of the diamonds and rubies in question, by Gowrishankar Chariyar in 1870 to the plaintiff for the making up of a jewel for an idol in a temple at Conjeeveram, one deposed to having seen the stones put to the parcel, two one a Police Inspector at Shivallapatur and the other the Post Master of Satur, swore that when they had seen the parcel before it had been opened the seal was in the same state it was in when produced before the District Judge who examined them on Commission, and the last spoke to having seen the diamonds and rubies at different times between 1870 and 1888 in which latter year they were sent by post The defence cited a very large number of witnesses, who spoke to —(1) an alleged improper and suspicious friendship between the Post Master of Shivalapatur and the plaintiff, (2) to the seal being intact when the parcel was opened at the Shivalapatur Post Office when returned to the sender, and (3) to the seal being intact when it passed through their hands as Post Office employes from Shivalapatur to Sripurambadur and back

to the former place His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of Counsel on both sides, which occupied some days, reserved judgment

Extracts.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The *Maharatta* —The Senate of the University has shown great prudence in postponing the consideration of the proposed changes in the Matriculation course. We have already expressed our disapproval of the proposal on the ground that it unnecessarily increases the length of the course and thereby imposes an additional burden upon the students The revised College course, so far as we understand it, has been based upon the present Matriculation standard to start with If the latter be now raised it follows as a matter of course, that the college course will have soon to be again revised. But apart from these objections it is, we believe, necessary to arrive at some clear and definite understanding as to what the qualifications of a matriculated student ought to be Does our University expect that an Indian youth of 17 or 18 should outshine his brother student in England in the knowledge of the mother tongue of the latter? If so, it will be in the interest of all the parties concerned to lay it down in plain terms For ourselves, we think that the fault lies more with those who complain of the imperfect knowledge of the Indian student The study of a foreign language is always difficult, and when we see many a European speaking broken Marathi, Canarese, Urdu or Bengali after studying the same for a number of years, we should, we think, be surprised to find an Indian youth showing so much familiarity with English, after 5 or 6 years' study of the same, as to answer in English questions set at the Matriculation examination But such is the tendency of the day that not only European but Natives, who ought to know better, are found disposed to blame the candidate for not knowing a foreign tongue as well, or perhaps better, than these gentlemen did either at the time of their Matriculation or graduation We expect the Senate to put down this tendency and to lay down once of all what they expect a matriculate and a graduate to be considering that in this country we have to master, in addition to our vernaculars, a difficult foreign tongue and a highly intricate classical language. This done, the solution of the present question can never be a matter of difficulty or of difference of opinion.

A SUGGESTION TO REVIVE THE PRESS COMMISSIONERSHIP

The *Hindu* —A writer in the *Times*, probably Sir Roper Lethbridge himself, writes in sympathy with the office of Press Commissionership which was abolished after Lord Lytton's retirement, and suggests that the developments that have recently taken place in the Indian Press render desirable the revival of the office of which Sir Roper was the last as well as the first man about. The writer describes the prosecution of the *Bangabasi* as of great importance and believes that before starting the prosecution, the Viceroy should have "examined the whole question most carefully by the light of the most competent advice obtainable in India" Unfortunately this has not been the case, for, the person most competent to advise the Viceroy in a matter of this kind, and a person, moreover, whose duty it is to do so, was ignored, and he did not know that the paper was to be prosecuted till he first read of it in the *Pioneer*. So much for the caution of Lord Lansdowne. About the proposal to revive the Press Commissionership, we do not think much will come out of it We do not think that the Vernacular Press was particularly well off when Sir Roper Lethbridge was paid to play the Gil Blas to this section of the Indian press The Anglo Indian journals had then the same advantage over the native papers, that they enjoy now, and there was the same difficulty in procuring sufficient and correct information as is experienced at present. It is unquestionable to believe that the relation between the bureaucracy and the more independent and therefore the more valuable section of the press can be always and altogether cordial We remember how Lord Lytton wanted to 'cut' the *Statesman* for some aberration of which that well meaning contemporary was supposed to be guilty; and the superior man Sir Mr. E Grant Duff, ordered no Government advertisements should

charge the electoral expenses to the rates, In conclusion he urged Liberals to exercise great caution before adopting the compulsory limitation of labour

London, 3rd Oct —There is no truth in the report that the Duke of Connaught succeeds Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in Chief in India

The ex Maharajah of Manipur is to be granted an allowance of Rs.250 monthly provided he agrees to reside at Brindabun, or some other place out of Calcutta There is no question of deporting him as he is not a State prisoner or a *detenu*

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1891

"HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE"

The title text which we have given to this article is as old as the world itself, and has received the sanction of divine authority, for does not the inspired apostle bid us give tribute to whom tribute is due, and honour to whom honour? and have we not the divinest of all authorities for the saying that a prophet is not without honour save in his own country and among his own kindred? The wisest king of ancient Israel inculcates the lesson in many passages of his Book of Proverbs, that citizens of position and standing who are useful in various ways, in their day and generation to the members of the community among whom they dwell, should be highly honoured not only by the people themselves but should also be made objects of special honour by kings and princes who administer the Government of the state We are afraid however that, as the world is at present governed, honour is not unfrequently withheld from those who are fairly and reasonably entitled to it, and that many a leading and prominent citizen community to which he belongs, and by the Government to whom he renders faithful service is often left out in the cold, when he should be highly honoured and warmly welcomed in the palaces of kings and princes The citizens who are thus passed by unhonoured, no doubt feel acutely treatment of this kind at the hands of those whom they faithfully and in most instances gratuitously serve and to whom it is so easy to know those who may fairly claim it, but unfortunately citizens who are thus kept in the cold shade of neglect and who feel the position cannot express their feelings publicly, it is considered not the right thing to do, it is not en quette, they are indeed supposed to be indifferent to honours and to profess to do their duty and to expect nothing beyond the approval of a good conscience They are in fact *bound to strict silence on the* subject of honours, but we, who are exponents of public opinion and feeling, are often called upon to step forward as spokesmen for those the door of whose lips are sealed on the subject of their personal merits and claims to public honours or rewards

Acting on this principle, that is to say of bringing forward the claims of those to honours whom strict etiquette forbids to speak for themselves, we have, with the deference due to a personage of his rank and station as His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to bring to his notice a circumstance in connection with His Highness' annual visit to Bangalore which extends from the middle of June to the beginning of September, and during which space of time His Highness with his well known hospitality is wont to invite Bangalore society to various social entertainments and gatherings winding up a little before the Maharajah's departure for his capital with a grand fancy ball in his splendid palace on the High Ground The circumstance to which we allude apparently touches His Highness' sense of fairness to two classes of the Bangalore community, but which is easy of explanation on the score of inadvertence and not by any means on any sense of exclusiveness on the part of His Highness or any intentional action towards the two classes of the community to whom we are about to refer. To the several entertainments to which the European and Native Society of Bangalore are invited by His Highness and by whom the honour of an invitation is highly appreciated and accepted, it has been remarked that the Municipal Commissioners of the Town and Station and the members of the Honorary Bench of Magistrates of the latter have never been invited, and it has *been specially remarked* that these highly useful and honourable citizens have never been invited to the grand fancy ball at the palace which concludes His Highness' stay amongst us Invitations from His Highness *to enjoy his hospitality must of course be* always considered and is so considered as a special privilege, and by no means a claim on the part of those who are so honoured, but when we come to the consideration that all the superior members of the Civil and Military services of the Town and Station are honoured with invitations, it appears to us that even the inadvertant omission of citizens of position and influence as the Municipal Commissioners and the Honorary Magistrates undoubtedly are, seems somewhat ungracious, and these gentlemen and the public are justified in noticing and remarking such omission The Municipal Commissioners of the Station are elected by the voice of the people, those of the Town are elected by the Government, and the Honorary Magistrates are nominated and appointed by the British Resident in Mysore, but whether nominated or elected the fact shows the high place these citizens hold in the estimation both of the Government and the public They are, in every sense of the expression, public servants who are highly appreciated for their ability, experience and honourable conduct by the Government and whose services are absolutely apart from any pecuniary gain or personal reward, and no doubt, also, at considerable sacrifice of their time and personal convenience If therefore the superior officers of the Civil and Military services of the Government and the leading members of the European and native society of Bangalore are honoured by the hospitality of the Maharajah and are welcomed under his roof, it seems to us that the citizens whom the Government has delighted to honour as public men to do the state service, should be also honoured in their social and private position, and that honour which His Highness delights to confer on all other superior members of the public service during his annual stay in Bangalore might be fittingly conferred on those honourable citizens, men of light and leading whose cause we have pleaded on grounds which it will be doubtless conceded, are just and reasonable

AN INJUSTICE

The Government of India has of late committed itself in several ways The order about the gagging of the press in those parts of the country administered by Political Agents was a most arbitrary proceeding, it was not required, it touched a class of journals the conductors of which are loyal to the last degree to the British rule There came the blunder of the *Bangabasi* prosecution which has now been dropped This prosecution was taken in hand without asking the advice of the Legal Memoir of Council, and the whole matter was anything but creditable to the authorities concerned We may be sure it will be the last case of its kind Should a paper transgress it will be left to be dealt with by the law of the land We could mention several other shortcomings, but will confine ourselves to one, and this concerns the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore The late Resident recommended that the grants should be taken away from several schools and the amount saved should be given to Bishop Cotton's Schools The plea put forward was that it would be better to have one large school than several small ones, a perfectly correct opinion, but it does not hold good as regards Bishop Cotton's Schools It has not been successful in the several University examinations, it was lately degraded from a first to a second class college, and it passes very few F. A's The Matriculation list last year was very small, in fact, the boys' school all but failed Other schools with smaller pretensions did very much better, and they have been made to suffer in order that Bishop Cotton's might be benefitted The managers of the threatened schools and others memorialised the Government on the subject, but to no purpose. It never pays any attention to the prayers of the people in the present day. They are told, in effect, *if not in so many* words, that the authorities know better than they do what is good for them The people must not think for themselves, they must not send their children to the schools they wish to send them, but to those the *Government* tells them are the best We do not know what the people concerned intend doing in the matter, but they should not let the subject rest where it is, but should do their best to see justice done It is *high time the vagaries of the Government* were put a stop to

Occasional Notes.

Rs 4,450 have been subscribed in Bombay towards the Birdwood Memorial Fund

H H the Nizam is laid up with fever at Langumpally Gardens, where he is still residing with his zenana

The Rajah of Bobbili, who is very desirous of visiting England contemplates doing so next year

Heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, fell at Chingleput on last Monday and Tuesday nights

The Bunnihs of several villages around Nasirabad have been attacked, apparently by starving people, and their stores of grain looted

The ex-Maharajah of Manipur will, it is believed be deported shortly to a station in the North Western Provinces Brindabun is spoken of as being the most likely place

The Maharaja of Dholpore is building a magnificent residence for himself in one of the adjacent hills (Shakoro) to the north of Simla, which is believed to be in Patiala territory

Mr Gladstone's article in the *Nineteenth Century* asserts that the general election will give his party a majority in Great Britain of at least fifty, possibly a hundred

It is alleged that the Marquis of Salisbury is negotiating with the Governments of Germany, Austria and Italy, the parties to the Triple Alliance, for the summoning of a Conference for the purpose of revising the treaties of Berlin and Paris in so far as they relate to the Balkan provinces and the Dardanelles

The Mahomedans of Madras will collectively offer prayers on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, the 7th, 8th and 9th instant, between 7 and 9 A M in the bed of the Egmore Tank for rain and the cessation of cholera in Madras, Thousands of Mahomedans are expected to take part in the proceedings

Owing to the frequent attempts made to *upset trains in the vicinity of Karmatar*, on the East Indian Railway, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the employment of a Special Police Force to patrol the line The cost will be borne by the villages within a few miles of the scene of the outrages

The *Indian Mirror* is furious at the surrender of the *Bangabasi* The great and glorious Bengali nation, it says, is thereby humiliated Martyrdom has been converted into penitent flunkeyism, and all the tall talk of *warfare has ended in the Bengalee cringing* and rolling in the mire because the Government is displeased with their ways

A vernacular paper gives currency to a rumour that Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore with several other wealthy natives of Bengal, is about to start a Steam Navigation Company for steamers to ply from Calcutta to Midnapore and other places such as Rangoon and Assam The total capital of the company is two lakhs The steamers will be manned and worked by natives alone.

A correspondent at Batoum says that during the present year eleven shipments of warlike stores have passed through the Dardanelles, and that a strong Russian fleet is being got together in the Black Sea All the cruisers of the Russian Volunteer fleet have taken heavy guns for the new fortifications for Vladivostock, and these being insufficient to convey all the *warlike stores foreign* steamers were chartered for the purpose

Mr P D, Shaw, the Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court has just held that the service of a notice upon a defendant by posting it on the door of his house while he was temporarily absent, although his family may be residing in it at the time, was not good in law, notwithstanding His Honor holding that the service of a summons upon the defendant in the same identical manner was good

The French Minister of War has appointed a Committee of officers to devise breastplates to protect soldiers against the fire of the new rifles This Committee has recommended the adoption of a breastplate made of nine parts copper and one aluminium, offering three times greater resistance than a steel plate of the same thickness. The thickness of this armour would range between 6 and 13 millimeters The German military authorities have given orders for a new Danish breastplate, the invention of a Captain Holstein

Says the *Hope* —It will be seen from an advertisement published elsewhere that the Bengal Nagpur Railway is going to make a concession which will no doubt be highly appreciated by the travelling public From the 1st of October next the third class fare on that line will be reduced to 2 pies per mile from the usual rate of 2½ pies. This is rather a noteworthy enterprise for a new line, which means or at least will mean, we hope, good to the other lines, some of which have already made large profits out of the public, might with advantage follow this example

At the hearing of the case of Mr Tom Palmer v Sir Kurshed Jah, at Hyderabad on 5th day before last, Mr Rudra, Counsel for defendant, while cross examining Mr Palmer put a question which he did not understand, and which Mr Palmer asked might be repeated Mr Rudra, as says the local journal, instead of doing so, asked witness whether he was woolgathering Whereupon Mr Palmer threatened to punch Mr Rudra's head the Court cried "Order, Order" Mr Rudra said that if Mr Palmer thought he (Mr Rudra) was afraid of him he was very much mistaken Later on, in the course of a war of words between Mr Forbes and Mr Rudra, the former told the latter not to be impertinent Mr Rudra retorted by saying that he could not possibly be impertinent to his friend Mr. Forbes

Mr. Wolve Murray, Collector of Cuddapah, has commenced his rain making experiments. On the 24th instant at Madanapalle a small charge of dynamite was exploded at an altitude of 300 ft above the plain by means of flying a kite first and then sending up the dynamite with a time fuse attached to a second kite along the string of the first kite That night about 12 centimetres of rain fell The experiment was renewed on the 25th instant, the wind, however, was scarcely strong

enough, and the hole could not be got higher than 750 ft above the plain. Two messengers were sent up along the string of holes to each of which was attached half a pound of dynamite, the explosions took place successfully. Thereupon the dynamite was also exploded on the top of the rock, but no rain fell that night. As the supplies of dynamite were insufficient no more trials took place. It was, however proposed to explode 500lbs on the top of a hill about 1,000 ft above the sea level. On the evening of the 27th instant, however, there was a heavy fall of rain to the extent of 65 centimetres.

Our contemporary the *Hope* has the following:—"The European Powers are up in arms against Count Dorcase the people of that country are unwilling to be civilized by the efforts of Christian Missionaries. And the European Powers are up in arms against each other although they have been civilized by the instructions of preachers of the Gospel for two last 1,900 years. It is hard to say, therefore, whether the civilized nations of Europe are fond of making war upon others in matchless manner or whether they are anxious to show to the Christian virtues of turning the right cheek when smitten on the left. By the way, the example that is being set by the highly civilized and Christian nations of Europe is not calculated to the heathens of Asia." Rising to a point in fact it has a counteract in your Prabhu's and by such by the same exclamation may be addressed to "Civilization."

Local and Domestic

The Police.—Mr Bellew new Police Inspector, at the Gold Fields, is to be made an Assistant Commissioner, and Mr Wilkinson of the City Police will take his place. Mr Norris will step in to the place vacated by Mr Wilkinson.

The 21st Hussars.—It was given out a short time ago that this regiment would remain in Bangalore another year, but such does not turn out to be the case. It will have to go to Secunderabad in December, and the 19th Hussars will come here.

Bad Roads in the City.—We have more than one hint of late of the bad condition of the roads in the heart of the place. The Municipality does not appear to care about them. There are holes to be found everywhere, and some of these are very dangerous. It is about time they were taken in hand.

Central Coffee.—The distribution of prize stock plants in the Central Hall of this institution on Saturday evening, Sir Henry Prendergast, the British Resident, presiding. The Report read showed that the institution was getting on well, and that good work was turned out. The prize list was a long one.

The Weather.—At last we have had an agreeable break in the weather. A good shower of rain fell on the 27th of last month, and this was followed by a splendid down pour on the night of Wednesday last. Since then several small showers have fallen, and the prospects are now much better than they were a short time ago. It is hoped that all fear of famine has now departed, though the crop will be a small one.

The Bangalore Club.—At a general meeting of the members of the Club held on Tuesday evening, it was unanimously resolved to apply to the Government for a free grant of the site next to the Central College, for the erection of the Club, and to raise a loan not exceeding Rs 30,000 at 5 per cent interest, among the members of the Club. There was a good gathering at this Meeting and a loan of about 28,000 Rs was promised on the spot.—S

Judicial Changes.—On Captain Ryan shaw, 1st Assistant to the Resident, assuming charge of his duties as Sessions Judge of the C & M. Station, he requested the District Court to supply him with the services of a clerk for his office establishment. The manager of the District Court deputed one of his clerks named Vurdinath Iyengar for this purpose but Captain Ryan shaw finding that this man was not up to the mark directed him to resume his old appointment. We now learn that Mr. Abdool Aleem of the District Court has been appointed clerk of the Sessions Court. Mr Abdool Aleem has had considerable experience in the judicial line, and we think he is the right man in the right place.—D P

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 19th September 1891

The 23rd September 1891—No 267—At the request of the people concerned, the following transfers of Villages were ordered:—

From Shimoga Taluk To Yedabalth, Sub-Taluk-Nellisiri, Bhadravati

From Hunsur Taluk To Yadabadi Sub-Taluk, Hosahalli Indian, Nandigri, Devadahalli, Hyrandur Hoskoppa, Kabbala Save

The 24th September 1891—No 259—Mr Rowd Dumbarton is appointed as a member of the Municipal Board at Shimoga in the place of Mr B. Robinson who left the place.

The 25th September 1891—No 260—Mr B Hanumaiah delivered over, and Mr C Cross assumed, charge of the District and Sessions Court, Nagar Division, on the forenoon of the 15th September 1891.

No 261—Mr K Muhammad Ali delivered over and Mr Hanumaiah assumed, charge of the Chikballapur District Office and Treasury, on the afternoon of the 19th September 1891.

No 262—Mr H B Sparkes delivered over, and Mr D A. Chokshi assumed, charge of the office of Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore on the forenoon of the 14th September 1891.

No 263—Mr D Nanaiah Rao delivered over, and Mr A Ranganswamiengar assumed, charge of the Mysore District and Treasury, on the forenoon of the 21st September 1891.

No 264—Mr V P Madhava Rao delivered over, and Mr K Muhammad Ali, Assistant Commissioner, assumed, charge of the Bangalore District Office and Treasury on the forenoon of the 21st September 1891.

No 265—Under the terms of Government Proceedings No 7140-71—Gir. 200, dated the 5th February 1889, Mr B Srinivasa Rao, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, was granted casual leave of absence for 7 days with effect from the 6th August 1891.

The 26th September 1891—No 266—Under the terms of Rule I of the Revised Rules published in Proceedings No 7140-71—Gir 200, dated 5th February 1889, Lakshmiah Rao, Amildar of the Tiptur Taluk, was granted casual leave for 4 days with effect from the 10th August 1891.

The 30th September 1891—No 271—Mr Nanjunagiah, Offg Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr H H Sparkes, Special Assistant Commissioner received, charge of the Office and Court of the General Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, on the forenoon of the 16th September 1891.

No 436—561

The 23rd September 1891—Mr C Varadaraja Pillai, Assistant Examiner, Public Work Accounts of Mysore, is granted leave on Medical certificate for 3 months with effect from 21st instant.

General Summary.

Coloured Witnesses.—Mr O B Jones delivered a lengthy judgment this morning at the Egmore Presidency Magistrate's Court in connection with the case. His Worship found the first accused Ramaswamy Naidoo, who found the notes, guilty of criminal misappropriation and sentenced him to two months rigorous imprisonment. The second accused, Narasaswamy Naidu, District Munsiff was also found guilty of receiving the notes was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 700, in default a further term of seven months rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be given over to the Commissioner of Police. Mr Robert Grant, who appeared for the accused, applied to His Worship for copies of his notes and judgment.—*Mail*

The Custody of a Girl Wife.—At the Court on Wednesday last, Mr Ambrose, on behalf of Alliganatha Moodaliar, obtained from Mr Justice Wilkinson, a writ of *habeas corpus* calling upon the petitioner's mother-in-law Velamma to produce his wife Ruganayagi Amma in Court on Friday morning. On the case being called upon that day, the girl did not appear, but a native explained to his Lordship that the girl's father was dead, and owing to her being in mourning, and the prevalence of cholera in the town, they were unable to bring her to Court. His Lordship The girl ought to have been brought here to day. Have you got anything to say? The native said it was the practice among them to change the holy string three months after marriage, and then to send the girl back to her husband. Before this ceremony could be performed the girl's father died and the ceremony had to be postponed to the fifth month. His Lordship "In the meanwhile she must go back to her husband?" Witness endeavoured to explain that the marriage had not been consummated and the girl was only 11 years of age. His Lordship said he had nothing to do with that, the girl must be sent back to her husband. A warrant was accordingly issued upon the mother in law to hand over the girl to her husband.—*Madras Times*

Mismatched Currency Notes.—The following resolution has been issued by the Finance Department.—Mismatched Currency Notes, that in notes of which the right half of one is joined to the left half of another when presented to the Currency Office for payment are dealt with in accordance with orders contained in letters read in preamble. Under these orders no claim for payment of value of mismatched notes can be admitted by the Currency Office, but all cheques registered and if corresponding halves have already been received, or should afterwards be received, in the form of a mismatched note, the Currency Office, by joining together the proper halves and paying the entire notes, meets the claims as far as possible such notes are held in deposit in the Currency Office for three years, awaiting receipt of corresponding halves, has therefore the full value of both the halves is credited to the revenue. The Governor General in Council is now pleased to decide that, in future, instead of crediting the value of both halves of the mismatched notes to Government after they have remained in Council for three years the value of one half should be credited to Government, and that of the other half to the depositor of the mismatched note.

The Post Office Diamond Case.—This case, in which Jayappah Iyengar seeks to recover the sum of Rs 67,000 from the Secretary of State as his amount being the value of diamonds and rubies sent by the plaintiff through the Post Office by an insured parcel, and which he alleges was abstracted during transit, and replaced by copper coin, was concluded yesterday evening, after occupying the attention of Mr Justice Hardley for almost three weeks. A large number of witnesses were cited by the plaintiff. Of these three spoke to a gift of the diamonds and rubies in question, by Government to Bonga Charyar in 1870 to the plaintiff for the making up of a jewel for an idol in a temple at Conjeeveram, one deposed to having seen the stones put into the parcel, two, one a Police Inspector at Sriavilliputur and the other the Post Master of Satur, swore that when they had seen the parcel before it had been opened they saw in the same state it was in when produced before the District Judge who examined them on Commission, and the rest spoke to having seen the diamonds and rubies at different times between 1870 and 1888 in which latter year they were sent by post. The defence cited a very large number of witnesses, who spoke to—(1) an alleged improper and suspicious friendship between the Post Master of Sriavilliputur and the plaintiff (2) to the seal being intact when the parcel was opened at the Sriavilliputur Post Office when returned to the sender, and (3) to the seal being intact when it passed through their hands as Post Office employes from Sriavilliputur to Sriperumbadur and back to the former place. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of Counsels on both sides, which occupied some days, reserved judgment.

Extracts.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

The Mahratta.—The Senate of the University has shown great prudence in postponing the consideration of the proposed changes in the Matriculation course. We have already expressed our disapproval of the proposal on the ground that it unnecessarily increases the length of the course and thereby imposes an additional burden upon the students. The revised College course, so far as we understand it, has been based upon the present Matriculation standard to start with. If the latter be now raised it follows as a matter of course, that the college course will have soon to be again revised. But apart from these objections it is, we believe, necessary to arrive at some clear and definite understanding as to what the qualifications of a matriculated student ought to be. Does our University expect that an Indian youth of 17 or 18 should outshine his brother student in England in the knowledge of the mother tongue of the latter? If so, it will be in the interest of all the parties concerned to lay it down in plain terms. For ourselves, we think that the fault rests more with those who complain of the imperfect knowledge of the Indian student. The study of a foreign language is always difficult, and when we see many a European speaking broken Marathi, Canarese, Urdu or Bengali after studying the same for a number of years, we should, we think, be surprised to find an Indian youth showing so much familiarity with English, after 5 or 6 years' study of the same as to answer in English, questions set at the Matriculation examination. But such is the tendency of the day that not only European but Natives, who ought to know better, are found disposed to blame the candidate for not knowing a foreign tongue as well, or perhaps better, than these gentlemen did either at the time of their Matriculation or graduation. We expect the Senate to put down this tendency and to lay down once of all what they expect a matriculate and a graduate to be considering that in this country we have to master, in addition to our vernaculars, a difficult foreign tongue and a highly intricate classical language. This done, the solution of the present quest on can never be a matter of difficulty or of offence or opinion.

A SUGGESTION TO REVIVE THE PRESS COMMISSIONERSHIP

The Hindu.—A writer in the *Times*, probably Sir Roper Lethbridge himself, writes in sympathy with the office of Press Commissionership which was abolished after Lord Lytton's retirement, and suggests that the developments that have recently taken place in the Indian Press render desirable the revival of the office of which Sir Roper was the last as well as the first incumbent. The writer describes the production of the *Bangabasi* as of great importance and believes that before start ng the prosecution, the Viceroy should have "examined the whole question most carefully by the light of the most competent advice obtainable in India." Unfortunately this has not been the case, for, the person most competent to advise the Viceroy in a matter of this kind, and a person, moreover, whose duty it is to do so, was ignored, and he did not know that the paper was to be prosecuted till he first read of it in the *Pioneer*. So much for the caution of Lord Lansdowne. About the proposal to revive the Press Commissionership, we do not think much will come out of it. We do not think that the Vernacular Press was particularly well off when Sir Roper Lethbridge was paid to play the Gold father to the section of the Indian press. The Anglo Indian journals had often the same advantage over the native papers, that they enjoy now, and there was the same difficulty in procuring such cut and correct information as is experienced at present. It is unreasonable to believe that the relation between the bureaucracy and the more independent and therefore the more valuable section of the press can be always and altogether cordial. We remember how Lord Lytton wanted to oust the *Statesman* for some old scores of which that well meaning contemporary was supposed to be guilty, and the superior man Sir M E Grant Duff, ordered no Government advertisements should

be sent to the *Madras Times* for some similar offence It is not a natural relation that can subsist between the Government and the press which expects it to furnish the information necessary to criticise it The source of information to the press must be something independent of the executive Government, and this source could only be those representatives of the tax payers themselves, admitted to a share in the control over the country's administration The members of the Legislative Councils possessing the power of interpellation and of discussing the financial and administrative measures of the Government will be more in touch with the conductors of the press than the Press Commissioner can be It is impossible that an official, acting under the orders of the Executive Government, can inspire the same confidence in the public mind that persons free from the restraints of official sympathy can do. It is quite true that most of the exaggerations and misstatements of which the Vernacular press is guilty as a whole is due to their possessing no accurate means of information. Not only the editors of the Vernacular papers but their constituents too are ignorant, as a rule, about the motives and measures of the Government, and this general ignorance stimulates reckless and sensational writings. It is impossible that the *Dangabasi* could have written all the disgusting twaddle which annoyed the Government and the well-wishers of the native press, if it had the means of obtaining access to the true motives and objects of the Government This means no official own supply It can be supplied only by un-official representatives of the people themselves, admitted to the full confidence of the Executive Government When our Legislative Councils are reformed according to the prayer of the Congress, they will be the most effective means of educating the people and training them to discuss public questions fairly and with proper regard for accuracy

DARING DACOITY AND WRECK OF A TRAIN

A passenger in No 6 Mail train of Monday, the 28th ultimo, has forwarded us the following particulars regarding the daring dacoity on the S I Railway already briefly referred to in our columns. The dacoity, he says, was committed at 210 miles 6 telegraph posts from Madras This place is about 2 miles east of Tiruvarambur Railway Station, and is between that station and Budalur Station. Tiruvarambur is 6½ miles (east) from Trichinopoly Junction and the outrage was perpetrated at a distance of eight miles from Trichinopoly Cantonment, in which two regiments of Native Infantry (viz 1st Pioneers and 3rd P L I) are stationed The night was intensely dark and the darkness seemed the greater from occasional flashes of vivid lighting There were terrific crashes of thunder, and rain was falling in torrents when he realised that the train had come to a standstill His carriage was so far from the engine that it was only slightly derailed, and that without a serious shock. At first he heard a great shouting, and imagined that a carriage had been struck by lightning A shower of stones soon undeceived him for a large gang of dacoits had prepared beforehand piles of stones by the side of the line with which to assail the railway servants and passengers—he engine especially shows *marks of the way in which* this battering went on It appears that two rails on one side and one rail on the other side of the permanent way had been removed by the dacoits before the arrival of the train Other trains shortly before this had been allowed to pass in safety, but the Mail they attacked because they knew it contained Station remittances which were going to the Government Treasury at Trichinopoly. The dacoits must have carried off from the guard's van, in which the money lay in bags, the bags being in boxes, somewhere about Rs. 10,000 Fortunately the engine, though derailed, was arrested by the ballast after running some yards without toppling over or sustaining much damage Next to the engine and tender came the guard's van The frame work and wheels were caught by the parapet of a bridge over a waterway, now dry, but the superstructure of the van was hurled (and along with it went the unfortunate guard and the cash chests, four in number) down into the bed of the nullah That the man escaped alive and uninjured seems a miracle The cash chests fell at the very feet of a section of the band of dacoits, others of whom were ensconced along the line in throwing stones in a dense shower. The dacoits in the nullah carried away the cash boxes to a distance of 100 yards Then the boxes were broken open, and the contents looted Behind the van were several carriages full of people, and some of these carriages were crushed, yet, *strange* to say, no one was hurt to any serious extent Some of the passengers, as they crawled from the *debris*, were wounded by stones thrown by the dacoits The disaster was speedily telegraphed to Trichinopoly, and Mr Betts, the Agent, Mr Spalding the Acting Chief Engineer, and other officers of the railway were soon on the spot Nothing much could be done during the dark and rainy night in the way of restoring the line, and getting the engine and carriages on the rails but as soon as day broke the work went forward with a will, and in a few hour the line was put right

Another passenger writes —"One of the most atrocious acts which ever startled the public of Southern India was perpetrated on Monday night, the 28th September, the Mail train which leaves Madras Egmore, at 7 15 A M being thrown off the road at 210—6 miles nearly three miles north of Tiruvarambur Station The train was running well to time and after passing Budalur Station it was met by a terrific storm of rain, thunder and lightning which continued to increase in vehemence as the train sped on When nearing Tiruvarambur Station an awful crash was heard, and it was the opinion of those in the rear of the train that the engine had been struck by lightning. As soon as the train stopped, the District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Stenson, who was in the train, alighted and was going to the driver to enquire the cause of the stoppage when he was told that the train was being pelted with stones, and it would be dangerous for him to go up to the engine or to leave the carriage If never, he went, and told the driver to rake out his fire and light a bonfire on the bank, which was done after much difficulty and with the help of an umbrella, as the rain was still pouring down, and the night was as black as pitch The light from the fire revealed the very serious nature of the disaster, the engine was off the road, the first brake van had lost its top and sides, and the bottom portion was upside down, with the wheels in the air, Nine vehicles altogether were off the metals one on its side right across the line, others down the bank smashed to matchwood The most extraordinary part of the story is that no one, so far as can at present be ascertained, was seriously injured. The cries of the passengers in the overturned carriages, the moaning of women and children, together with the fierce raging of the storm created an impression on the minds of those who were present that can never be effaced Two messengers were sent to the nearest station with a telegram to the Agent informing him of the accident Though it was not an easy task to get the men to start they were eventually despatched in the dark, not daring to carry a light lest their whereabouts should be observed, and they should be killed Before the arrival of the Agent, with plenty of assistance, the passengers had been transferred from the damaged carriages to those which were not off the rails The train, been satisfactorily performed, the District Traffic Superintendent examined the line to find the origin of the accident, and discovered that about 100 yards north of a small bridge two rails had been taken out of the permanent way in one side, and one on the other It was evidently intended to take two out on *each* side, but it is supposed that the men were disturbed before the fourth one could be displaced, as some of the bolts were found drawn There is not the slightest doubt that the train was wrecked in order to enable the Kallars to loot the cash chests, which were found some few yards from the line smashed to pieces and the contents missing The van which contained the chests struck the parapet of the small bridge I before mentioned, and went over the side, laying the booty right at the feet of those waiting for it With the van went the guard who, finding himself in a veritable nest of thieves, scrambled to his feet, ran under the bridge and ran back to his train Miraculous to say, he was unhurt"—*Mail.*

THE SINGERI SWAMI AT THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE

On Friday evening last (20th ulcmo) the hall of the *Sarasvatee Prasada Pathasala*, otherwise known as the Maharajah's Sanskrit College, presented a very lively appearance The hall was filled with Students and Pundits of acknowledged merit from different places, as well as with those of the city His Holiness the Singeri Swami came at about 6½ P M, and presided over the meeting There were present amongst others, the Dewan, the Chief Secretary, the Sessions Judge, Mr. A Ring Swamiyar, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr E B Sabnoor, and Mr H Nanjundaraj Urs His Highness the Maharajah arrived at about 7½ P M, and after paying his respects to the *Jagat Guru*, proceeded towards a seat specially provided for him The proceedings began with a very lively discourse on *Pathasastra* conducted by Mr Kasturi Ranga Chariyar and Mr Viswanatha Sastri, a well-known Sanskrit Scholar from Benares, at the close of which the Swami delivered to a delighted audience, a speech, highly interesting and instructive The speech was of one and a half hours long, and the characteristic vigour and thoughtfulness with which it was delivered, combined with the richness of illustrations, made it a most remarkable speech we have never heard The Swami's introduction was a fit tribute, paid to learning in a few highly eulogistic words, as the one capable *power* to make man happy in this world The *Jagat Guru* said he had travelled nearly all over India and yet nowhere else did he see so much encouragement given to the study of the sacred language, and thought that the institution well deserved the name—*Sarasvatee Prasada Pathasala*, because not only had *Sarasvatee*, the Goddess of learning, been propitious to the institution, but She seemed to be gracious to actually dwell there He then rightly attributed this advancement of Sanskrit learning in this part of India to the liberal encouragement given by our Maharajah, and the good sense, said the Swami, which prompted His Highness to take such a worthy step would suffice to show the predominant liberal heartedness of His Highness He next eloquently expressed his immense deal of satisfaction at such praiseworthy educational arrangements and observed leaving aside the imperative necessities of life common to all animals, rationality, observance of *Dharma*, abstaining from *Ithara* or from the distinguishing faculties of man The *Purusharthas* or the legitimate ends of man are of four kinds viz, *Dharma*, i e one's own duty, *Artha*, i e wealth, *Kama* i e desire, and *Moksha* deliverance from transmigration of souls and final rest with the Ruler of the Universe The first three are the means of attaining the last Although the doctrine—abstaining from all enmities is the best of *Dharmas*—is in accordance with *Sruti*, and performing enormities variously are *Dharmas* themselves, every one must be careful that he does not in any way injure the interests of others, nor disregard once abstain from *Ithara*, and consider this not itself *Dharma* Acquisition of wealth is helpful for good as well as for bad purposes While those spending their wealth for good purposes are respected by the public and wait for their well merited rewards in another world others who recklessly amass wealth by whatever means they can passively do, and squander in an equally reckless manner are sure to forfeit their happiness in this and in the world to come *Kama*, i e desire, a third means of obtaining salvation, may either make a man hunger and thirst after *Karmas*, praiseworthy in every way conduce to the development of wisdom, make him capable of distinguishing *Dharma* from *Adharma*, give him all happiness here and hereafter, if he observes the *Dharmas* or make him indulge in all possible wickedness without any moral restraint whatsoever, pretend to be a paragon of virtue though he inwardly beats all times thorough humbug, and then debar him from all pleasures both here and hereafter The Swami next went on to show how even the dumb animals become helpful to man as when the monkeys became helpful to Rama only if he did not trine with *Dharma*, how for a *Dharma* the very brothers become irreconcilable enemies as in the case of Ravana and Vibhishana, and how such unscrupulous and wicked men, however mighty they may be will, as decreed by Providence, in the end be ruined like the all powerful and immoral Ravana, and how again those that consider them all to be included in *Dharma* and *Dharma* alone come out successful in the end like Rama, though they, to all appearances, be weak and helpless He explained how truth and not falsehood will conquer in the end, how God renders every help for the stability of *Dharma* * * * * Without understanding the truth of this, observed the Guru, the ignorant believe in this visionary world not caring to think a little of its end, and are soon enticed away to all wickedness It is not easy for one to come into this world as a human being, yet men are leaving their reasoning faculty, like brutes indulge in all sorts of wickedness, and how much is it then to be deplored when they are thus debarred from attaining salvation even after being born as human beings? The ancient sages have laid down that abstaining from wickedness is a means for salvation, and that knowledge of the Sastras and certain *Karmas* will best show what such abstaining is And because it is not practicable for every one to acquire an adequate amount of knowledge in the sacred Sastras, and thus find out the way to Heaven, it ought not to be presumed that such are debarred from Heaven. A really virtuous man whatever might be his profession—agriculture, trade or any other industry or Public Service—has been provided with proper means to obtain salvation. Just as to a city there are several ways to enter into, Royal roads, foot paths &c, so with Heaven ways are various The Guru further observed that the attainment of the highest salvation depends upon the attainment of the highest knowledge and that the latter can only be obtained by means of a Guru not avaricious, but loving and disinterested. He said that for the attainment of the highest knowledge, one should have complete control over his mind, which is only possible by the practice of *Yoga* He then explained the different kinds of *Yoga* prescribed for different individuals, and said that *Raja-Yoga* or the concentration of one's thoughts in the simplest way possible, was the easiest of all.

The six vices, *i e Kama, Krodha, Lobha*, &c, when left unchecked will make us commit sins, unpardonable in the Aryan point of view, and thus deprive us of our happiness both here and hereafter. And it is therefore very important that every one in high position should be an object lesson of these six forms of vices. Just as a man who falls from above a hill will sustain injuries far more severe than if he simply stumbles as he walks on, so does a man in high position if he trifles with *Dharma* not only sustains himself irreparable loss far more disastrous in consequences than in case of an ordinary person, but will do an immense deal of mischief to the public Those that are in power, therefore, should take this into their earnest consideration and do their very best to move in the path of *Dharma* The six vices above alluded to shall have to disappear from a man one after another Lust, for example, will disappear when in an old age But if we be subservient to these vices, we shall have to feel sorry for them when they have left us of their own accord On the contrary if we are capable of controlling these vices and keep them in check, we shall feel a high satisfaction due to our determination of purpose And therefore it is necessary that people should not grow indifferent and place implicit confidence in the momentary happiness of this visionary world, but should, day after day become more thoughtful, in regard to their duties and attend to them without infringing the *Dharmas*, Rama did neither think, say, or do any thing which was not in accordance with *Dharma*, and thus he did in the hope, that his subjects would follow his footsteps, and it is thus that Rama's Government came to be regarded as a just and benevolent Government It is customary with the subjects to trace the footsteps of their Rulers, and his deputies should do their utmost to set the noblest examples they ever can to their subjects Our Maharajah has been, in these respects, setting the most praiseworthy examples to the whole of India, which speak volumes for his truly princely ideas He then said that the name *Chamarajah* was suggestive of his high power and hoped that His Highness would be graciously pleased to make some arrangement so that there might at least be once a week a spiritual discourse, and concluded the speech with a prayer for the prosperity of the Maharajah and his Sanskrit College —*Mysore herald*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 4th Oct—Mr Gladstone, who has been attending the National Liberal Federation at Newcastle, was yesterday presented with the freedom of that town. In the course of a speech returning thanks for the honour he urged the necessity of the country adhering to free trade. Mr Gladstone has now returned to Hawarden.

Allahabad, 3rd Oct—Ninety lakhs will probably be allotted to the Mushkaf Valley Railway turning the Bolan next year. The project will take two years to complete, and the total outlay will be 170 lakhs.

On Wednesday night the leaders of the Mussulmans and Hindus at Gya held a *pooja* in token of the reconciliation which has took place between the two parties. The whole town was invited and the large compound where the assembly was held filled with thousands of people of both religions mixing amicably together and watching matches and other amusements provided for their entertainment. The whole affair was most successfully carried out and the large mass of people who collected were orderly and good humoured from beginning to end.

London, 5th Oct—Despatches from Shanghai dated the 3rd instant, via San Francisco, state that it is expected that China will shortly pay all claims arising through the recent riots. The French claims for the destruction of property at Wuhu have already been settled. Military Governors will probably be appointed to the provinces, but the situation is still dangerous.

London, 6th Oct—The death is announced of the Right Hon'ble Mr W H Smith, First Lord of the Treasury.

London, 6th Oct—The *Times* says that no successor to Sir Frederick Roberts in command of the troops in India has yet been named.

Stuttgart, 5th Oct—King Charles of Wurtemberg died this morning.

London, 6th Oct—It is announced that Mr Gladstone will spend the autumn at Florence.

Calcutta, 7th Oct—Lucknow is in flood, and the whole city is under water. There was an unusually heavy downpour on Sunday with the rain falling in sheets, when the river began to rise, by Monday it had inundated the lowlying portions of the city, which were quickly submerged, and towards evening were several feet deep in water, rendering large portions of the city uninhabitable. Great loss of property has resulted. The people have been obliged to quit their homes precipitately, saving what they could. Not only has the city been flooded, but the water has found its way into places never before reached by the overflow of the river. The people have been cut off from their neighbours, and are getting about on rafts and boats. The wooden pile bridge has been swept away, and five men who were on it were drowned. The disaster closes all communication with the Paper Mills, Cemetery and the busy portion of the station, and it will be very inconvenient to the public. The river is reported as still rising, and fears are entertained for the safety of the Chattar Munzil and Dilkusha Kote.

Allahabad, 6th Oct—The revised estimate of the cost of defensive works on the Samana Range amounts to Rs 3,73,814.

The final itinerary of the Viceroy's tour has been issued. Leaving Simla on the 14th instant His Excellency arrives at Murree on the 16th and leaves on the 19th for Baramulla. On the 21st the journey will be made in boats, the Wular Lake being crossed at daybreak on the 22nd. The Maharajah of Kashmir will meet Lord Lansdowne at Purana Chanan on the 23rd and the same afternoon His Excellency will enter Srinagar, there being State processions of boats. Visits will be exchanged on Saturday the 24th, and there will be State procession in the evening. From the 27th to the 4th November excursions will be made to Pampur, Bijbehara, Sallar, Pahlgam, Aishmukam, Biwan, Achabal and Islamabad. The Viceroy will halt at Srinagar from Nov 5th to 7th, and leave on the 8th, the departure being private. Thence the party will travel right through to Amritsar, arriving there on the 11th. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab will be in camp at Amritsar, and the Viceroy will stay with him two days. Leaving on the 17th he will go to Gwalior and leaving it on the 20th he will arrive at Bhopal the same evening. He will leave Bhopal on the 23rd and reach Indore the same afternoon. His excellency will start from Indore on the 26th and arrive at Howrah at 2 30 A M on the 28th.

Lucknow, 6th Oct—One of the largest public meetings ever held in Lucknow took place last night against the opium traffic, and culminated, after two hours speaking in the adoption by acclamation of an Anti-Opium Memorial to the Imperial Government.

London, 7th Oct—Mr Parnell died at Brighton yesterday evening.

Later—Mr. Parnell's death was due to a chill caught on Friday, from which he sank gradually.

8th Oct—Mr Parnell, in defiance of his Doctor's orders, proceeded to Ireland last Sunday week, and addressed a large meeting at Galway. He returned to Brighton feeling chilled, and on Friday was seized with an acute attack of rheumatism. He sank rapidly, dying in the arms of his wife. Universal sympathy is expressed in Ireland over his demise, and there is a talk of a public funeral.

New York, 7th Oct—The Irish Americans are confident that the death of Mr. Parnell will result in the reunion of the party, whereby the success of Home Rule will be assured.

London, 8th Oct—The reunion of the Irish Party is now regarded as inevitable, with Mr Dillon as their leader.

The new Russian loan of two million sterling, bearing interest at 2 per cent, has been issued in Paris, London and Amsterdam The minimum rate fixed is £73 17

Secunderabad, 7th Oct—On the second day (Tuesday) of the Imperial Diamond Case, Hyderabad Commission, to examine the Nizam, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, the Commissioner, assisted by Mr Crawford, First Assistant Resident, was present The Nawabs Vicar ul Mulk and Imad ul Mulk were also present Mr Hormusjee, Legal Adviser, watches the case for the Nizam's Government The local Agent of the Bank of Bengal produced the diamond Messrs Woodroffe and Cowie appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs Inverarity and Butler for the defence Two telegrams from Mr Jacob stating that he was ill, and saying the Commission might proceed in his absence, as he trusted in the Nizam's honour, knowing what he would say was true, were read to the Commissioner Mr Woodroffe then asked if there was any likelihood of Mr Jacob coming if an adjournment was given, and he offered on the Nizam's part to pay the cost of Counsel and Solicitor for the defence going to Bombay and returning later on in Mr Jacob's company. Mr Inverarity said the inference he drew from the telegrams was that Mr Jacob desired the Commission to proceed in his absence, and as the Resident said he drew the same inference, it was decided that the Nizam's examination be proceeded with Mr Inverarity undertook that the admissibility of the Nizam's evidence should not be objected to on the grounds of Mr Jacob's absence. A telegram was subsequently received from Mr Jacob saying that he agreed to any undertaking that Mr Inverarity gave on his behalf

His Highness was was then affirmed and sworn on the Koran He was examined by Mr. Woodroffe through the Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, who was sworn in as Interpreter The Nizam spoke to an interview with Mr Jacob, at which the purchase of the diamond was discussed for 46 lakhs conditional on its being *pasun or na pasun* The final arrangement come to was that half the price should be eventually deposited in the Bank in Mr Jacob's name, to enable Mr Jacob to bring the diamond up to Hyderabad for inspection, and that if His Highness did not approve of the stone, the 23 lakhs should be returned Mr Jacob agreed that if the Nizam approved of the stone, the Nizam could then pay the other 23 lakhs. If not approved Mr Jacob would bear all the expenses incurred, and return the 23 lakhs advanced Mr Jacob brought the diamond on the 21st July The Nizam did not approve of it, and after examining it minutely, refused to take it

The Commission was here adjourned till 3 P M on Wednesday afternoon. The Commission to examine the Resident was adjourned *sine die* pending the disposal of the Commission to examine the Nizam

London, 9th Oct—Sir James Fergusson has been re elected for the North East Division of Manchester, defeating Mr Scott, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, by a majority of 150 votes

London, 9th Oct—The *Times*, in a leading article this morning discussing the report and prominent signature of a Russo French Treaty of alliance and friendship, says that it is necessary for England to guard her interests with redoubled vigilance

Allahabad, 9th Oct—Pioneer says to remain at Mysore as Resident until the end of the current official year This has some what disturbed calculations as to his successor The Viceroy will give his final decision on that point very shortly

The defence works now about to be undertaken at Rawalpindi are estimated to cost between forty and fifty lakhs, a considerable portion of which will be spent on roads, as the country about the station is much broken up by ravines

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY OCTOBER 12, 1891

THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Before another issue of this paper appears the Mysore Representative Assembly will have met, and it is necessary we should say a few words about it Mysore ought to be congratulated that nowhere else in India does such an institution exist The British Government has not yet thought proper to allow any thing of the kind It looks with jealous eye upon the Indian National Congress, and its officials minimise, as much as possible, Local Self-Government But in Mysore we see two hundred and fifty representatives meeting together at the Dussorah festival to discuss questions affecting the interests of the State It is not likely that all who proceed to Mysore fully understand their duties, but one good thing of the Assembly is that it acts as a training institution for those sent to it The opinions of too many are narrow when they first attend the meeting, but these may be widened by coming in contact with other minds till at length they make good representatives of the people The aims of the Mysore Representative Assembly are not so ambitious as those of the Indian National Congress, it looks only to the good of this province, and only to its material progress, for the most part, but this is a great step and the rest may follow in time The great fact remains that the people can state their grievances—through the representatives—they can put questions to the officials of the State, and they can ask for what they think would be good for them. The late Dewan Mr Rangachariu was right when he brought the institution into existence, and his name ought to be cherished on this account We shall not to day say anything more about the Assembly, but will mention a few subjects that it will be well to bring before it Throughout the province there is a cry that the wet lands are too highly assessed and that the amount ought to be very much lowered The assessment is far above that of the Madras Presidency, and the people complain of this We believe that a large quantity of wet land in different parts of the province has been given up simply because the cultivators did not find it worth their while to hold it The money they had to pay was too much, and so they relinquished it, and thus land lies idle The Government should have made the reduction asked for, and then it would have been benefited as well as the people. Besides, complaints are made that the survey blocks of land are too large, they ought to be split up into smaller numbers, and then the ryots would more gladly take them We do not know how the Survey Department managed to hit on such a large unit, and it should be divided into fractions The tenure of land should be made as easy as possible and then the advantage would be great both to the ryots and the Government As matters now stand both are inconvenienced, the former find that they have to take more land than they require and they often relinquish what they have taken up, with a consequent loss to the latter A change should be brought about in the direction we have pointed out, and that without delay In the next place the cattle of the province should be taken in hand Cattle are the great want of the ryot, without those he can do little or nothing, and when he loses one he finds it difficult to replace it Government should assist him in this respect It may be said that it does this by means of the Amrut mahal establishment, but this institution does not meet his wants. The cattle sold are too expensive, and he cannot afford to purchase them We would recommend that a small breeding establishment should be maintained in every Taluk of the province and the cattle sold to the ryots at cost price These would not be of such excellent quality as those of the Amrut mahal department, but they would be good enough for the ryots, and far better than those now used by them Practically the department just named is useless so far as the ryot is concerned, for he cannot afford to buy the expensive animals there bred It is something like offering a man a race horse when he requires an animal to draw his carriage, the former may be a fine creature but it is useless to him, while the latter would do all his work The suggestions we have here made ought to be brought before the Assembly, and the Government should take action about them We next come to the question of agricultural banks and the Government should be induced to establish such institutions, for they are much needed The subject has been discussed a good deal of late, and many suggestions have been made, but nothing practical has yet been arrived at It is well known that the sowcar holds the ryot in his clutches The latter is so deeply involved that he cannot free himself, and the result too often is that the money lender seizes the land and turns the cultivator out of doors If this does not take place the ryot is little better than a slave to the man of money who makes him do just what he thinks proper A few weeks back we went fully into this subject, and consequently need not say much about it to-day, but it is one of pressing interest and should be taken up at the approaching meeting of the Mysore Representative Assembly The next important question is the storage of water In this province, there are no great irrigation works as there are in other parts of the country, and the people have to depend upon the tanks for the supply of water they need It is well known that at one time the tank system of Mysore was the best in southern India if not in the whole of the country But for many years they have been neglected, and though the present Dewan has taken them in hand the old state of things has not been restored Many of the tanks are too shallow and should be deepened wherever the operation is required, so that as much water as possible may be conserved in them A large proportion of the tanks in the province dry up before the hot weather sets in, and thus the ryots are deprived of water for their fields It must be acknowledged that something has been accomplished of late years to improve the irrigation of the province, but it is still very defective, and the subject would be a very legitimate one for the Representative Assembly to take up, and we would suggest that it should be discussed at the one that will meet in a few days In connection with his matter we may mention that the Government of His Highness has allowed loans to be granted to enable the ryots to dig wells, a step in the right direction The Dewan is to be congratulated on the movement he has inaugurated We shall go more fully into the matter in our next issue We trust the Assembly this year will be a success, as it most certainly deserves to be It contains the germ of much good to the province and the example set by Mysore may in time be followed, not only by the other Native States, but also by the British Government There is much that this Government might learn from it. It would be a proud thing for Mysore to show the way to the rest of India, and this it seems likely to do The proceedings of the Assembly will be looked forward to with great interest

Occasional Notes

To ensure safety to the railway lady passengers, it has been suggested that the carriages reserved for them might be located as near as possible to the Guard's van or the engine

The Kerala Sanchari, a Malayalam paper, conducted with much good sense and ability, thus expresses its contempt for the *Bangabasi*—"The great *Bangabasi* which appeared on the stage like a tiger, has turned tail like a rat"

The Government of India is said to be seriously contemplating measures to prevent, as much as possible, the passing of the landed property of the country from the hereditary to the money lending classes.

Bombay is said to be willing to follow an example recently set by Bengal, and before long a Bombay Press Association is likely to be founded A somewhat similar Association has also been for some time under discussion at Lahore

The Madras High Court has just ruled, in reply to a reference made, that a peon in the Salt and Abkari Department is not a Police Officer within the meaning of the Law, and that an admission made to him can be used as evidence in basing a conviction in a case under the Abkari Act

The Nizam has issued a Manifesto—which appears in another column—to his subjects about the Imperial Diamond Case. It is intended to disabuse the very prevalent idea that there is anything derogatory to his position in his giving evidence before the Commission

Four inches of rain fell in Palladam taluq of Coimbatore last week, and prospects in that portion of the distressed area have consequently improved Rain has fallen also in the distressed tracts in the Salem District, but the amounts are, we grieve to say not in proportion to the amount of distress

It is rumoured that one of the objects of Lord Lansdowne's intended visit to Kashmir is to reinstate Maharajah Pratab Singh on the *gadi* No better object could be imagined for a Viceregal tour at the present time We hope, for the sake of both the Maharajah and Lord Lansdowne's good name, that the rumour will prove true

The signs are that the settlement of Manipur will be contested by the Radicals when the House of Commons reassembles, on the ground that the long Regency is a breach of the Parliamentary understanding that nothing like absorption into the Indian Empire was designed The official article in the *Times* is intended to re assure those whose suspicions are revived on the subject

Dogs are being pressed into the advertising business In London there was lately to be seen a little animal wearing a coat on which was inscribed the name and address of a restaurant A purveyor in Duxbury has improved upon that He sows into the street a fine dog carrying in his mouth a stick on which a number of hand bills are hung, and the docile creature willingly allows the passer by to take one of those bills

We are glad to hear that orders will shortly be issued by the Madras Government in regard to the future of the Lawrence Asylum Press The Press has of late completely failed to perform the duties for which it is supposed to be maintained, and it has entered into an unfair competition with private trade—unfair because it has had the advantage of being to a certain extent subsidised by Government, whose policy has of late years been to avoid, as far as possible, such competition

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has lately given £2,000 to the American United Presbyterian Mission in Egypt For many years the Maharajah was in the habit of giving £1,000 yearly to that Mission, but for some years before his downfall he had ceased making this gift. Now that he has resumed his contribution in that direction, we may feel that both his political and religious restoration is complete The cause of his giving to the American Mission in Egypt is the fact that he got his wife (the late Maharanee) from the converts of that Mission

A mosquito destroyer has just been invented by Professor Nengobanera. It consists of a sheet of card board about six inches long, and three broad, and two thirds of its surface is covered with a white substance having a very pungent odour, as the chief ingredient were carbolic acid. Beside its destroying insect pests and vermin it acts as a perfect deodorizer, and being composed of the best disinfecting ingredients known, it is a safeguard against all infectious diseases. The card is being near the coming, and the preparation as it will last for at least six months. It might be tried with benefit during the present cholera epidemic. It is obtainable in Madras.

The Meeting of the Mahomedan community to pray for rain and cessation of the cholera epidemic took place on last Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock in the Spiral. The proceedings commenced with an earnest prayer, after which a lecture was delivered by the Chief Moulvie exhorting the full worship of the Prophet to lead a consistent life, followed by a fervent supplication to Allah. Amongst the proprietors of the gathering who were present were Nawab Mohammed Mahmood Khan Bahadur, Rao Sahib Shekoor Rajoo Saib, (Parish Consul) Moulvee Nizamuddin Khan Bahadur, Moulvee Gulam Rasool Sahib, and Hajee Khan Mohiddeen Sahib. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of alms to a number of Moslems. It is estimated that there were present on the occasion, some 4,000, others say as many as 8,000!

Local Intelligence

The Resident—Sir Harry Prendergast the British Resident, left last Saturday for Mysore to pay a visit to Dussera festivities.

The Weather—Very little rain fell during the last week, and the prospect is not so bright as it was a short time ago. It is to be hoped that no rain will come down soon, as the effects of what fell a short time ago will soon be lost. The crops have improved very much but they will go back unless more rain falls soon.

The Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association—The anniversary of this institution was held at Wutch Hall last Saturday and the event was celebrated. There was the usual speech making and the visitors who came from Madras and other places left in the evening well pleased with what they had seen and heard.

The Dussehra Holidays—These began on Wednesday last, the 7th of this month, and will continue till the 20th. All the offices are now closed in the Mysore Province, and many of the subordinates have gone to the capital to spend their holiday there. A large number of visitors are proceeding to Mysore or have already gone there.

Fitts' Circus—This circus is now performing in the Civil and Military Station and is drawing crowded houses every night. It is a very good company and the performances are well worth seeing. After this finishes in this place it will go on to Mysore, where no doubt it will be well patronised. The performance in the lions' cage by Captain Russell is very good, and very exciting.

A Ferocious Magistrate—A certain Magistrate in the Town gave a terrible blow on the cheek of one of his clerks for doing some duty which he was not legitimately bound to do. The poor clerk was too weak and fell down into a swoon for a few minutes, while the Magistrate was staring aghast at the prostrate form of the clerk. When the latter recovered the Magistrate came to his senses, gave him a few words of advice and warned him against making his (Magistrate's) frenzy public.—M. H.

The Dussera Assembly—The Representative Assembly will meet at noon, on the 15th instant, at Mysore, when the Dewan's speech will be delivered. From the Bangalore District, Messrs Venkatramaiya, B.A., Parthasa Iyer, B.A., and two merchants will attend. Messrs Hart and Sambasiva Aiyer represent the City Municipality, Mr A S B Orkely, the Gold Mining Company, Mr R. Buchanan, the North Mysore Planters Association, Mr Robert H Elliot, the South Mysore Planters Association and Mr C. Malhar Rao the Nagar Sabha.

The Season—During the week ending the 2nd instant the rainfall was quite general in the eight Districts, Hassan, Shimoga, and Kadur Districts faring moderately. The standing crops have been benefited by the rains. Rice and ragi sold a little cheaper than the preceding week, and though the prospects of the season have been much improved, more rain was required everywhere for the latter crop which was sown. Public health is good. Water was procurable, but was scarce in parts of the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts. Fodder was scarce in Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, and Chitaldroog Districts.—S. I.

Idolatry—On Wednesday the 30th ultimo the Sringary Swami delivered a lecture on Idolatry. His Highness the Maharajah, the Dewan and the other high officers of the State were present at the Mutt, where it was delivered. The Swami said that there were two methods of worshipping God, viz., an abstract and concrete one. Those who were advanced in Sastras were able to picture to themselves the Almighty Power which pervades the material universe. They could worship him in spirit. He held that there were many who were unable to offer this sort of worship. The best worship for such people should be concrete one. They should worship the representations of God, the Almighty, who pervades the Universe as he pervades every atom of the universe. Those who are blessed with divine knowledge may dispense with idol worship, but as ignorant people look up to sages for rules of conduct, it is the duty of the latter to set an example of piety suited to their intellectual comprehension. Hence Idolatry, he added, is absolutely necessary for the moral safety of society.—M. H.

The Mysore Representative Assembly—This year's meeting of the Mysore Representative Assembly will be the first one to consist of elected members, and, from the statement of measures to be discussed at the preliminary meeting on Monday, it appears that it will also be the first one to consider questions of material importance to the Province at large. There is nothing to warrant these to distinctive features being traced to cause and effect, they are merely coincidences. It will also be the first Assembly whereat an act has been proposed by an individual, *qua* representative, hitherto there has been merely a miscellaneous array of grievances put forward. This Act, which is proposed by Mr Robert Elliott, is entitled "the Advances of Labourers Act—Mysore," and the object of it is to prevent planters and other employers of coolies being swindled by discoulers of sums advanced on labour contracts. The chief feature of the measure is a system of "advance tickets" to facilitate recoveries. These will be issued in triplicate, one to be retained by the advancer, the second by the labourer, and the third by the local Amildar. Besides this there are eight other subjects to be discussed by the Assembly. The measures necessary to prevent famine are given the premier place, they are all connected with well digging. The establishment of fuel and fodder reserves is the next subject on the list, and closely connected with it is the proposed alteration of waste land Rules for planting trees for timber and fuel. The advisability of the Mysore Government appointing an Agricultural Chemist is another matter that will be discussed. A most important subject for Mysoreans is the British Government's interference with proposed irrigation works in Mysore, and its consideration at the Assembly may be expected to evoke no little interest. The question of equalising the terms of extradition in Mysore and British territory is another matter to be discussed. The representatives will next urge that they should continue to be representatives till new ones are elected, and should have the power of attending and voting at meetings of Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Finally, the subject of the establishment of Agricultural Banks will be considered. It is remarkable that three of the above subjects, viz well digging, the appointment of an Agricultural Chemist, and the establishment of Agricultural Banks are already engaging the attention of one or other of the British administrations in India. The machinery of the British, however, is more cumbrous than that of the Mysore administrations, and we may therefore expect that the latter will be first on the field of practical experiment.—*Madras Mail*.

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 8th October 1891.

The 5th October 1891—No 272.—Mr Babu Rao delivered over, and Mr G E Ricketts received, charge of the Plantation Department on the afternoon of the 16th September 1891.

No 270—Under the terms of Rule I of the revised rules published in Government Proceedings No 7140 71—Cir 200, dated 5th February 1889, Mr Raghavachar of Tiramary Office, Tumkur District, was granted 15 days' casual leave with effect from the 12th September 1891.

No 277—The 15 days privilege leave of absence granted to K. Ramanjaiengar, Amildar of the Channarayapatna Taluk, in Notification No 127 dated 10th June 1891 is extended by 15 days.

No 278—Under Rule I of the revised rules published in Government Proceedings No 7140 71—Cir 200, dated the 5th February 1889, P Srinivasa Rao, Revenue Shiristadar of the Kolar Deputy Commissioner's Office in charge of the District Treasury, has been granted 5 days' casual leave with effect from the 24th September 1891.

The 30th September 1891—The under mentioned Candidates have passed the Examination prescribed for the Pleaders of the 1st Grade in Mysore held in June 1891—

117 M S Krishnasami	English
34 T Srinivasaya	do
72 B Lakshminarasappa	do
23 S Ramanna	do
100 S Puttappa	do

2. Under the provisions of the Dewan's Notification, Camp No 274, dated 27th May 1888, the undermentioned Candidates who appeared for the 2nd Grade Pleaders Examination have been found qualified for enrolment as Pleaders of the 1st Grade payment of the extra fee required to make up the full fee prescribed for the 1st Grade Pleadership Examination—

73 C Nanjappa	English
74 K Subba Rao	do

3. The undermentioned Candidate has passed the Examination prescribed for Pleaders of the 2nd Grade in Mysore held in June 1891—

80 K Anantaiengar	English

General Summary.

A Royal Gift—His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore having recovered from the late illness, we are glad to hear, has been pleased to present two gold bangles (*Veerachangili*) to Dr Subramoneya Iyer and the Palace Assistant Surgeon Neelkanda Pillay, for attending on His Highness during the illness.—W S.

Increased Scarcity in other Provinces—While we are hearing of a change for the better in the state of the weather in Madras we receive painful news from the Panjab, the North Western Provinces and the British Burmah. All these provinces are threatened with severe scarcity. We hope Government will introduce relief measures in time.

A Liberal Allowance—The *Hindu Patriot* says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is credibly informed that a monthly allowance of Rs 250 has been fixed upon Maharaja Sarchand of Manipur. Our contemporary thinks that the Maharaja ought to be treated with greater generosity. We wish he is. But we wish to remind the *Patrika* that the allowance of Rs. 250 a month is liberal beyond expectation as compared to the daily allowance fixed upon the late lamented Maharaja of Kolhapoor. He was allowed full one and a quarter rupee per diem. The Manipur Maharaja gets six times as much or even a little more. He is thus seven times happier than the poor Shivaji. Once the justice of the deposition is admitted it is useless to find fault with the treatment.

Trial by Jury—Trial by jury is a different institution in the Mofussil to what it is in Bombay and Calcutta, as appears from the decision in the Empress *vs* Ganu, given by Mr Justice Jardine and Mr Justice Parsons last Thursday. The admitted facts were that a woman named Parvati, the mistress of the prisoner, had been killed in open daylight on a high road in presence of bystanders. Two eye witnesses said that Ganu was the guilty person, and that he struck Parvati on her head with a cudgel. A policeman swore that Ganu at once gave up the cudgel and said he was the murderer. Ganu made two confessions also to the Magistrate, and the *post mortem* examination showed that the bones of the woman's skull and face were broken. The jury unanimously acquitted the prisoner altogether. The Sessions Judge, Mr Crowe, dissented from this verdict, and referred the case to the High Court, stating his opinion that Ganu was proved guilty of culpable homicide. The case was fully argued in the High Court and the learned Judges found the prisoner guilty of wilful murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life, and said that they reversed the verdict of the jury, even a unanimous jury, because it was clearly and palpably wrong.—F. I.

The Widow Re Marriage Question—The latest development of the agitation to obtain the excommunication of Doctor Bhandarkar, the well known Sanskritist, for permitting the remarriage of his widowed daughter, which caused such commotion among Shenoi Brahmins last June, has been a letter from the *mutam* of the caste to Dr Bhandarkar calling on him to state within a fortnight what he had to urge in his defence for thus acting against the Sastras. Doctor Bhandarkar wrote an elaborate vindication of his position in Sanskrit quoting texts from the *Smrti* and *Sastras* to show that the re-marriage of widows is permitted by the Hindu religious law although it is admittedly against the present custom and calling on the *Swamis* to purify his community by declaring widow re marriages lawful, or else to put the question of his excommunication to the vote, and, if his whole caste demanded it, then to excommunicate him. Should the *swami* not see his way to pursuing either of these courses, he would accept the bar of excommunication, strong in the belief that he had done nothing contrary to his religion.

The Congress Session in London Postponed—At a meeting of the British Committee of the National Indian Congress, which was held just before the Mail left, it was resolved as follows, after long and careful consideration—"That in view of the certainty of a General Election taking place during 1892, and the uncertainty of the time during the year when the Queen may dissolve Parliament, the British Committee of the Indian National Congress advise that the meeting of the Congress proposed to be held in London next year be postponed. But they urge upon the Standing Congress Committees the importance of sending a number of delegates to England able to advocate the claims of the people of India upon the electors of the United Kingdom before and during the Election contest." The resolution was proposed by Mr W S Caine and seconded by Mr Dadabai Naoroji. The idea of the Congress meeting in London in 1892 originated at Calcutta last year. When the Congress held its sixth session there, a resolution was adopted that "Provisional arrangements be made to hold a Congress at not less than 100 delegates in England, all things being convenient, in 1892, and that the several Standing Congress committees be directed to report at the coming Congress the names of delegates that it is proposed to depute from their respective circles.

THE GRAIN RIOTS IN AJMERE.—A propos of the grain riots in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts of Rajputana, we further hear that two more villages of Norok and Bonar were plundered by a large number of famine-stricken rioters a few days ago, which makes a total of 12 villages plundered since the 20th ultimo. The military and police are ordered to patrol through the cities and suburbs of Ajmere and Beawar, which are also threatened with riots, and the establishment of relief camps has caused the disturbances, which had hitherto assumed dangerous proportions, to subside to some extent in the outside District. The inhabitants of Ajmere city were greatly excited in mind and, a few days ago, when threatened with a riot in the City, they elected to send telegrams to the Viceroy asking for protection. A large number of rioters have been arrested, and brought to Ajmere where they have been consigned to jail, awaiting trial. They are very happy in their new quarters, as here they receive food which is all they want. The village of Jeytana was plundered the other day for the second time. Three men are stated to have been killed, four wounded and twenty arrested. The men are said to be simply starving for want of grain. A large number of people have left the District for the adjacent Native States in search of food. We are told that there exists sufficient grain in the District to last for three years, but the owners of granaries have emphatically refused to sample grain to grain dealers, with the result that very little of the food stuffs had their way into the city. The wheat is being sold at 11 seers, and barley and Indian corn at 16 seers for the rupee. The scarcity is due for the most part to the extraordinary influx of hunger-stricken people from the Mewar and Bikaner States into British territory. Cattle are stated to be dying by hundreds for want of fodder, and not a blade of grass can be seen for miles. The Chief Commissioner has come down from Mount Abu, and has made Ajmere his residence for the present. There is also a great scarcity of water in Ajmere.—C & M G.

Extracts.

MR W. S. CAINE'S REJOINDER.

The following is the full text of Mr. W. S. Caine's reply to Lord Wenlock's strictures on him. The letter appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the 14th of the 7th instant.—"In your issue of 10 July a paragraph appears quoting a statement of the *Times'* correspondent to the effect that Lord Wenlock, in his recent letter of August 16, on the Madras famine, says he is able to assert that almost every word was absolutely and wantonly untrue, and that he did not know whom to blame most, me or my correspondent, whose letters I quoted. I can only say that my correspondent, is one of the best informed men in the Madras Presidency, with a very deep knowledge of the country districts where famine prevails, and is much more likely to be right in his statement of facts than a Governor only six months in the country, the bulk of which time appears to have been spent in frivolous foolery at Ootacamund, and whose lagging inspection of famine districts has been viewed through official spectacles. It is true that my informant has the misfortune to be a native of India, and therefore, in the eyes of the average Anglo-Indians, must be a "monumental liar." But, if Lord Wenlock would take the educated Indian a little more into his confidence, he would perhaps in time get to know something of the provinces he has been sent out to govern. Any English politician who ventures to look at India, through Indian, instead of Anglo-Indian eyes, and expresses my impression frankly and thoroughly, is sure to be called a liar. It isn't nice, and it has its effect sometimes. It does not trouble me, because I find that a bit of strong exposure is generally followed, after the interval of abuse, with reform. The Madras official press abused Mr. Samuel Smith and myself for months after our exposure of the disgraceful liquor policy of the Government, but within two years of our speeches in Parliament they have closed over 10,000 liquor shops—something like one-fourth of the whole. I don't much mind now being called a liar, they may call me one every day of the year if they will shut up another 500 of their liquor and opium dens."

THE END OF THE 'BANGOBASI' CASE.

The *Hindu*—The description that Mr Jackson, counsel for the *Bangobasi*, gave of the articles on which the prosecution was tried, was not in the least exaggerated, never saw more disgusting trash put forward seriously for the edification of the people. Not the editors of the *Bangobasi* admitted articles of this description and the mass of the Bengali Hindus found *entertaining and* apparently instructive matter in them. The editors' sacrifice of principle is as remarkable as the ignorance and vitiated taste of the readers. The *Bangobasi* now admits to the world and to the Government that what it wrote is not that divinely inspired wisdom of which it brags, but is a tissue of thoughtless *drivel of which it is now heartily ashamed*. The *Bangobasi* used to boast that the Congress alienate the educated men of the country, possessed little influence and were not the leaders of the community. We are glad its own action has for ever put an end to disperse this delusion, perversion of truth, and it must now feel that it is not the Pandits and Sastris to whose degenerate intellects it is flightly pandered, but it is the Graduates whose that must come to its rescue when it is in trouble next time. We hope the leading members of the new Pleaders Association and the British Indian Association pointed out the folly of the policy pursued by the *Bangobasi*. That policy is perhaps the most paying but it is not certainly the most dignified or honest. We cannot but suspect that this desire to conciliate the feeling of the orthodox invariably makes the policy of the Bengali press to a large extent, and that that accounts for the so-called contradictory characteristics of the utterances on civil questions. The people of Bengal, like the people of other provinces, care little into what channels are adopted in the administrative system of the country and the press can afford to be thoroughly radical in its political opinions. In matters of the administration, the more rabid the writing is, the better for the circulation of the paper. But in social questions, the Bengali press is too loyal to the prejudices of the masses and the *Bangobasi* only furnished an extreme example of the general weakness of the native press in Bengal. The British Indian Association and the newly formed Press Association are said to have condemned the tone and language of the articles in the *Bangobasi*. We are glad that they have done so, but the condemnation coming after the prosecution was instituted loses the full force and grace which it would have possessed had it been expressed before the *Bangobasi* was brought into trouble. We have seen soon the more influential papers of Bengal are pressing for *appeal of the manner in which a large* section of the Bengal vernacular press discharges its duties. No section of the Indian press is more offensive *and more powerless for good* than the vernacular press of Bengal. All its swagger and pretentious threats have ended in disgrace and humiliation to itself, and we can be hopeful that the sentiments expressed by the *Bangobasi* is indicative of a general change for the better among its contemporaries.

THE PRINCHNOPOLY RAILWAY DACOITY.

The South Indian Post—The complete success which attended the notorious attempt on *the south Indian Railway Monday night* is a matter of no very serious concern to us. It was an experiment by the district class in a new field of operations, and it succeeded in *every particular. Then adventures of dis*tance were so well made that the valet was thrown into the end of the money chests lest at their fee, their arrangements *for intimidating the behalf* passengers proved effective, and they got off with a splendid haul much without any of them receiving a scratch and without leaving any traces that would lead to their detection. Past experience should have convinced the idea of wrecking and then robbing a train would be a sufficiently desperate fact, but that their first deliberate attempt should have succeeded in every detail and brought a rich harvest to the gang is a most deplorable and alarming circumstance. For criminals hardened enough to risk the slaughter of hundreds of their fellow-creatures, wrecking a train and plundering it afterwards will commonly be a comparatively easy enterprise, the protection of railway locomotion is to be found rather in the moral sense of the community revolting from outrage, than in any material safeguards that can be employed. And the events of last Monday night afford lamentable evidence that, in the district of Trichinopoly at any rate, reliance cannot be placed on the moral sense of the people. It is another illustration of the fact often observed elsewhere, that the benefits of material civilisation need for their safe employment a civilised environment and may become dangerous or even impossible among a people not educated up to them.

The dacoits were so fortunate as the passengers by the wrecked train in the miraculous escape of the latter from loss of life and from serious injury. The passengers themselves are heartily to be congratulated on their marvellous escape, but from the point of view of the future and of the general public interest, it would probably have saved bloodshed in the long run if there had been lives sacrificed on this occasion. If the crimes had had such consequences as might naturally have been expected to attend it, that instead of merely creeping into the news paragraphs of, South Indian journals, it would have been in the head lines of every London daily and have attracted the startled attention of the whole empire. The railway authorities and the police department would not have been left to grapple with the situation according to their own ability and their ordinary methods, but the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State would have been intent to secure that this new and terrible form of crime shall not take root in the country. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of trying and bringing to justice the perpetrators of this crime, for there are desperate classes and many Indian trains in every part of India and the extension of this enterprise, if unchecked and unpunished, may spread to every railway in India.

THE NIZAM AND THE DIAMOND CASE.

The following letter has been forwarded to H. E. the Minister by His Highness the Nizam.—

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have been informed and have derived great satisfaction in being met to believe, that some of my subjects have excepted to the Commission of Inquiry, to which my enthusiasm in the diamond case. It is said that the idea of a judicial inquiry giving evidence in a judicial matter is distasteful to the people as being derogatory to his dignity as a ruler, and foreign to usage of the country.

This expression of opinion came to me, on consideration, both from the several sources, first and foremost, it came to me from men actuated purely by a feeling of loyalty and devotion to the person of their ruler, we charge to the people of Hyderabad. But it is to be feared that in the case of so, it is due to a misunderstanding and, and strict of the faithful officials who have been working for me in this matter, and to him, deserve to on their behalf, and possibly, in the case of a few individuals, to a desire to get rid of the Commission and thus defeat the prosecution.

I am fully satisfied that the great majority of those who have any feeling on the subject, belong to the first class and I am pleased to think that I hold such a high place in the affections of my people. It is the pride and privilege of a ruler to be loved by his subjects.

For the rest, it is only necessary to say that every step taken by my officials in this matter has been taken with my knowledge and approval, and that it is my pleasure that the law should take its course, whatever the result may prove to be.

The feeling expressed by the first mentioned class, however, gives me concern, and I shall, therefore, be pleased if Your Excellency will cause this letter to be published in the *Gazette* and refer to the misapprehension under which they seem to be labouring.

The fact, in brief, is that Mr Jacob came to me highly recommended, and I was led to place in him greater trust than he deserved. The result was that he acted in such a manner, that it became necessary to take criminal proceedings against him. Assuming that this could have been done in one of the Courts here it was nevertheless found necessary to institute proceedings at Calcutta, with the result that the diamond was at once recovered, together with a considerable sum of money, from Mr. Jacob, and placed in deposit, and Mr Jacob, himself was arrested and only enlarged on bail pending trial.

As for the Commission, it is not, perhaps generally known to the people of Hyderabad, that it has been issued at the request of my own lawyers—a request preferred with my knowledge and approval. It was the opinion of the best legal authorities engaged on my behalf, that my evidence was absolutely necessary in order to complete the case. The same necessity would have arisen, had the case been tried in Hyderabad, since my own Courts are *as I now what they were at one time*, being presided over by able and conscientious Judges who would never have decided the case in the absence of my evidence.

It has been remarked that written questions might have been sent to me to which I might have replied in writing. Such a course however, could only suggest itself to one ignorant of law and procedure. For, putting aside British Law, and saying nothing of my own earnest desire that Mr Jacob, whatever cause of complaint I may have against him, should have a fair trial and the fullest opportunity of defending himself—it will be found that Mahomedan Jurists themselves, in such cases, refused to admit, as must either party, evidence obtained in writing in reply to written questions, or set of questions, without the parties concerned being given an opportunity of cross examining the witness. It is true that the Courts at Hyderabad were accustomed in the old days, to accept such replies or even a simple letter from the party as evidence, but this time and state of things was due to the fact that the Government of the day was weak, and therefore, unable to support the administration against the influence of the other and often powerful one, and the laxity so to be visible and well in but I were not in a position to act in an independent manner. It certainly is wrong, and the occasion, I know, is the cause of the day but I assure you, and I feel perfectly assured that when my subjects are made aware of these reasons they will not, for a moment, consent that their present Ruler should lay himself *open to such a reproach* as to a man's sense responsibility in the next.

It may be said, however, that it was worth while to bring this case and by Mr Jacob's conduct, in order to save myself from the supposed obligation of giving a loan. But a little reflection will show that such course would, in the first place have compelled to bring out a great number of persons, and as Mr Jacob has lost, and also by the people of Hyderabad, will have to search and cross examination to the dignity of a sovereign especially to a great force of a Mussulman and his strict Canonical Traditions. The Holy Koran clearly and emphatically declares that "We assure shall not excuse those who *have the are called*, and the prophet and in such a Mussulman must bow to the prophet of Allah, which is Kind of the Law and Prince of the Faithful, appeared in the good Lord on *the own Courts of Justice* and Hassan and Hussain, the grand sons of the Prophet, which they appeared before the same Court as witnesses I, whom the grace of God has made a ruler *for over two million* of men, but not place myself above the nearest and dearest relations of our Prophet, whose worst slave and bondsman, it would be my glory and my pride to be.

As for the praises of the world and the outcast sanctioned by other princes and rulers, it is only necessary to refer to his Imperial Highness the Prince of Wales, *who appeared in person*, more than once, before some of the English Courts to give evidence.

In conclusion, I wish my well beloved subjects, *of all classes and rank*—*nobles, gentlemen*, soldiers, and people in general, whom I look upon as my children—to understand clearly and once for all, that whatever may have been the usage of former times, and whatever privileges any other ruling sovereign or sovereign may claim to set up for himself, I do not wish to claim any privilege higher than what has been granted to me by God and his Prophet, and I hope and pray that God may give me strength to absolutely this resolve to the last day of my life.

Yours Sincerely,

MIR MAHBOOB ALI KHAN

To His Excellency The Nawab Sir Asmanjah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., *Prime Minister*.

(*2nd October* 1891.)

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Allahabad, 11th Oct.—Cholera has appeared at Peshawar, and it still lingers along the North Western Frontier. Cases are occurring at Kohat, Quetta and Pesian

The Amir of Kabul is so much in earnest in his desire to visit England that he has ordered his English tailor to prepare for him such warm clothing as is likely to be useful for the trip His Highness does not realise that the climate of western Europe is not so trying in the winter and spring as that of Kabul and northern Afghanistan generally

London, 13th Oct—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes, without comment, the reply of Mr Caine's Madras informant to the charges of aggravation made against him in representing the distress in the Madras Presidency He says that Lord Wenlock visited the suffering Districts under newspaper pressure, and quotes the statement of the Governor of Madras that four persons died of starvation as an important admission, because so many die of disease due to starvation

London, 12th Oct—A collision has occurred near Brindisi between the train conveying the Indian Mails and a stationary goods train One man has been injured

London, 13th Oct—Lord Salisbury replying to a note from the Porte, notifying to the British Government that Turkey has entered into an agreement with Russia relative to the passage of the Dardanelles, says that he assumes that any privilege in this direction granted to another Power equally belongs to Great Britain

London, 14th Oct—The British Committee of the Indian Congress has decided to recommend that the next Congress be held in London in the spring of 1893, and that no Congress shall take place next year

London, 13th Oct—A Manifesto has been issued by the Parnellite Members to the Irish people announcing their determination to uphold the national freedom, and to continue the struggle until unity is restored and an independent Parliamentary party restored A Convention of representative Irishmen will be called to devise means to achieve the programme of their Leader. The Manifesto also says that the Parnellites can have no fellowship with the seceders, who have disrupted the Irish Party and loaded with calumny and hounded to death the foremost man of their race

Allahabad, 14th Oct—The last meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held at Simla on Tuesday for the transaction of urgent business before Lord Lansdowne's departure for Kashmir

According to the latest arrangement Sir Frederick Roberts and suite will arrive at Rangoon on the 12th February, and leave again on the 20th.

The Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, Lady Evelyn and Lady Beatrix Fitzmaurice, left Simla this morning for Kashmir, Lord William Beresford, Colonel Ardagh, Sir Mortimer Durand, Lieutenant Herbert, A D C and Dr Poon accompanied the party

A rumour is published in the Lahore paper to the effect that the Viceroy's visit to Kashmir is not unlikely to end in the purchase of the State by the Government of India This needs contradiction, no such intention exists

The return of receipts from Indian Railways for the last six months shows an increase on Guaranteed and State lines of 180 lakhs The receipts on the Great Indian Peninsula have increased by 42½ lakhs, on the East Indian by nearly 40 lakhs, on the Rajputana Malwa by 23½ lakhs, on the Bengal-Nagpur by nearly 13 lakhs, on the Oudh and Rohilkhund by over 8 lakhs, on the Indian Midland by 7½ lakhs, on the Bombay and Baroda by 5 lakhs and on the South Indian by 4 lakhs. The Eastern Bengal Railway has also gone ahead with an increase of over 4 lakhs while the Bengal and North Western Company's Section shows an increase of nearly Rs 2,55,000 The earnings on the Delhi Umballa Kalka system exceed five lakhs in the six months In Burma there has been no great advance, though the increase is steady enough on the 609 miles now open in that province Throughout the whole of India there are only five lines which show a decrease, the Madras Railway heading the list with a falling off of 1½ lakhs. The total decrease on these lines is only about three lakhs

London, 16th Oct—The question of adopting the Salonica instead of the Brindisi route for the conveyance of Indian and Australian Mails is still in the enquiry stage.

Allahabad, 15th Oct—No 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, now at Manipur, has been definitely ordered to Tamu so as to be able to share in the cold weather expeditions on the Upper Burma frontier. All men and mules at Dehra Dun fit for service will join the Battery at once. The Manipur Field Force ceased to be considered on field service on the 30th September, from which date the issue of rations to the troops and followers, except transport followers, ceased Extra Assam *batta* is admissible under the Indian Army Regulations.

The Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, Ladies Evelyn and Beatrix Fitzmaurice, Lord William Beresford, Colonel Ardagh, Sir Mortimer Durand, and other members of His Excellency's Staff, arrived at Umballa last evening. Colonel Lockhart, commanding Royal Horse Artillery, and Mr Gladstone, Deputy Commissioner, were at the station to meet their Excellencies. The station was very effectively decorated with flags and bunting The party halted for two hours for dinner, and left at 9-30.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1891

LOANS FOR WELLS

Every year there is great anxiety in this Province about water. The clouds are watched with the greatest interest, to see if they will pour down their precious treasures, and if they do not, the result must be serious, if not famine. It is believed that we have only just escaped the latter though we shall most certainly suffer from the former. As we said in our last issue, there are no great irrigation works in this province and consequently we have to depend upon the rain for our supply of water. In former times there were many tanks that do not now exist in fact there was a regular tank system existing in Mysore. The country is every where undulating, so much so that it would probably be impossible anywhere to find a square mile of fully level land. In all directions nothing is seen but hills and valleys, and the local characteristics were utilised in former times to check and control the water as it ran off. An earthen dam was thrown across the head of the valley, and a small pond was made which was filled with the first shower, the surplus flowing past the corner of the dam. Two hundred yards below was another and a larger dam, half a mile below another. As the work grew larger the dam was protected in front by a stone revetment, the escape channel was built of stone and a masonry sluice was made for irrigation. Numerous side valleys ran in, and as the main stream grew larger the tanks it filled were more extensive and the works which controlled it were stronger, till the bottom tank of such a series became very large. These tanks did excellent service not only in the cultivation of the land but also by keeping up the sub soil stratum of water in the wells and by increasing the moisture in the air. Some of these tanks still exist, but the splendid system of former years is no longer seen in the Province, and it would be well if it were, *restored*. As we said in our last issue, the Government of Mysore has done something towards the irrigation of the Province but as regards tanks much more remains to be done. This Government however has taken a new departure. It has sent forth an order declaring its willingness to lend money to the ryots to sink wells and this we consider a very good idea. Even if the tank system was restored there would still be a good deal of land that could not be brought within its influence and hence the need of irrigation by means of wells. The terms offered by the Government are liberal, and in all probability many of the ryots will take advantage of them. The rules apply to the districts of Tumkur Kolar, and Chitaldroog, but may, at the discretion of Government, be declared applicable to other tracts. No loan, we are told, is to exceed Rs 1,000. This sum is sufficient to sink a well in any part of the Province, and the Government has done well in fixing this figure. Interest, of course, is to be paid and this will be charged at the rate of three percent per annum and the loan must be repaid within thirty years at the latest. The time given is sufficient by long and the repayment of the Rs 1,000 will not be felt as heavy burden upon the borrower. In addition, a special annual charge is to be made upon the land irrigated by the well for repayment of the debt and interest on it. It is not to exceed Rs 5 per acre of the irrigable area, and when in arrear shall be recoverable with interest in the manner of land revenue like any other land tax that is now paid. In this way the Government secures itself against any loss and this it has a perfect right to do. We are told that no security other than the well and the land assigned to be irrigated which shall be pledged as security for the discharge of the special annual charge as it falls due is to be required. This is sufficient security for the Government and the ryot will have no need to insist to sow cars in order to find the money to pay what is due to the Government. The rules laid down state that the lands assigned to be irrigated shall be entered in a separate patta and shall be invariably attached to the well until the loan has been paid off. If default in the payment of land assessment or special charge occurs and recovery cannot otherwise be made, the entire unpaid balance of the loan shall be deemed as at once having become due, and the whole of the land assigned to the well, and well itself shall be sold together for the recovery of the land assessment and special charge in arrear with interest thereon as well as of the unpaid balance of the loan and the expenses of the sale. The sale shall be regarded as subject to the discharge under a rule laid down for the purpose. It is said that from the purchase money realised the land revenue and the special charge in arrear together with the expenses, shall first be deducted, and the surplus, if any, to be credited in liquidation of the balance of the debt on the well. The purchaser shall, in case of overplus, be entitled either to have the number of future annual payments proportionately reduced, the amount of the annual charge reduced the number of future payments remaining the same. On such sale and readjustment, a fresh order and special patta, stating future annual instalments and debt remaining due, shall be issued to the purchaser of the well, and the former special patta shall be cancelled. If the overplus exceeds the unpaid balance of the debt the excess, after payment of such balance to Government shall be paid over to the defaulter and the special charge against the well and well shall cease. If there is no overplus or deficit, the special annual charge shall continue unaltered for the rest of the term originally fixed. If there is a deficit, the same will be borne by the Government. When the debt has been paid off by the completion of the term the land forming the area irrigated shall be held at ordinary assessment, and shall not be subject to enhancement or increase at revision of settlement on account of the improvement due to the well. No charge for irrigation with the water of the well will be imposed either on such land or on any other land irrigated from it, unless otherwise liable. When a ryot is desirous of obtaining a loan under these rules for the construction of a well, he may apply to the Amildar, Deputy Commissioner or to such officer as may be appointed by Government for the purpose on deposit of a fee of Rs 5 to have trial borings made at the proposed site of the well by the establishment, if any maintained by Government in the District for such purpose. Application forms serially numbered will be kept by all Amildars and Deputy Amildars and will be filled up for applicants free of charge or stamp duty on the deposit of the prescribed fee. A copy of the application shall be furnished to the applicant with the payment of the fee duly receipted thereon by the officer taking the application. A printed form showing the nature and thickness of the strata past through by the bore and the depth at which water is found or not found and the quality of the water whether saline or otherwise shall be given to the applicant by the officer in charge of the boring party. If the boring proves unsuccessful, if water is not met with at thirty five feet or at such other depth as Government from time to time prescribe for particular localities or if the boring prove successful and the applicant takes the loan the fees shall be refunded. But if the applicant fail to take the loan notwithstanding that the boring has proved successful, the fees shall be credited to Government. Applications for loans under these rules must specify the amount of the loan required, particulars of the land proposed as the ayakat of the well, whether it is registered in the applicants name and is in his possession, and whether it is mortgaged, or otherwise encumbered, and, if so, particulars of the same. If a trial boring has been made, the printed statement of the result shall be attached to the application. There are many other rules that we need not mention. Suffice it to say that the scheme is excellent in idea, and must prove a blessing to the people of the Province. The Government of Mysore is to be congratulated on the step it has taken.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Eleventh Annual Assembly of the representative ryots and merchants from all parts of the Province met at the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall on the 17th instant. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur, Sir Harry Prendergast and his staff, and the principal officers of the State were present. The number of representatives present was more than 200.

This is the first meeting of the Assembly after the introduction of the election system sanctioned last year. The Dewan read his address welcoming the representatives who have been elected by the people themselves.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The financial results of the year 1890-91 were most favourable, the receipts were 115 lakhs, being the largest ever realised by the State. The increased revenue was principally under excise, forests and gold mines. The total expenditure of the year was 122 lakhs. These figures do not include the railway receipts, which amounted to Rs 1,25,000, and the payments made on account of railways was rupees 11,10,000. The net surplus of the year was thus 12,64,612 which added to the opening balance of Rs 92,11,424, gave a closing balance of Rs 104,76,036.

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Dewan then touched upon the working of the several departments of the State. In the public works department, the Hindupur railway is being vigorously pushed forward, and it is expected that the section of the line to Doddaballapur will be opened for traffic in April next. The extension to Nanjangud has been all but completed by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and will shortly be opened for traffic. The railway lines under contemplation are a line from Kolar Road Station to Kolar goldfields, a line from Birur to Shimoga, and branch lines to connect Chikmaglur and Hassan.

Stress was laid on the importance of well irrigation, and reference was made to the concessions sanctioned to the ryots in regard to Sappinhotta forest tree, Kumri cultivation and fuel.

EDUCATION, MUNICIPALITIES, &c

In the educational department Girls' Schools have been placed under the direct control of local committees, and the inspecting staff was reorganized.

The most important point referred to in the address was the grant of the privilege of election to the Municipalities of Mysore and Bangalore. Half the number of Municipal Commissioners will be elected by the people under this system.

It is proposed to overhaul the Mysore Institutions and place them on an efficient footing. A scheme for the training of men with high and liberal education for the higher grades of the service will be introduced. Four sub divisions under separate officers will be constituted.

The address ended with congratulations for the recent rains which have removed all fears of drought and consequent scarcity.

THE FATAL COLLISION ON THE MYSORE LINE

The following, dated the 13th October 1891, has been received by the local Spectator from a correspondent on the spot, and may be of interest to our readers —

On Monday the 12th October 1891, fifty "empties" from Mysore to Bangalore with two engines, arrived at French Rocks at 1 A M. The Station Master, Gopalaswamy Naidu, gave the driver "line clear," and allowed the train to move on. Another train, Bangalore to Yelhanka, arrived at Mandya at 1 A M, and proceeded with one engine, two goods waggons, one 3rd class, one first class, two second class, and two 3rd class carriages, and one brake van (all Fillies Special). The Station Master of Yelhanka, named Seetaramaiah had only taken charge temporarily the morning previous. He had come from Gadag, and was about 24 years of age. There is no doubt that he must have been sleepy. He gave the guard of the special the "line clear" ticket to proceed to French Rocks, thus making a collision inevitable. A pointsman is then reported to have asked him why he allowed the special to go on to French Rocks when another train had already left that station for his own? Then the Station Master appears to have opened his sleepy eyes and found out his frightful mistake. Collecting the few rupees he had he absconded!! Both trains were running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour and not at a curve—the special just leaving the curve, and the Mysore train getting into it round an embankment. Besides this disadvantage a number of trees hid the view of the opposite drivers and as a consequence the guards on either side did not realize the terrible situation until within about one hundred yards of each other. In two or three seconds more, a terrific crash as of thunder rent the air. The two opposite engines locked each other, and two goods waggons and one 3rd class carriage went to pieces. In the latter there were about 30 passengers the escape of Fillis. This is in part explained by the fact that the hook or connecting link between their carriage and that of the 3rd class referred to above fortunately snapped, and the 1st class carriage therefore became detached. The number of killed and wounded, were taken to Mysore the next morning. Assistant Surgeon Armugam Moodaliar was left at the scene of the accident, he with great difficulty removed the bodies of the two firemen that were jammed in between the engines. The collision would probably have been much more serious than it was had not the link between the 3rd and 1st class carriage broken. It is very essential that during such festive occasions as the Dassara, a double establishment should be maintained on the line, as one set always comes over worked, and hence the chances of accidents are greater; also an improved line clear system should be introduced as early as practicable. The following officers are now on the spot Messrs Partridge, Hanlin, Graves, and Molloy. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, Mr Nanjaiah Rao and others were also at the scene and rendered every possible aid. Coolies are working hard in clearing the line. A diversion is also being laid, which will be finished in three or four days. Only the passengers and mixed trains are running now, and man and goods have to be transhipped. Much difficulty is experienced in clearing the line of the debris. That this fatal accident should have occurred when the capital is en fete has made the disaster specially f t.

Occasional Notes

Dr Beckbaw has been granted a further extension of leave for six months.

Nearly ten thousand pupils are now attending the schools in the Punjab.

The marriage of the ex Amir of Afghanistan Yakub Khan, takes place at Dehra next week.

It is expected that the Amir of Bokhara will arrive in St Petersburg, attended by a numerous and brilliant retinue, about the end of this month.

The Chief Commissioner of Burma, in his Resolution on the last Criminal Justice Report, recommends that more recourse be taken in jails to the solitary confinement of prisoners.

Mr Rand, Principal of the Maharajah's College, Travancore has resigned his appointment and has been offered a lectureship in one of the American Universities The Travancore College loses an able scientist in Mr Rand

A PRIVATE letter from Nuddiya states—"We are expecting more trouble here any day Much bad threatening talk is being indulged in quite freely on the streets The 15th of this month is the day fixed for an uprising"

In the Jellalabad District of Afghanistan cholera is raging among the Shinwaris, and quarantines have been established between that place and Kabul Passengers and goods are now charged at the rate of 200 duty, but this is perhaps an exaggeration

A WARRANT has been issued in Bombay for the arrest of the Hindu confidential clerk of the Insurance Department of the firm of Messrs Gaddum, Beith & and Co for the alleged criminal misappropriation of Rs 1,000 It is believed that this clerk has absconded

A Hindu lady of high character and education is being trained for the World's Congress, to be held at Chicago next month with the World's Fair, where she will read papers on subjects relating to the condition of Indian women The name of this lady is not mentioned but it is believed to be Pandita Ramabai

The Madras Railway Company's receipts for will be seen from a telegram to day to show a decrease of Rs 1,11,000 during the last six months But the falling off was less than which was expected with the half year ending December 1890, which was an exceptional one But the receipts and goods show a net increase for the first half year of 1891 than for the corresponding half of 1890

NON MEMBERS the notorious Afghan robber and slave trader, disappeared from sight He had been having difficulties at Bangalore and has disappeared from there as reported to Probably on account of his evil ways As, however, his difficulties were chiefly of a pecuniary kind, the serious character of his departure seems capable of a much less alarming explanation

THE Madras Board of Revenue, at the request of the Director of Public Instruction has called upon Collectors to report at an early date whether honorable monitors could be obtained locally for instruction in the art of chess at the Civil Engineering College This class is to be 60 strong 20 monitors will be selected by the Principal, 20 by the Revenue Board and 20 by the Public Works Department They are to draw a stipend of about Rs 8 while undergoing instruction

THE choice of a President of the forthcoming National Congress is believed to be between the Hon'ble Mr Subramanya Iyer, of Madras, and Pandit Ayodhya Nath of Allahabad The general feeling in the Bombay Committee is that as Madras has not yet had the honour of giving a President to the Congress, the choice should be effected in this Presidency to nominate a representative, and it is only if Madras does not seem to nominate, that Allahabad should be appealed to In addition to the subjects already considered at previous Congresses, the recent Proceedings in Cantonments and the constitution of the Congress are urged for special notice

A CORRESPONDENT gives a few details of the outrages committed in Rajpootana by famine stricken people At Jaitharan guard of the Merwara Battalion was attacked and in self defence fired on the mob, killing some and wounding others Twice was a hand to hand conflict At Dhu, which was twice attacked, the police and Bhannias killed four of the plunderers At Khamnor the villagers fired on the mob, wounding two, who are under treatment in the Nasseerabad Hospital At Huntree the Police made good stand, thereby repulsing the attack and finally arresting 41 Many other villages have been plundered, but in every instance numerous arrests were made and the number of prisoners awaiting trial is said to exceed 600 The outbreak was promptly put down by the district authorities

THE Indian Jurist writes—"All Hyderabad is excited about the coming Commission to examine H H the Nizam as to the facts of the great Diamond Case, and no doubt every word he may utter as a witness will be read with the greatest avidity But, what if H H should decline to 'walk into the parlour?' He is recognised as a Sovereign Prince by the Treaty of Paris And sovereign princes are not in habit of giving testimony in civil or criminal cases For our part, we must confess our inability to see how the necessary legal sanctions can be applied in taking the evidence of this exalted personage, and without such sanctions how can his testimony be legally admissible in evidence? H H cannot be punished as for perjury, and, this being so, of what value, legally, can his words be?"

Academic Provincial

THE RESIDENT—The Resident Sir Harry Prendergast is to remain here till the end of the official year This news has given great satisfaction in Bangalore, where this gentleman is popular

RETURNING FROM MYSORE—The officials of the Mysore Government and others who went to Mysore for the Dussera holidays have for the most part returned to this Station They quite enjoyed the hospitality extended during their stay there

THE DESSERAH HOLIDAYS—These holidays in the Civil and Military Station came to a close on Tuesday last, when the offices and courts were resumed on that day The great holiday of the feast was last Monday which was duly celebrated in this place

THE WEATHER—There was a splendid fall of rain on Sunday the 11th and since then we have had several showers and the ground looks green and fine The tanks have also received a good supply It is believed that all fear of famine is now past Prices, however, still high, and will, probably, remain so as the crops will not be up to the average this year

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS—The Lord Bishop of Madras arrived in Bangalore last Thursday morning, and was met at the Railway Station by the local Clergy and other gentlemen His visitation of the different churches and schools in the place has already begun During his stay in the place he will reside at the Cubbon Hotel

NANJANGUD RAILWAY—We understand that the Superintending Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company would examine the railroad to Nanjangud on the 20th of this month, and that the line would be opened for passengers by the end of the current month According to the present arrangements, two trains would run up and down every day, at 7 A M and 4 30 P M from Mysore and at 9 A M and 8 P M from Nanjangud—H

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES—The Maharani's Girls' School has been examined by the graduates of the station The prizes for the successful girls will be distributed on the 15th instant Two gold medals will also be given away as prizes It is thought that some good prizes of great value will be offered this time, by some of the visitors especially those millionaires who have come from Pondicherry We hope that the valuable prizes will go to the really deserving students—H

General Summary.

INSANE—Magistrates and Superintendents of Jails have, in view to the better treatment of insane, been requested to supply the Medical Officers concerned with as full particulars as are available of the antecedents of insane sent for treatment—Mail

THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE—A competitive examination for admission to the Engineer Classes of the local Engineering College, will be held on the 7th December next, at Madras, Rajahmundry, Cuttack, Madura, and Bellary.

THE LOWER SECONDARY EXAMINATION—We learn that Mr Grigg, the Acting Resident, has recommended to Mr Duncan, the Acting Director, to make Ernakulam also a centre for the Examination in the Cochin Government has agreed to bear the expenses connected with the same upon the suggestion of Mr Grigg—C A

AN EXTRA MEMBER FOR THE TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—We learn that the Sahib Sarvadhikariar has, by command of the Maharajah, written to the Dewan officially to send all Bills that come for consideration before the Travancore Legislative Council to Rajah Raja Varma of Parpanad for remarks and observations on them—C A

EXAMINATION FOR SUB INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—The examination for regulating the first appointment and subsequent promotion of Sub Assistant Inspectors of Schools, prescribed by Government will be held on the 29th January 1892 and two following days, at the several Educational centres in the Presidency

ANOTHER BARRISTER—Mr C Krishnan, B A, who succeeded in winning a Government Scholarship a few years ago, and proceeded to England, under the terms of his scholarship, to qualify himself for the Bar, returned to Madras via Bombay He will be enrolled in a day or two Within England, this young gentleman studied science and succeeded in obtaining a place in the National Science Tripos held at Cambridge

A FAKIR—A correspondent writes to the Englishman—A Fakir of the Brahmin caste has lately arrived in Calcutta and is now residing at Chitpore He is called by the Brahmins a Giri that is, a high priest He wears hair about a yard and a half long, which he houses in a hard gear He sits or lies down on a deer skin The nails of his fingers are about three inches in length. He keeps one hand constantly uplifted, while on the other is perched a small black bird, which "talks like a book" It is said that a certain Burmese Prince has offered the fakir the handsome price of Rs 2000 for that bird, but he has refused the offer There is always a large gathering selected round this mendicant

A DESERVING BURMESE GIRL—The plucky and enterprise of Ma Saw Mi, a Burmese girl of only 13 years of age, deserves wider notice than can be obtained for it in the last Report on Public Instruction She obtained an Upper Primary Vernacular scholarship in Tonghoo, and but father removing, to Pyinmana where she was unable to continue her education, she determined to open a school of her own In three weeks she has 15 pupils, 9 girls and 7 boys She taught Burmese, a few Pali prayers and arithmetic Her ability to work sums beyond simple divisions obtained for her locally the reputation of a Mathematician The report says more profitable employment has been found for this little to stress as a pupil teacher in an Anglo Vernacular School Ma Saw Mi has set a good example to her fellow country women in so bravely adapting herself to circumstances She deserves to succeed in the world, and no doubt will do so There are openings for hundreds of girls like her in both Upper and Lower Burma The Karens are largely availing themselves of the knowledge obtained in Mission Schools, and the Burmese have many opportunities of doing the same thing—R T

SEASON TELEGRAM—For the week ending 10th October—Rainfall good and general on West Coast Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly Tanjore, and parts of Coimbatore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Chingleput, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Ganjam Subsequent rainfall good in most parts of Coimbatore Prospects improving, though more rain wanted generally Condition of cattle bad in many districts Fodder scarce, but pasturage improving and drinking water now available Irrigation damage.

generally Prices fallen generally except in Vizagapatam, Godavari and South Canara where rise is slight, Madras, South Arcot and Tanjore where they are stationary Numbers employed on Works—Chingleput 9,984, Wandiwash 5,527, Polur 2,096 Kalahasti 4,516, Coimbatore 2,442, Nellore 3,678, Salem 6,724, and Cuddapah 1,183 Number fed at kitchens—Chingleput 2,101, including 1,146 children, Wandiwash 1,599, including 1,087 children, Polur 149, including 98 children, Kalahasti 1,786, including 1,257 children, Cuddapah 10, including 1 child, and kitchens since closed, and Coimbatore 780 From commencement of distress loans granted—Chingleput Rs 3,43,474, Wandiwash Rs 1,13,948, Polur Rs 13,146, Cuddapah Rs 23,892 Nellore Rs 1,380, Coimbatore, two taluks, Rs 47,227, Tinnevelly Rs 21,040, South Arcot Rs 9,001, and Salem Rs 17,600 Wells constructed—Chingleput 1,302, Wandiwash 87, Polur 19, Cuddapah 26, Nellore 2 Coimbatore 52 Tinnevelly 47, and Salem 46 Wells under construction—Chingleput 4,253, Wandiwash 1,131 Polur 169, Cuddapah 317, Nellore 2, Coimbatore 206, Tinnevelly 65, Salem 91 and South Arcot 3

FLOODS ON THE COONOOR GHAUT—Coonoor and the north eastern and eastern portions of the Nilgiri plateau have been visited with most unusual weather, the rain fall being almost unprecedented Over 34 inches of rain have been gauged since the 1st of this month On the 9th, 6 inches fell, on the 10th, 7 inches, on the 11th, 7·68 inches, and on the 14th, 6 inches, or nearly 27 inches in four nights, for the days are mostly rainless and fine In some parts the rainfall was even heavier than this With such downpours it is not surprising that very great damage has been done to estates and to the Ghaut A small bridge near Bishope has been destroyed The large bridge over the Burliar River has gone, not a stone of the abutments even remaining, and the bridge over the Kullar river has also been swept away By means of temporary staging the Bishope and Burliar can be crossed, with a coracle ferry plies across the Kullar Some of our readers may not know that a coracle is a circular boat, made of leather stretched and sewn over a slight frame work of rattan It is propelled by a single paddle He, worked by a native in the boat, and has a most unpleasant circling method of progress on The skins usually leak freely, much to the discomfort of the occupants of this primitive wherry It is surprising that the old bridge at Coonoor has stood the strain so well, for the floods have been within 3 inches of the crown of the arch From a tablet on the bridge it appears to have had a long life, having been erected in 1834 Such rain has been unknown since 1868 69, when the floods swept completely over the parapet of the Coonoor bridge, carrying away many bullies and bullocks, and several coolies In view of recent reported experiments of rain producing by means of exploding dynamite, it is perhaps an interesting surmise to attribute the recent heavy rains to an atmospheric disturbance caused by the continuous blasting operations on the Nilgiri Railway works, and it is worthy of note that in 1868 69, when similar rains fell, the new Ghaut road was in course of construction, and heavy blasting must have taken place daily. At the height of Coonoor it is probable that the concussion of explosions may create disturbance in the upper regions of the air. It is a fact probably familiar to most people that after a field day, where much practice with heavy guns has occurred, rain has frequently fallen. And it is almost historical that in old naval actions, where ships of 90 or 100 guns were engaged, the fight often ended in heavy rain, and the heavy downpours which swamped the field of Waterloo are attributed to the furious cannonading of the previous day The rainfall in Coonoor may not be the effect of artificial cause, but it is almost unprecedented, and the oldest inhabitants have no recollection of anything resembling it, except the floods already alluded to. The Nilgiri Railway works have fortunately escaped damage.

Extracts.

THE REHABILITATION OF THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR

The *Peoples Journal*.—We have no wish, on the present auspicious occasion, to open up old sores, or to rake up past grievances, but we think, neither the English nor the Indian Government have ever given the Maharajah due credit for the wonderful and laudable self-abstention that he has always displayed under the trials, humiliations, and even insults which he has had to endure during his term of deposition and semi-imprisonment. Have the Government ever seriously considered what would have been the consequences had the Maharaja, smarting under the indignities inflicted on him, so much as lifted his little finger or let his subjects know that he wished them to protest forcibly against the penance imposed on him? A French writer in *La Revue des deux Mondes* a year or two ago, was struck with admiration at the greatness of mind and marvellous self abstention of His Highness Pratap Singh under his load of injustices and calumnies, and, we remember, burst forth, with all the passion, fervor and eloquence of a Frenchman, into a rhapsody to the effect, that such a man who permitted his loyalty to triumph over his persecutions was a bulwark of strength to the British Empire in India, and, instead of being allowed to languish in obscurity, should be forthwith restored to power and pressed with fresh marks of favor and honour. It seems too, as if one French friend's words were written prophetically, now that his noble recommendation is about to be carried into effect, and justice, tardy though it be, is about to be done to this hero.

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The *Tribune*.—It has been arranged that the eight session of the Indian National Congress will be held in London, about March or April next. That will be only a few months before England will be in the throes of a General Election. It is not yet known how many delegates will be able to attend the Congress of 1892 but it is expected that not less than a hundred delegates, consisting of the best men who have taken part in the movement, will assemble in London to press the claims of the Congress upon the attention of the British electors. Much is expected from this opportune and well advised step. It is considered one of the best means of removing the apathy and ignorance in regard to Indian affairs which prevails in England. It will help to keep India fresh in the minds of the English electors when the general elections will be in full swing. Sanguine people even hope that India may, with sufficient perseverance, form part of the ground upon which the battle of the parties will be fought out.

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A CHINESE ANTI-FOREIGN PROCLAMATION.

(*The London Mail*.)

So much has lately been heard in this country of the results of the issue in Chinese towns of anti-foreign placards, that a translation of one of these documents will be read with interest. The following proclamation was issued in Wuhu during the riot in which the whole of a missionary establishment was destroyed, the graves in the adjoining Christian cemetery were desecrated and the bodies torn from the coffins, while resolute attempts were made to destroy the Customs offices. The local Governor issued a warning to the people to disperse to their homes, and it was as a reply to this that the following placard was affixed to the walls in all the prominent parts of the city:—

The country is betrayed and the people are ruined. Human beings are trampled down and reduced to dust. Such being the state of affairs we humbly beg to state the following. Wuhu is a treaty port thickly populated with foreigners, who cause people injury to such an extent that it is impossible for the pen to fully describe. Lately the Roman Catholic Mission are building churches in every portion of the place. Every convert is paid a monthly sum of $6, and it is by such means that ignorant males and females are led to enter the churches where men and women congregate together without discrimination. The breach of morality and custom is in itself a violation of the fixed laws of the State. Now women are procured from other places and are paid to abduct children, whose eyes and intestines are taken out and whose heart and kidneys are cut off. What crimes have these innocent children committed that they should suffer such horrible deaths! What makes it more lamentable is that when a child is stolen the child's family also perish. The loss of one's own flesh and blood is so deeply felt that the acute mental pain drives one to wish for death—quick apoplexy or suicide generally follows. But their sins have reached the limit, and the vengeance of Heaven is ready to burst forth. On the third of this moon two female child-thieves went to Honan and abducted a child by dragging him. The child's mother saw the act and called out to the child, but the child was unable to speak, looking stupefied. The people, on apprehending the two abductresses, discovered on their persons two bottles containing drugs for stupefying children. The female child-thieves were taken to the street patrol's office, and from there to the magistrate's yamen. The Roman Catholic Church priests hearing of the matter at once sent a bribe of 600 taels to the magistrate, who, on receiving the money, returned the two abductresses in sedan chairs to the church. The priests of the Roman Catholic Church steal and kill Chinese children, and their crimes should have been expiated with death punishment; but the god of wealth bought off their lives. Money is superior to law, the precious code and the golden rules are misapplied. It shows the (magistrate's) intention of exterminating our Chinese race, and of assisting the barbarian thieves. The following day Li Sh-en-shuen lost a child three years old, and Wang Wan-fah a child aged five years. But this is more marvellous—a one year-old child belonging to a woman by the surname of Shen was lying in a cradle in the room and disappeared in the twinkling of an eye cradle and all, without leaving behind the slightest trace. The devil-sh tricks are so numerous that people are in despair of protecting their lives. The two fathers and the mother who lost their children proceeded to the Roman Catholic Church to look for their missing ones. They perceived several carcasses and dried bones of young children, and also four underground cells. These discoveries caused suspicious thoughts, and the people were requested to make a search and examination. The barbarians with their thieving conscience stricken and their hearts fluttering, bribed the petty military mandarin Yao with 40 taels, who accordingly despatched 40 soldiers to keep guard over the church's entrance. Swords were freely used on those who attempted entrance. A Chinese official, indeed! rendering barbarians help to injure his native countrymen! Two men were wounded with sword cuts on the head, blood trickling down all over their face. The hearts of the people rebelled at such an outrage. The devils' nest is torn down and burnt. The officials turned against the petty people, arrested some and threw them in prison with their hands and feet tied. The extraordinary occurrence originated from the officials and not from the people. The officials compelled the people to create a disturbance, and the people could not but produce a riot. Now, the tens of thousands of the people of Wuhu, do you, on the 20th day, with united hearts and combined strength destroy the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant Church and all the properties owned by them! When these are destroyed no rebuilding will ever be permitted. Destroy again as soon as they rebuild. Chase out all the barbarian thieves, then can we rise and ascend the mats (*i.e.*, from unhappiness to happiness. Shouldany of the race be left here woman never arrise at the happy place. Only the Roman Catholic Church is to be destroyed, but do not touch the Customs. If you injure the Customs you will not escape the arm of the law. Know and remember this.

The public Community of the who's of Wuhu.

N. B.—Those who rent the houses belonging the Churches are warned to remove immediately to other places, so as to avoid being involved when the time comes.

Drive away the evil
The good may remain in peace

THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN INDIA

The Manipur incident may be considered to be ended, but there still remains (writes a correspondent to the *Pioneer*) matter for reflection in it. Nothing is further from my intention than to utter a single word of blame of the officers who perished, if they committed errors they at least paid for them with their lives. But whoever else may be to blame there is an unanimity of opinion on one point, viz., that the catastrophe was greatly due to the mismanagement of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and it is to this point that I wish briefly to invite attention. I do not desire to make the slightest attack of any kind upon individuals. The same thing might and probably would have happened under another Viceroy, but not the less on that account does it seem expedient to consider whether the system under which the Foreign Department is at present conducted is a wise one or the reverse. Ever since the time of Lord Lawrence, at least, for I understand that before his time things were somewhat differently managed, the Foreign Department has been administered directly by the Viceroy, who acts not only as Viceroy but as the member in charge. There is no intermediary between him and the Secretary, the Viceroy being thus his own Minister of Foreign Affairs. The effects of this have been much more far reaching than one would have supposed. In the first place the person solely responsible for the conduct of the Foreign Department is necessarily changed every few years. At the commencement of office he is in the mental stage of learning to feel his way about; at the end he is engaged in winding up affairs and is anxious to initiate no new undertaking. In some cases the beginning and the end may be prolonged. Further it is to be considered that Viceroys differ from each other much more in every way than one average Indian official differs from another, and this makes the ever-recurring changes of policy much more marked than would be the case were the transfer of charge merely from one ordinary Member of Council to another. One Viceroy is in favour of the vigorous policy, by which is usually in our dealings to every Native State with which we have dealings on every possible point—great and small—and is thus is the policy which enhances to the highest extent the consideration and influence of political officers; this is the policy which they carry out con amore. Another Viceroy again may hold that interference should be restricted to the minimum which is absolutely necessary, and during his term of office this principle will necessarily be the guiding one. The one policy may be right or the other. I am not concerned to argue as to this. What I wish to draw attention to is, that in a department in which, most of all, the policy of the British Government should be characterised by stability, every possible means has been used to make it as unstable as possible. Another point which is worth noticing is this. In other departments the member in charge may be overruled, even on important points of policy, by the Viceroy or by a majority of Council, but where the Viceroy is himself member in charge there is virtually no appeal and no criticism. It thus comes to pass that, under the present system, power which is practically almost absolute is put into the hands of one official, whose personal identity must be constantly changing, and who must necessarily be without that local knowledge and experience which are absolutely indispensable to the proper management of the relations of the British Government with Native States. In law, in finance, in public works, it is quite conceivable that an expert, without Indian experience, could do as well as any one could possibly do; but it will scarcely be maintained that an official with no knowledge of India is qualified for dealing with Native States. This is the one department in which local knowledge and experience out weigh all other considerations. What is the result? I take the opinion of Sir John Strachey, one of the most distinguished of Indian statesmen and one certainly not given to exaggerate the shortcomings of the British Government. "I have always thought" he writes in his book, *India*, "that on part of our Indian administration has been less successful than the management of our relations with the Native States." It is not possible to put aside an opinion like this as if it were merely one of the ravings of the Bengali Press. The matter deserves the most serious consideration. "The effect of the present system on the subordinate officials is precisely what might be expected. Appointments to the political service are made, in the first instance, by nomination and interest, but, once in, the only way to rise is by the favour of the Viceroy. Given a body of men who so great a prize is to rise in the service, suppose further that the chance of doing this depends absolutely on the favour of a high official who is changed every few years, and who is necessarily ignorant of India and the conditions of Indian service; under these circumstances what kind of service would you expect to have? What any reasonable man would expect, this is obtained, and I will certain to be obtained. The one cardinal principle is never to oppose the Viceroy. Whatever his policy may be sure to be the best and wisest possible, or, of course till the day he makes over charge to his successor, from which date failures and blunders may be freely, even gleefully, brought to notice. It is generally believed that there have been only two political officers of the highest rank in India in the last ten years who never hesitated to tell the Government of India the truth, which they believed to be the truth, even when unpalatable, and it is perfectly well known that both of these were virtually removed from their appointments. Not only are good and valuable men removed, but men of less than average capacity without a single qualification save self pushing and pliability, are sometimes put into the highest appointments, if they are only fortunate enough to attract the personal notice of the Viceroy. The whole state of things is thoroughly rotten. Can it be supposed that such transactions as those of the last twenty years at Hyderabad, of those which come to light on the death of the late Maharajah of Jeypore—matters which are the subject of ordinary conversation amongst natives of the upper classes throughout the whole of India—would have taken place had the administration of the Foreign Department been even up to the level of ordinary Indian administration. The first thing to be done is to place the department under the supreme cognizance of an ordinary Member of Council, subject, of course, to the general control of the Viceroy in Council. The Viceroy who has the statesmanship and self control—of self-control he requires to disassociate himself from the direct management of the Political Department and to divest himself thereby of some personal patronage—will stand in a much greater position than his predecessors for directing the policy of the British Government. Freed from the details of ordinary routine he will be able to devote more time to really important matters, and he will certainly have begun a most valuable administrative reform. There is much to be done afterwards, but the first step is to place the administration of the Foreign Department on the same footing as that of other departments. Until this is done the Political Department will continue to be in the future, as in the past, a blot on the administration. Would it not be wise for us to see to our rigging before the storm is upon us? X

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(*The London Mail.*)

So much has lately been heard in this country of the results of the issue in Chinese towns of anti-foreign placards, that a translation of one of these documents will be read with interest. The following proclamation was issued in Wuhu during the riot in which the whole of a missionary establishment was destroyed, the graves in the adjoining Christian cemetery were desecrated and the bodies torn from the coffins, while resolute attempts were made to destroy the Customs offices. The local Governor issued a warning to the people to disperse to their homes, and it was as a reply to this that the following placard was affixed to the walls in all the prominent parts of the city:—

The country is betrayed and the people are ruined. Human beings are trampled down and reduced to dust. Such being the state of affairs we humbly beg to state the following. Wuhu is a treaty port thickly populated with foreigners, who cause people injury to such an extent that it is impossible for the pen to fully describe. Lately the Roman Catholic Mission are building churches in every portion of the place. Every convert is paid a monthly sum of 20, and it is by such means that gourmet males and females are led to enter the churches where men and women congregate together without discrimination. The breach of morality and custom is in itself a violation of the fixed laws of the State. Now women are procured from other places and are paid to abduct children, whose eyes and intestines are taken out and whose heart and kidneys are cut off. What crimes have these innocent children committed that they should suffer such horrible deaths! What makes it more lamentable is that when a child is stolen the child's family also perish. The loss of one's own flesh and blood is so deeply felt that the acute mental pain drives one to wish for death—quick apoplexy or suicide generally follows. But their sins have reached the limit, and the vengeance of Heaven is ready to burst forth. On the third of this moon two female child-thieves went to Homan and abducted a child by dragging him. The child's mother saw the act and called out to the child, but the child was unable to speak, looking stupefied. The people, on apprehending the two abductresses, discovered on their persons two bottles containing drugs for stupefying children. The female child-thieves were taken to the street patrol's office, and from there to the magistrate's yamen. The Roman Catholic Church priests bearing of the matter at once sent a bribe of 600 taels to the magistrate, who, on receiving the money, returned the two abductresses in sedan chairs to the church. The priests of the Roman Catholic Church steal and kill Chinese children, and their crimes should have been expiated with death punishment; but the god of wealth bought off their lives. Money is superior to law; the precious coin and the golden rules are misapplied. It shows the (magistrate's) intention of exterminating our Chinese race, and of assisting the barbarian thieves. The following day Li Shi-an-shun lost a child three years old, and Wang Wan-fah a child aged five years. But this is more marvellous—a one-year-old child belonging to a woman by the surname of Shen was lying in a cradle in the room and disappeared in the twinkling of an eye cradle and all, without leaving behind the slightest trace. The devilish tricks are so numerous that people are in despair of protecting their lives. The two fathers and the mother who lost their children proceeded to the Roman Catholic Church to look for their missing ones. They perceived several carcasses and dried bones of young children, and also four underground cells. These discoveries caused suspicious thoughts, and the people were requested to make a search and examination. The barbarians with their thieving conscience-stricken and their hearts fluttering bribed the petty military mandarin Yao with 40 taels, who accordingly despatched 40 soldiers to keep guard over the church's entrance. Swords were freely used on those who attempted entrance. A Chinese official, indeed! rendering barbarians help to injure his native countrymen! Two men were wounded with sword cuts on the head, blood trickling down all over their face. The hearts of the people rebelled at such as outrage. The devils' nest is torn down and burnt. The officials turned against the petty people, arrested some and throw them in prison with their hands and feet tied. The extraordinary occurrence originated from the officials and not from the people. The officials compelled the people to create a disturbance, and the people could not but produce a riot. Now, the tens of thousands of the people of Wuhu, do you, on the 20th day, with united hearts and combined strength destory the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant Church and all the properties owned by them! When these are destroyed no rebuilding will ever be permitted. Destroy again as soon as they rebuild. Chase out all the barbarian thieves, then can we rise and ascend the mats (*ie*, from unhappiness to happiness. Shouldany of the race be left here we can never arrive at the happy place. Only the Roman Catholic Church is to be destroyed, but do not touch the Customs. If you injure the Customs you will not escape the arm of the law. Know and remember this.

The public Community of the whole of Wuhu.

N. B.—Those who rent the houses belonging the Churches are warned to remove immediately to other places, so as to avoid being involved when the time comes.

Drive away the evil
The good may remain in peace.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN INDIA.

The Manipur incident may be considered to be ended, but there still remains (writes a correspondent to the *Pioneer*) matter for reflection in it. Nothing is further from my intention than to utter a single word of blame of the officers who perished; if they committed errors they at least atoned for them with their lives. But whoever else may be to blame there is unanimity of opinion on one point, *viz.*, that the catastrophe was greatly due to the mismanagement of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and it is to this point that I wish briefly to invite attention. I do not desire to make the slightest attack of any kind upon individuals. The same thing might and probably would have happened under another Viceroy, but not the less on that account does it seem expedient to consider whether the system under which the Foreign Department is at present conducted is a wise one or the reverse. Ever since the time of Lord Lawrence, at least, for I understand that before his time things were somewhat differently managed, the Foreign Department has been administered directly by the Viceroy, who acts not only as Viceroy but as the member in charge. There is no intermediary between him and the Secretary, the Viceroy being thus his own Minister of Foreign Affairs. The officers of this have been much more far reaching than one would have supposed. In the first place the person solely responsible for the conduct of the Foreign Department is necessarily changed every few years. At the commencement of office he is in the initial stage of learning to feel his way about; at the end he is engaged in winding up affairs and is anxious to initiate no new undertaking. In some cases the beginning and the end may be prolonged ones. Further it is to be considered that Viceroys differ from each other much more in every way than one average Indian official differs from another, and this makes the ever-recurring changes of policy much more marked than would be the case were the transfer of charge merely from one ordinary Member of Council to another. One Viceroy is in favour of the vigorous policy, by which is usually meant dictating to every Native State with which we have dealings on every possible point—great and small—and as this is the policy which enhances to the highest extent the consideration and influence of political officers this is the policy which they carry out *con amore*. Another Viceroy again may hold that interference should be restricted to the minimum which is absolutely necessary, and during his term of office this principle will necessarily be the guiding one. The one policy may be right or the other: I am not concerned to argue about this. What I wish to draw attention to is, that in a department to which, most of all, the policy of the British Government should be characterised by stability, every possible means has been used to make it as mutable as possible. Another point which is worth noticing is this. In other departments the member in charge may be overruled, even on important points of policy, by the Viceroy or by a majority of Council; but where the Viceroy is himself member in charge there is virtually no appeal and no criticism. It thus comes to pass that, under the present system, power which is practically almost absolute is put into the hands of one official, whose personal identity must be constantly changing, and who must necessarily be without that local knowledge and experience which are absolutely indispensable to the proper management of the relations of the British Government with Native States. In law, in finance, in public works, it is quite conceivable that an expert, without Indian experience, could do as well as any one could possibly do; but it will scarcely be maintained that an official with no knowledge of India is qualified for dealing with Native States. This is the one department in which local knowledge and experience out weigh all other considerations. What is the result? Take the opinion of Sir John Strachey, one of the most distinguished of Indian statesmen and one certainly not given to exaggerate the shortcomings of the British Government. "I have always thought" he writes in his book, *India*, "that no part of our Indian administration has been less successful than the management of our relations with the Native States." It is not possible to put aside an opinion like this as if it were merely one of the carings of the Bengali Press. The matter deserves the most serious consideration. "The effect of the present system on the subordinate officials is precisely what might be expected. Appointments to the political service are made, in the first instance, by nomination and interest, but, once in, the only way to rise is by the favour of the Viceroy. Given a body of men whose great object in life is to rise in the service, suppose further that the chance of doing this depends absolutely on the favour of a high official, who is changed every few years, and who is necessarily ignorant of India and the conditions of Indian service; under these circumstances what kind of service would you expect to have? What any reasonable man would expect, that is obtained, and will continue to be obtained. The one cardinal principle is never to oppose the Viceroy. Whatever his policy is it is sure to be the best and wisest possible, *i.e.*, of course till the day he makes over charge to his successor, from which date failures and blunders may be freely, even gleefully, brought to notice. It is generally believed that there have been only two political officers of the highest rank in India in the last ten years who never hesitated to tell the Government of India the truth, what they believed to be the truth, even when unpalatable; and it is perfectly well known that both of these were virtually removed from their appointments. Not only strong and valuable men removed, but men of less than average capacity without a single qualification save soft pushing and pliability, are sometimes put into the highest appointments, if they are only fortunate enough to attract the personal notice of the Viceroy. The whole state of things is thoroughly rotten. Can it be supposed that such transactions as those of the last twenty years at Hyderabad, of those which came to light on the death of the late Maharajah of Jeypur—matters which are the subject of ordinary conversation amongst natives of the upper classes throughout the whole of India—would have taken place had the administration of the Foreign Department been even up to the level of ordinary Indian administration. The first thing to be done is to place the department under the superintendence of an ordinary Member of Council, subject, of course, to the general control of the Viceroy in Council. The Viceroy who has the statesmanship and self-denial,—of self-denial he required to disencumber himself from the direct management of the Political Department and to divest himself thereby of some personal patronage—will stand in a much greater position than his predecessors for directing the policy of the British Government. Freed from the details of ordinary routine he will be able to devote more time to really important matters, and he will certainly have begun a most valuable administrative reform. There is much to be done afterwards, but the first step is to place the administration of the Foreign Department on the same footing as that of other departments. Until this is done the Political Department will continue to be in the future, as in the past, a blot in the administration. Would it not be wise for us to see to our rigging before the storm is upon us? X

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Bangalore City Municipality.

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the Ordinary Meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Commission to be held on Friday, the 30th October 1891, at 8 A. M., in the Municipal Office, Pete, Bangalore.

I. Cash account current for the month of September 1891, monthly returns, Hospital Medical Officer's return and progress report of works for the same month.

II Proceedings of the Rate Payers' Association dated 20th September 1891.

III. Memo No. 368, dated 13th instant, from the City Amildar, requesting instructions regarding the revisions of Municipal taxes

IV. Application from the City Amildar, requesting sanction to incur certain expenditure for completing the *Khanshumari* accounts of the Bangalore City at an early date.

V. Dated No. 76, dated 26th September 1891, from the Superintendent, Maternity Hospital, requesting sanction to the entertainment of 2 female servants at Rs 6 and 5 respectively, for the Maternity.

VI. Letter No 81, dated 7th October 1891, from the Superintendent, Maternity Hospital, submitting for consideration the necessity for the entertainment of 2 additional gardeners for the Maternity Hospital.

VII Bill for Rs. 120 from Mr Swamidas Pillai for horse allowance recommended by the late President and Vice-President

VIII Application dated 21st August 1891, from Yellop, Mahmatta School Master, Russell Pete, soliciting an increase to the monthly grant made towards the School.

IX. Sub-Committee's report regarding the utilization of the Jubilee fund

X. Statement showing the amount of remissions granted on account of Mohatarfa and House assessment.

DEFERRED PROPOSITION.

XI. Proceedings of the Government of Mysore No 6427—L. 111, dated 3rd September 1891, forwarding for report copy of a letter from Mr. H Hart, Manager, "Zion Works, Bangalore," requesting to be exempted from payment of duty on "Kopra" and "Salt" imported into Bangalore for extracting oil and manufacturing soap respectively.

K P. PUTTANNA CHETTY,
Vice-President,
City Municipal Commission.

Bangalore, 20th October 1891.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 19th Oct.—Mr. Balfour has accepted the leadership of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons.

St Petersburg, 17th Oct.—It is estimated by the Government here that upwards of eighteen millions sterling will be required to cope with the distress arising through the famine. The whole of the new loan will be devoted to this purpose.

Pekin, 17th Oct.—Uneasiness is felt here in connection with the Russian movements on the Pamirs. The new Governor of Chinese Turkestan has been ordered to hasten to Kashgar. In the meanwhile the Chinese Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been instructed to ask the Russian Government for an explanation of the presence of the forces in Chinese territory.

London, 19th Oct.—Mr. Balfour, the new leader of the Commons, has also been appointed First Lord of the Treasury.

London, 20th Oct.—Renewed gales, accompanied by heavy rain and storms, have prevailed in many parts of Great Britain during the last few days. Several wrecks, attended with loss of life, have occurred on the south coast of England. Thousands of acres in the Midlands and Somersetshire are flooded, and a large number of cattle have been drowned in South Wales.

Calcutta, 20th Oct.—Yesterday Mr. Jacob, Mr Woodroffe and Mr. Dossat Cowie, Government Solicitor, returned to Calcutta from Hyderabad. The latter carried the diamond in a belt round his waist, and he had a police escort. The diamond is now lodged in the Bank of Bengal

Last night the Editor and Printer of the *Indian Mirror* left for Lucknow to answer a charge of defamation brought against them by a Baboo residing in that city.

London, 22nd Oct.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Sunderland last evening, violently attacked Mr. Gladstone's policy, and declared that his return to power would replunge Ireland into a state of anarchy. It would be disastrous to the foreign policy of Great Britain and would probably abrogate the Triple Alliance.

Calcutta, 22nd Oct.—The Maharajah of Durbhanga is dangerously ill of fever and other complications. Several European and native doctors are attending him.

London, 23rd Oct.—Heavy and incessant rain continues to fall in Great Britain and the Continent. An immense amount of damage has been caused by the floods, and great distress prevails.

London, 23rd Oct.—Mr. John Redmond, Member for Wexford, has been elected leader of the Parnellite Party.

Paris, 22nd Oct.—M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has declared in the course of an interview that he considers the promises of Great Britain to evacuate Egypt as binding. France, he said, has no intention of supplanting England in Egypt, and

in England [illegible] *guarantees of this the* French Government is willing to consider the question

Vellore, 22nd Oct—Heavy floods have occurred here, and the destruction to property has been immense Twelve persons have been drowned and many others have been more or less seriously injured Dr Ranchester and his subordinates are affording all possible aid to the sufferers

Salem—Heavy rain has been falling for the 24 hours Two small tanks have burst the *breaches, and many huts destroyed* Eleven dead bodies have been found Several bungalows in the Officers' Lines have been flooded The coupling of the midnight mail train from *Chattoor having broken, only the engine* and a quarter of the train reached Ramapuram This morning arrival at 8 this morning

Several small breaches have occured on the *Villapuram Gantikal Railway* The northern mails from Vellore failed to catch the Madras mail train last night It is still raining, but is clearing gradually

London, 23rd Oct—Advices received from China via San Francisco state that a fearful *outbreak of cholera has occurred at Amoy* Hundreds have fallen victims to the epidemic, including a number of American and English Missionaries.

Vellore 24th Oct—The floods are subsiding Large mass of bolder have been removed The trains between Vellore and Tiruppatty have stopped as the railway line is breached The telegraph posts are down in many places The Sub Collector and all the officials are hard at work repairing *damages.*

Calcutta, 24th Oct—The case brought by a Bengal Babu at Lucknow against the proprietor of the *Indian Mirror* for publishing defamatory statements has been compromised, the defendant undertaking to apologise

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26 1891

THE DUSSARAH ADDRESS

The statement read to the members of the Representative Assembly at Mysore showed that the Government of this Province was doing excellent work It shows the prosperity of the people, and the care and attention of the rulers The State has now been under native rule for ten years, and the verdict of all right-minded men must be that it has proved a complete success. *There were ominous forebodings* at the time of the condition, we were told that the experiment would turn out a failure, that the Province would have to be given back, and within a few years the people would become impoverished, dissatisfied and rebellious The utterers of such sayings have turned out to be false prophets, and no better proof of this could be found than the Dewan's Address delivered on the 15th of this month A State is flourishing when its finances are in a good condition When Lord Ripon installed the young Nizam of Hyderabad he told him to look well after the finances of the country, he said that if these were in a good condition the people would be happy and contented, if, in confusion, there would be misery and discontent The Viceroy's words were correct, and every ruler should bear them in mind But to the Address itself. We find from it that the total income during the past year amounted to Rs 145,08,506, the expenditure to Rs 122 12 049, thus leaving a surplus of close upon twenty three lacks of rupees This is something for the rulers to be proud of, and no doubt this feeling prevails In fact, we are rather inclined to think the balance is too large, and that it might be better to have a smaller one together with the remission of the whole or a portion of some of the impoverished taxes There are several of this kind in the Province, and if they could be abolished it would be a blessing to the people at large There has been an increase in several items of revenue, but we had thus have not been the case with that derived from the land In fact, there was a falling off to the amount of two lakhs but we think the matter is satisfactory explained Still, as the largest item of revenue is obtained from the land, an increase is pleasant to both Land and the opposite is to be deprecated It is to be feared there will not be a greater amount collected from the land this year far, in spite of the rain that has fallen, the crops will be below the average It is very probable that some of the ryots will ask for a remission, and if granted will pull down the land revenue There ought to be more waste land taken up and if such were the case the revenue in this respect would be more elastic than it is at present There is one item of increase that cannot be considered satisfactory, and this is the money from excise The amount received during the year under review exceeded that of the year before by Rs 2,47 000 A large sum it must be allowed by all In explanation we are told that Rs 2 24 000 was obtained by selling the farms at a higher rate than the year before But this does not much improve matters The farmers give money for the districts they have power over, and of course they will be anxious and will strive to sell more liquor in order to make up the extra amount Every effort will be tried to induce the people to drink, the result being demoralisation The Dewan tells us that the increase is chiefly caused by the sale of toddy, and he is of opinion that this liquor is far more innocent than arrack, and this is true to some extent Still those who know anything of the country are aware that this liquor is sufficiently intoxicating, and that the shop keepers often put so nothing into it to make it still stronger We should have liked to have seen a decrease with regard to the excise, for this would denote that the people were becoming more sober and careless for liquor It is evident that much remains to be done before the condition of the people with regard to the liquor traffic can be said to be satisfactory We are glad to find from the address that the Gold Mining industry is making good progress, and that the Government is doing profit from it We believe that this industry will go on increasing, and that mines will be opened in other parts of the province besides Kolar The Forest Department shows an increase, and this is very satisfactory For many years the forests were neglected and left to take care of themselves Their importance has now been recognised and the benefit to the State is sure to be immense Forests have much to do with the rainfall, if the trees are cut down, the fall is likely to be more scanty or irregular and the people suffer in consequence. Even if the department did not repay actual expenses, it would be well to keep it up on account of the good the forests are doing to the people We are glad to see from the Address that it is intended to take the Maharajah Department in hand and reform is very much needed Many institutions have grown up with regard to the temples and endowments, and they are often put to uses that the founders never intended In many temples there are fed who have no right whatever to be assisted and who could well obtain their own living Instead of being centres of light and learning these institutions are too often centres of vice and ignorance The Government is about to appoint a special officer to inspect the temples and the work is expected to occupy his attention for about three or four years He will have to visit every temple in the province, set right what is wrong and send in a report to the Government We can well understand that this will require much tact and much patience, and it is to be hoped, that the best man to be found will be appointed to the work Education is progressing in the province, and the remarks made by the Dewan on this head are very satisfactory. Upon the whole Mysore compares well with any other part of India with regard to education The schools and colleges are well attended and new institutions are growing up on all sides, thus clearly proving that the desire of the people for learning is not satisfied The Dewan's point in connection with the Representative Assembly that we ought to mention The privilege of electing members has been granted to the people of the province This is a great step in advance There is nothing like it in any Native State or in the British dominions Mysore has shown the way to the rest of the country and it has done well in so doing Much, however, remains to be done, the official element is still too strong, and too many fetters are placed upon the electors But should the privilege now granted be properly used, as we have no doubt it will, others will be given and the Representatives sent to the Assembly will all be chosen by the people The meeting this year must be remembered as a great success, and in future years it will be [illegible] more than the one did, that is when the machinery has become thoroughly perfected

Occasional Notes

The Board of Revenue has been asked whether it thinks cattle and agricultural implements should or should not be exempted from distraint and sale for arrears of revenue

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Muddy in disposing of a *criminal revision petition, rule* 11 *a petition* sent by post is not presented within the meaning of Section 410 of the Criminal Procedure Code

A beggar nearly 100 years old has just died at Tiruvannamalai in the room where he died were found hidden in all the corners sums of money which together amounted to over £30,000 He leaves two nephews, who are living in the most abject poverty

On the 1st instant the Indian postal post cards for India, China and Australia, etc, were substituted for the 2d cards hitherto in use Thus a penny postage all the world over has been instituted so far as postcards are concerned

It has been decided by government that for the future all domestic official letters on a subject shall be replied subsequently by official letters to the same effect, and that no domestic official letters shall be quoted in official correspondence

Mr Justice Stephen on Wednesday last ruled that the service of a summons upon a defendant in civil suit personally by an officer of a Mofussil Court was legal *by sufficient, though service supported by an* affidavit of identity The Registrar of the High Court held that such service was not sufficient

The question having arisen as to whether two copies of a judgment can be granted to a party on one application and on payment of one fee thereon the Travancore High Court held that this may be done, but the courts should see that this permission is not abused, i e, by the preferring of joint applications by opposing litigants or their Vakils

In paragraph 5 of Sir Charles Elliot's Resolution on the Burdwan Administration Report for 1890 91, *published in the Calcutta Gazette* of 30th September last, we read as follows "It should be thoroughly understood by this time that Government are desirous that Mahomedans should receive a fair share of the appointments in the public service, but cannot insist on their being given appointments for which they are not qualified by education

The Customs officers at Calcutta have made a considerable seizure of shawls imported from Germany by three foreigners there with Cashmere marks, and intended, after treatment by some peculiar *washing process, to be sent upcountry* and sold as genuine Cashmere shawls These cost as about Rs 10 or Rs 15, and, it is said, as much as Rs 100 and over as obtained for them The importers have been heavily *fined and the marks removed*

It is a *dangerous thing to prosecute* a man for a criminal offence in America If the prosecutor cannot find bail for his appearance at the trial he has to go to prison in the meantime, and a case is said to have actually occurred not long ago in which a man who had been robbed was committed for want of sureties while the robber was liberated on bail The Statement appears in the Report of the Howard Association

The escape is reported of the notorious dacoit Dalaj Singh, who was captured at the Jhansi Railway station last Jan He was in custody in the Punna State pending his trial for dacoity there, when he *managed to break away on the morning of* the 12th instant He was promptly joined by a confederate with guns and ammunition so that it is probable he may be heard of again before long The Punna State has *offered a reward Rs 1,000 for his re-apprehension*

The Zamindar of Sivagunga has strongly protested against the "attempt to bring down the social position, status and dignity and influence of Zamindars who are hereditary trustees over temples in their Zamin, in every Kattadai in other places what ever may be done with other kinds of hereditary trustees exercising power over single temples" He could see the policy of the Hindu Temple Bill in its first form hereditary trustees to the position of paid agents and this entirely unlike for, and is an infringement of the principle of religious neutrality

Local and Provincial

The 21st M I—This corps has been converted into a Pioneer Regiment and will in future be known as the 21st Pioneers

The Resident's Tour—The Resident will commence his tour on the 7th November and it will continue for about two months He will first proceed to Mysore and then go on to Coorg

The Late Accident—We hear that an investigation is going on with regard to the accident, but nothing has leaked out as to the facts elicited It would be well if these were placed before the public At present all confidence in this line has been lost

The Public Health—This is not as good as might be wished, several cases of cholera having occurred in the Civil and Military Station People are asking what the Municipality is about, and why the place is not better conserved Perhaps the staff is waiting till matters become worse before action is taken

The British Resident—The British Resident, Sir Henry Prendergast, returned from Mysore last Tuesday evening, and at the same time many other guests who went *to the capital to enjoy the hospitality of* the Maharajah came with him They thoroughly enjoyed themselves during their visit

Close of the Dussarah Holidays—These came to an end last Wednesday when work was resumed in all the offices of the Mysore Government Business is now going on as usual, and the subordinates are bringing up the work that fell into arrears during the time the offices were closed

The Weather—At the beginning of last week the weather was dry, but on Thursday night rain fell, and we have been having showers since The crops are looking up, and the prospect is brighter than it has been for a long time past In Madras a good deal of rain has fallen and on the Nilgiris there have been very heavy floods

THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE DEWAN'S ADDRESS.

The following is the full text of the Dewan's Address delivered on Thursday the 15th instant the Representatives of the first elected Assembly —

Gentlemen,

By command of His Highness the Maharaja, *I have much pleasure in welcoming you to this Assembly, which meets here to-day for the first time under the elective system* we noted last year You come here as the duly elected Representatives of the Agricultural, the Industrial and the Commercial interests of the State Last year, when His Highness was pleased to grant the valued privilege of election, he was not without some *misgiving as to how the experiment* would succeed, but it is most gratifying to His Highness that, though a need to the system, the electoral body have been able, in the very first year of its existence, to exercise the privilege with as much judgment and sense of responsibility as to suit to this Assembly men in every way qualified to speak on their behalf That men representing the *capital*, the industry and the intellect of the country *would have* already taken so much interest in the *working of the scheme augurs* well for the future of the Institution His Highness asks me to take this opportunity publicly to acknowledge the expressions of warm gratitude which have reached him from all sides for the privilege of election granted last year

With the above preface I now proceed to read to you the *Statements* of the Revenue and Expenditure of this year His Highness *intended that those of previous years* should include all payments on account of the State Railway, irrigation and other *revenue* or *Revenue Income and Expenditure* for separate account

REVENUE

	1889—90	1890—91
	Rs	Rs
Land Revenue —		
Land Revenue proper	86,21,826	87,13,705
Peshkash Sayer	51,598	22,181
Interest on arrears	36,868	7,948
Land Land Revenue	89,32,502	87,61,132
Excise	17,62,766	21,28,076
Forest	11,68,806	14,46,012
Stamps	5,92,847	5,79,936
Sayer	4,21,081	3,83,686
Mohtarfa	3,58,115	3,33,062
Law and Justice including Fees Receipts	73,541	71,173
Post Office	2,132	
Registration	64,916	46,519
Amrut Mahal	20,361	51,162
Education	31,194	43,022
Public Works	15,732	16,937
GOLD MINING		
(a) Government Royalty	1,96,638	2,34,341
(b) Premia & deposits on new leases	0	71,225
Medical	8,739	6,280
Scientific and other Minor Departments	13,563	6,052
Profit and loss on Investment in Government Promotes	720	14,270
Interest on Investment in Government Pro Notes	2,25,265	2,49,400
Interest on Current Deposit, Madras Bank	51,818	60,337
Miscellaneous	77,819	92,607
Total	1,12,94,283	1,15,08,506

EXPENDITURE

A

Subsidy	21,60,000	21,60,000
Civil List	13,00,000	13,00,000
Political pensions including allowances in lieu of Jaghir	1,00,640	1,00,129
Military Force	7,38,266	7,55,847
Total	43,80,906	46,05,976

B

Administration and Public Departments	2,28,829	2,71,133
Land Revenue Charge — Deputy Commissioners and Establishments	1,66,092	1,72,341
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments	60,076	67,317
Taluk Establishments	3,19,926	3,14,985
Revenue Survey	1,86,651	1,76,966
Inam Department	7,793	7,829
Remuneration of Village Servants	5,53,803	5,41,313
Other items	36,727	40,151
Excise	55,214	60,271
Forest	5,14,821	6,28,914
Stamps	21,197	19,918
Sayer	14,729	14,127
Stationery and Printing	79,234	87,433
Amrut Mahal	27,585	27,994
Scientific and other Minor Departments	76,556	64,756
Total	23,48,275	24,96,894

C

Law and Justice including Jails	7,57,969	7,73,613
Police	6,22,801	6,77,871
Education	2,61,770	3,02,729
Mazirayi	2,78,663	2,82,759
Medical	1,75,106	1,96,599
Superannuation pensions and gratuities	2,67,873	2,90,191
Public Works	21,91,401	19,90,429
Post Office	16,564	3,437
Registration	29,564	32,201
British Officers' furlough and absentee allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances and leave and pensionary contributions	23,019	34,992
Interest on Mysore Savings Bank Deposits	57,503	58,666
Building	66,011	1,13,988
Purchase and Repair of Tents	14,839	6,956
Cosens		18,851
Profit & Loss on Investment in Government Pro Notes	28,198	21,982
Miscellaneous	61,113	85,232
Total	48,50,129	51,09,189

G and Total ..117,85,610 122,12,049

Stat In nine and Expenditure —It will be seen from the list of the statements I have just now read that the revenue during the last year (145 lakhs) was the largest ever realized by the State The revenue of 1889—90 —about 143 lakhs—was itself an *expansion* of some 11 lakhs as compared with 1888—89, *and now we have a still further improvement of two lakhs.*

Turning to examine the principal items of revenue, we find that the Land Revenue realized was only Rs 87,12,000 against Rs. 89,21,000 in 1889—90, though the Land Revenue Demand for both years was nearly the same (Rs 85,13,000 in 1890—91 and 85,25,000, in 1889—90) The decreased realizations of 1890—91 *were due altogether* to the fact that more of the arrears of previous years was *collected* in 1889—90 than in 1890—91 (Rs 9,95,000 and Rs. 6,00,000 respectively)

Under "Excise," there was an increase of Rs 2,65,000, of which Rs 2,21,000, was under *liability owing to the larger amounts for which* the farms of the various Districts had been let under the new contracts which came into force on 1st April 1890 The remainder of the increase was under Arrack.

Under "Forests" also, there was a considerable increase, namely Rs 77,000 Larger sales of timber and sandalwood and miscellaneous receipts together brought an increased revenue of Rs 1,23,000, which however was reduced by a falling-off of Rs 27,000 under *Railway In Lowing to the discontinuance (at* a saving of Rs 33,000 in cost) of the supply by forest Government agency and of Rs 11,800 in Khedda receipts, owing to the price of elephants sold not being wholly credited in the year's accounts

Under "Gold Mining," there was an increase of Rs 37,000 in the amount of royalty realized, while "Premia and Deposits on leases," a new item which did not occur in the previous year, brought in Rs 71,000

The mines in the Kolar Gold Field during 1890 extracted 1,06,903 ounces of gold of the value of Rs 54,03,595 The mines which showed a considerable increase of production over the previous year's return were only three, namely —

Mysore, with 58,183 oz, against 40,218 oz in 1889,

Ungam, with 27,351 oz. against 16,137 oz in 1889,

and Nundydroog, with 15,627 oz, against 6,129 oz in 1889

The other mines in the Kolar field, as well as the Hutti mine, are still in process of been developed, while very little work is reported from mines elsewhere

The Investment account, as in the previous year, *consisted of two principal items*—(a) Interest and Premia on *Government of India* Pro-Notes and Mysore Railway Debentures, Rs 2,61,670, and (b) Interest on deposits at the Madras Bank, Rs 60,337.

The Mohtarfa realizations show a small falling off owing to the exemption from Houseta of non-resident ryots, while the decreased production of areca-nut in the Shimoga and *Kadur Districts owing to the disease* known as *Kole Roga* somewhat affected the Sayer Revenue of the year Under "Stamps" also there was a decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year which contained some large exceptional items on account of stamp fees on Gold Mining leases

The other items of Revenue call for no special remark.

The total expenditure of the year, exclusive of payments on account of Railway loans amounted to Rs 122,12,000, being an increase of Rs 4,26,000 over that of the previous year. The increase has occurred chiefly under the *following items* —

	Rs.	
4,294	Under "Administration and Public Departments," including the Government House at Mysore.	
1,14,093	Under "Forests," including Elephant Khedda In conservancy and working charges (owing chiefly to the larger collection of sandalwood, which accounts for an increase of Rs. 28,000), the total increase was Rs 50,000, while to the improvement of the subordinate and office establishments was due an increased expenditure of Rs 4,000. Under Elephant Khedda, there was the large increase of Rs 79,000, of which Rs. 72,000 was on account of 17 elephants imported from Burma. The Khedda operations will, it is hoped, soon be so developed as to become financially remunerative.	
18,214	Under "Law and Justice," owing to the establishment of certain new Courts, namely those of the —	
	District Judge, Bangalore	Rs. 7,198
	Additional Munsiff	5,975
	and Railway Magistrate	7,096
55,070	Under "Police," owing chiefly— To the cost of Railway Police and the Uriyam Special Police being incurred for the entire year	Rs 16,000
	To the transfer of the Mysore Town Police from the Municipal to State Funds	26,077
	To the formation of an armed Reserve force at Shimoga and Bangalore	9,294
	And to the improvement of the Bangalore Town Police	3,600
40,959	Under "Education," owing to new Schools, both direct and aided	
21,184	Under "Medical," chiefly on account of medicines purchased, some purchases of the previous years also being adjusted in the year under retrospect	
22,318	Under "Pensions and Gratuities" owing to the gratuities paid to runners not *belonging to the abolished Anche* the adjustment during the year of pensions paid from the British Treasury for 13 months and some retirements among the higher officers, such as the Chief Judge, Legislative Secretary, &c.	
2,67,944	Under "Refunds" because 3 lakhs were refunded to the Irrigation Cess Fund as adjustment of previous year's amounts. The amount thus refunded being expended by the D P. W. on Irrigation works, there was a corresponding decrease in D P W expenditure from State Funds	
18,853	On account of the new Department temporarily entertained for the Census of 1891.	
23,889	Under various miscellaneous items	

Under all heads of Revenue, after deducting charges of collection, the net receipts amounted to Rs 1,24,22,000 against Rs 1,23,10,000 in 1889—90, that there occurred large increases under "Gold Mining" "Excise" and "Interest on investments" as already explained at some length, that against these increases there was a considerable falling-off in "Land Revenue" and small decreases in minor items of income, and that the Revenue Receipts of the year were in the net result nearly one lakh better than in 1889—90. But if we deduct from the net Revenue Receipts, Refunds, Subsidy and Political Pensions, the net revenue of the year was only Rs 95,45,739 against Rs 97, 24,097, owing to the refund of 3 lakhs to the Irrigation Cess Fund as already explained—*an item which is not likely to recur*

From the net revenue receipts as above, has been met the net expenditure on account of His Highness the Maharaja's Civil List, the General Administration, Judicial Tribunals Police, Military Forces, Public Works and charges of other Departments which are not sources of revenue. The aggregate of such net expenditure was very slightly in *excess of the amount for the previous year* Rs 72,41,620 in 1890-91 against Rs 72,74,424 in 1889—90), and after deducting it from net revenue receipts, the surplus which accrued was Rs 23,04,219 as compared with Rs 25, 08,673 in 1889—90

Railway Income and Expenditure —I have so far not taken into consideration the Receipts and payments on account of the State Railway. *These fourths of the net earnings* of the Mysore Harihar system received from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company amounted only to Rs 1,21,987 as compared with the 1,79,574 received in 1889—90 The net earnings of 1890—91 appear to have amounted to Rs 2,64,221, but the actual credits given to the Darbar during the year were in respect of the earnings of 12 months from October 1889 *to September 1890, and are noted only so* Rs. 1,21,987.

Against this Income the Darbar have made the following payments —

	Rs
Contribution to the Mysore Railway Loans Redemption Fund	4,00,000
Interest on the Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs	1,00,770
Interest on the English Railway Loan of £1,200,000	6,10,176
Total	11,10,946

Deducting Railway earnings from the amount of payments as above, we find that the net expenditure of the year on account of the State Railway built with borrowed capital was Rs 9,85,959 as compared with a similar expenditure of Rs 10,31,512 in 1889—90 With the addition of the cost of the Bangalore Hindupur Railway now under construction by the State, the total Railway net expenditure amounted to Rs 10,39,587, thus reducing the surplus of the year (Rs 23,04,219) to Rs 12,64, 632

Cash Balances —The surplus, added to the opening balance of Rs. 92,11,424, gave on 31st March 1891 a closing balance of Rs. 104,76,056. Out of this, Rs. 58,85,200 were in investments in Government of India Pro-Notes and Mysore Railway Debentures, and the balance Rs 45,90, 856 in cash, held in Government Treasuries and in current Deposit in the Madras Bank In addition to the above closing balance of *ordinary State Funds, there was on the last* day of the year, a sum of Rs 10,28,463 to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund

The Budget excluding all Railway Receipts and Payments —The Budget for the current year as finally revised estimates for an income of Rs 1,39,59,000, as compared with an actual of Rs 1,45,08,000 in the previous year. It provides for an expenditure of Rs 1,22,56,000 and the anticipated surplus therefore about 17 lakhs The amount of the estimated expenditure is very nearly the same as the actuals of the previous year, yet there are included in it a few items, to which it is desirable to request your attention The Civil List of His Highness the Maharaja has been raised from 13 to 14 lakhs per annum with effect from 1st June 1891 and from the same date, the expenditure on account of certain Mazirayi Institutions (Rs 20,400 per annum) and the Peace Infantry and the Body Guard, (Rs 67, 840 per annum) have been transferred from the Palace to the State Budget. Provision for these additional charges for ten months of the current *year (amounting to Rs 1,56,900)* has been made in the revised Budget. The transfer of Her Highness the Maharani's Girls' school, to Government management, the proposed Oriental Library of Sanskrit and Kannada literature the organization of a Regiment of Cavalry for Imperial service, the Census Department, the new Courts established last year, all contribute to an additional expenditure of about Rs 1,60, 000 which is shown in the revised Budget.

The D. P. W. grant has, as in previous years, been fixed at 20 lakhs.

Railway budget.—From the State Railway under the management of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company revenue of Rs 2,97,000 is anticipated, while the provision made for payments on account of the same Railway towards the Redemption Fund and interest on *borrowed capital amounts to Rs 11 29,000.* On the Bangalore Hindupur Railway under construction by the State, an expenditure of 15 lakhs is provided, while Rs 4 000 have been given for surveying a branch to connect the Kolar Road Station with the Kolar Gold Mines.

Thus the net expenditure of the year on Railway will amount to over Rs 23½ lakhs while the ordinary revenue is expected to yield a surplus of 17 lakhs.

Public Works.—Railways.—I have next to request your attention to the working of some of the principal Departments of the State. The Department that I shall first refer to is that of Public Works to which is devoted the largest proportion of our resources. In the administration of this Department, the item that will most interest you is, I believe, our new Railways. I informed you last year that the Bangalore Hindupur Railway had been definitely sanctioned. *Since then work has* been vigorously taken in hand, and I am glad *to say excellent progress has been made* all along the line. There is every reason to hope that it will be opened to traffic as far as Dodballapur by April next. Works have been most satisfactorily pushed forward on the difficult ghat beyond Dodballapur—the lack on which it was apprehended there would be difficulties and delay from the foot of the ghat to Gooldoor, work has not yet advanced far, but this section was the last one to take in hand, and on it the work will be comparatively easy, with the exception perhaps of the Pachal bridge which involves well-*sinking and the erection of large iron girders.* Materials for the permanent way are daily arriving from England. I may add here that under a system of competition by means of tenders, we were able to obtain very favourable terms for these materials from first class firms in England and what they supply is of the best quality. The sleepers are being brought over from our forests. So far then, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on what has been done on this Railway.

The extension to Nanjangud has been all but completed and will shortly be opened for public traffic.

Among other Railway matters which have engaged the attention of Government during the last year, is a project for a link to connect the Madras Railway from Bowringpet with the Kolar Gold Fields. A broad gauge line which will obviate break of bulk and be in every way a greater convenience to the public and which will be worked *by the Madras* Railway with their own stock and on very *favourable terms is the one which has been* recommended as the best. The Survey has been made by the Railway branch of our Public Works Department, and the estimates and plans are now being prepared. I hope we shall be in a position to undertake actual work in the course of the next few months, should our negotiations with the Madras Railway Company be carried through a successful issue.

In addition to the above, our operations next year will embrace the preliminary survey of the branch contemplated from Birur to Shimoga. This extension will be of the greatest importance to the Province, and should it be finally sanctioned, I hope to be able to allot funds for it in the course of the coming year. That Chikmagalur and Hassan ought, at an early date, to be connected with the Railway will be *admitted by every one, but it is not equally* easy to determine on the best points of junction, the best routes to follow or the feasibility of a single branch to serve both Chikmagalur and Hassan. This subject will engage our attention during the next few months. However these details may be settled, I need not assure you that as regards our main railway policy there will be no pause in the course of development which we have mapped out for the administration and, as all our financial condition is mature to improve as it has done, the next decade will see the Province intersected by lines which in the decade just finished, were only thought of as remote *possibilities.*

(to be continued)

General Summary.

FEMALE EMANCIPATION.—The advocates of female emancipation in India would do well to note that their votaries are fast giving up the principles they are now advocating and admiring Mr. Frederick Harrison has a good lesson to teach them. We refer them to Mr Harrison's address to the positivists, because they value English advice most. They will see that Mr Harrison wants to give to the English women that position which native women already occupy and from which our reformers want to dislodge them. There are no fears of their ever succeeding amongst the masses. They might succeed in emancipating women to their own families, and if they do they will do so for themselves.—*Mahratta.*

INCOME TAX.—Doubts having arisen as to whether employees of the Madras Railway working on that portion of the line which runs through the Nizam's dominions, are liable to Income Tax under Act II of 1886, the question has been referred by the local Government of India for decision. In favour of the exemption it is urged that the Nizam's Government has transferred to the British Government only the jurisdiction over the soil occupied by the Madras Railway within its territory, and not the soil itself, and that consequently the railway line does not come within the phrase "British India" as used in the Act. In favour of the imposition of the tax, on the other hand, it is contended that the Nizam has ceded to the British Government all the jurisdiction he possesses over the lands in question, which includes the right to levy taxes.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—Lord Wenlock, we are happy to find, is preparing for the worst in case of the approaching monsoon *proving a failure. His lordship has* ordered the construction of several important large buildings to be held in abeyance, and Collectors have been warned to have already lists of works which may be put in hand at once as relief works, and Superintending Engineers have been directed to help in the solution of works. The railway authorities have also been asked to get ready certain works to be started on emergency. We admire the way in which Lord Wenlock has taken the question of the possible failure of the monsoons in hand, but we hope with *Professor Smith, the Acting Government* Astronomer, that the coming monsoon will be an abundant one and that there will be no necessity for the precautionary measures being resorted to.—*Indian Engineering.*

THE JUDGE OF ERNAKULAM.—An application for permission to appeal to the Privy Council against the Appellate decision of the High Court reversing the original decree passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan declaring that *the present Sheet of Pavalam had not been* properly constituted a successor to the late *Sheet*, came on for hearing to-day before a special Bench, consisting of their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Muthuswami Iyer. Mr Robert Grant, instructed by Messrs. Branson and Branson, Counsel in the case, having been engaged in the Bank case, Mr Findley Norton, and subsequently Mr Willes Grant, rose to explain to those Lordships the circumstances under which the application was made. Their Lordships, however, refused to hear both these gentlemen, as Mr Robert *Grant's name appeared on the records as* Counsel, and the application had been adjourned at the last hearing for the special purpose of enabling him to cite his authorities. They accordingly dismissed the application observing that there had been no reasonable excuse adduced for the unnecessary delay in the matter or good reason shown why the present application had not been filed when the Review Petition in the case had been put in.

THE NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT.—As the Congress is drawing near suggestions are being made as to who should become the President of the next Congress. The names of Pandit Ayodhyanath and the Hon'ble S Subramaniya Iyer of Madras are suggested. Another suggestion is that we should endeavour to get out some able M P to preside. It is impossible to decide off-hand in favour of any one of these suggestions. Pandit Ayodhya Nath and the Hon'ble S Subramaniya Iyer are both able gentlemen, and if the first has worked so zealously for the Congress it may be urged on behalf of the second that the honor of electing a president is over due to Madras. As regards an able M P, we do not know if one could be induced to preside, but if the British Committee give us any hope there will be no difficulty in inducing the several Standing Congress Committees to accept the suggestion. But there appears to be no hope in that direction.—*Mahratta.*

THE LONDON CONGRESS.—The telegram has brought the news that the British Committee of the Indian National Congress have decided that the London sitting of the Congress will be held in 1893, and that there will be no Indian sitting for that year. We welcome the news, but we question the authority of the British Committee. It is the Congress in India that is to decide, and we take it that the resolution of the British Committee is only a suggestion. We have always expressed our fears that a sitting in England might mean the closing of the Indian Congress, and the news we refer to shows that our fears are not without grounds. We have expressed on more occasions than one, and we repeat once more, that a London Congress ought only to be an addition and not a substitution. Our holding a Congress in England would be useful so far as it goes, but any suspension of the Indian sittings is likely to affect prejudicially the movement in India, and if it does, it will be exactly playing into the hands of our opponents. They call the annual Congress a grievance shop, and we cannot afford to close it, for men of business know that the closing of a shop for however short a time always disturbs business.—*Mahratta.*

UNEARTHING OF AN IDOL.—It seems that a Kutch Shrawak lad of about 17 years, a student in *school seven weeks ago had a curious* dream to the effect that a moral not had come to Bombay years ago with the idols of Bhagwan and Parsnath, in a ship, which subsequently became wrecked and the idols were foundered. The dream further proceeded that the boy should proceed to Walkeshwar by the seaside, and begin to excavate in the grounds at a point where his left side and eye would shake. The dream was related to the great Shrawak Muni Maharaj Mohanlal, and about 25 men accompanied the boy to Walkeshwar, where on turning the soil at a point marked out by the boy, a stone became dashed with vermilion revealed itself, with a *rupee of the Queen's currency on it. The* stone being removed an idol of very ancient *date was also unearthed to the bewilderment of* the astonished Shrawaks. This idol is of the second Arahath of the Shrawak Pantheon, with an old inscription which could hardly be deciphered at first, but which when brushed with vermilion was easily deciphered to bear date of 25 Mah, Samvath of the Nandivar Sanavat year and it bears the name of the Most High. The idol is of marble, and appears to be of very ancient date. The Shrawaks have celebrated the ancient find by a grand ceremony. About four thousand Jains have been paying visit all day yesterday to the *idol. The idol has been removed to the* bungalow of Mr Vardoman Poonso.—A I

THE WEEKLY SEASON REPORT.

The following are abstracts of the weekly Season Reports:—

Madras.—The rainfall is good, and the general prospects are greatly improved.

Bombay.—The harvesting of the early and the sowing of late crops are progressing generally.

Bengal.—Rain has fallen in Orissa; more is wanted generally. The prospects of the winter rice are unfavorable. In most parts sugarcane is satisfactory.

North West Provinces.—The weather is seasonable, and agriculture favourable.

Punjab.—The crops are average, good for the most part.

Central Provinces.—The weather is clear, the prospects are good.

Lower Burma.—The crops are thriving generally, but rain is wanted in parts.

Upper Burmah.—Needs more rain. The crops generally poor. Insects are doing damage in several Districts. Thirteen thousand people are on relief works in Meiktila.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable and the prospects are good.

Mysore.—The rainfall is good and prospects favourable. Prices have fallen. *Coorg* the same.

Berar.—The weather is fair and cool, and the crops are good.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall is moderate. Wheat 11¼ rice 11.

Central India.—There has been no rain. *The outlook is favourable in Rajputana.* There has been slight rain in two States, and at *Ajmere. The standing crops* are dried up in Marwar, 13,000 persons are *on relief works at Ajmere. Nagpur is flourishing.*

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The weekly season telegram which the Board of Revenue despatched to the Government of India *yesterday continued brighter* news than any of its predecessors for a long time. The rainfall for the week ending the 17th instant was good and general in all south ern Districts, and very heavy in Tinnevelly and parts of Madura, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Malabar, and it was fair in the Northern Circars and parts of Kurnool Bellary, Anantapur Cuddapah and the affected portions of Salem unfortunately received only very light rain, but it is to be hoped that the heavy rain of the last three days has reached these parts also. Agricultural operations, the Board reports, are proceeding briskly. Pasture is improving and there is no lack of drinking water. In fact, "general prospects have greatly improved." In Chingleput the number on relief works fell during the week by more than a thousand, in Vizagapatam by three hundred and in Cuddapah by two hundred. On the other hand there was a slight rise in numbers in Tanjore, Kistna, and Coimbatore. The number on kitchen relief remained stationary in Chingleput, fell by nearly three hundred in Vizagapatam, and by one hundred in Kistna. The Districts that have been suffering most are Salem, Coimbatore, Chingleput and North Arcot. In Salem District agricultural operations are now progressing fairly satisfactorily, paddy is being sown in parts of six taluqs, ragi in five, and cumbu and cholum in three. In Coimbatore agricultural operations are also progressing. The most pressing want in this District has been rain, which except in Coimbatore and Pollachi taluqs has been poor everywhere. The recent rains, however, have done wonders, and it is reported that "past no will be sufficient shortly." North Arcot reports that standing crops under wells and river channels are fair, and those elsewhere are improving after the recent rains; ploughing and sowing are progressing to a large extent. Water is available for cattle throughout the District, and pasture in most places in consequence of recent rains. Chingleput reports that the recent sowings together with those under wells and a few river and a spring channels are in fair condition, a fair proportion of land in the district has been brought into cultivation by the help of the recent rains, ploughing and sowing are in active progress everywhere. Fodder is dear and scarce, but pasture has greatly improved throughout the District except in some parts of Madurantakam, where 499 head of cattle are reported to have died of starvation. Taken altogether, there is much to be sincerely thankful for in the reports that appear in last night's *Gazette*, and the reports in the next *Gazette* will without doubt contain still better news, for the rain since Saturday has been good. It is to be hoped that the distressed Districts have at last really reached the end of their misery, and that the season of famine will, according to the laws of compensation, be followed by a season of plenty.—*Mail.*

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

YEARLY	ADVANCE	ARREARS
English	4—0—0	5—0—0
Canarese	4—0—0	5—0—0
English & Canarese	8—0—0	9—0—0

MOFUSSIL

English	5—0—0	6—0—0
Kannadi	5—0—0	6—0—0
English & Kannadi	9—0—0	10—0—0

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CONTENTS OF THE 1st No —

1 A Difficult Problem, by the Editor 2 The Hindu System, by Do. 3 Satire and Ram Mohun Roy 4 A Few Notes on Bengal Agriculture 5 The Scientific Basis of Astrology 6 Jogi —A Story.

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Coorg Forest Department

NOTICE.

Dated 19th October 1891

To be sold at Fraserpett on the 13th December 1891

100 Tons of Sandalwood

Terms —See Coorg Chief Commissioner's Notification No 26, dated 15th February 1881, published in Coorg District Gazette, No 1, dated 3rd January 1885

25 per cent of the purchase money should be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance before the 25th March 1892

G H FOSTER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London 26th Oct,—Prince Damrong, of Siam, at present a visitor to England, will go to St. Petersburg in November. He will stay a month at the Czar's Winter Palace

St Petersburg, *25th Oct*—The *Novoe Vremya* states that the Amir has sent an Embassy to Russia to conclude a Russo-Afghan Commercial Treaty

St. Petersburg, 24th Oct—The distress in Russia through famine continues combated in the Districts of Oremburg. The peasants are reported to be eating earth and rags. The children are dying in hundreds The merchants of Moscow are buying the women's hair and clothes off the backs of peasants.

The Czar's continued stay at Copenhagen and his apparent indifference to the sufferings of the people are being severely commented upon by Society in the capital.

London, 16th Oct—A letter appears in the *Times* this morning from Professor Vambery, the renowned Eastern traveller, in which he says that he believes that the object of Russian movements on the Pamirs is to facilitate their approach to the Indian frontier by tampering with the inhabitants of Gilgit, Yassen and Chitral, and by creating trouble in Northern Kashmir The result, he thinks, will be a new delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier.

Paris, 27th Oct—M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the Chamber of Deputies this evening, said the French position in Egypt was progressive, and her influence there was increasing She maintained all her ancient rights, and if necessary would demand a guarantee for the same. The peace of Europe, he said, was better assured now than a few months ago, owing to the *rapprochement* between Russia and France, which was the result of the community of interests.

London, 28th Oct—Mr. Smith, son of the late Mr W. H Smith, was yesterday elected Member for the Strand Division, receiving 4,952 votes against 1,946 polled by Doctor Gatteridge, the Liberal candidate

The Queen has conferred on Lady Roberts, wife of the Commander in Chief in India, the Order of the Royal Red Cross

Paris, 27th Oct—Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies last night, M. Ribot stated that France firmly maintained her rights to the left bank of the river Mekong, dividing Annam from Siam, and also to the passage of the river Referring to Egypt, he confirmed the assurance he gave last week that France was willing to give guarantees that she would not attempt to supplant England in Egypt.

London, 29th Oct—The Board of Agriculture has been informed of the probable issue of a Russian ukase prohibiting the export of wheat

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1891

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY

When it became known that the railways in Mysore were to be sold to the Southern Mahratta Company we strongly protested against the transfer. We thought it derogatory to the dignity of the Maharajah and his Government that he should be compelled to deliver up the lines in question. Other Native States—Hyderabad for instance—had their railways, and it was hard to see why this province should not also possess them. The plea was that money was required to pay off the Famine debt, *and the amount obtained would go a* good distance in this direction. So the railways were disposed of, and the supreme Government took the money. It was said at the time that other concessions would have to be made, other institutions would have to be given up. This turned out as anticipated; the Government of India lost its eyes upon the Ancho Department and it was amalgamated with the Imperial. Something else may follow. It is generally believed that the lines would have been better managed had they remained in the hands of the Government of the province; those in power would have looked upon the railways as their own and would have tried to make them as good as possible. The sole object would not have been to obtain as much money as possible at the greatest amount of inconvenience to the travelling public, as, we are sorry to say, is the case now. The fact is the Southern Mahratta Company manages its lines in the worst manner imaginable. The Directors seem to have only one object in view—to manage affairs as cheaply as possible. The result is, as might be anticipated. To put the case in another light the Company works on the cheap and nasty principle, the worst it is possible to conceive. We will give a few instances of the way the Directors fall behind, and fail in their duty towards the public. The subordinates are so miserably paid that men who can obtain work elsewhere will not seek it under this Company. The result is that a poor class of men work the line and the public suffer. The drivers are young men and the guards have scarcely any experience. As soon as a driver is able to get a certificate that he is able to manage an engine he seeks employment in some other part of the country. The result is that new men are continually being taken on thus endangering the lives of the people who travel and destroying all confidence in the Company. The station masters receive the lowest salaries it is possible to imagine, not so much as is paid to a butler in many a European household. Young men take up such places, but they do not remain in them long, and depart to seek "fresh fields and pastures new." The service of the Company is only looked upon as a stepping stone to something else, and this cannot be conducive to the good of the travelling public. In the next place the line is not fenced in, and a bullock lying on it may upset a whole train. It is not long since what might have been a serious accident occurred in this way; the train was derailed and did not reach Bangalore till long after it was due. Derailments occur so often on this line that they are thought very little of, and trains are so often late that it is almost worth chronicling when one comes in to time. The papers are quite tired of recording the many mishaps on this line, and only give those that are of a terrible nature. We may mention still further that some of the bridges are narrow and unprotected, and some day a terrible accident may happen in consequence. In this instance the carelessness has been followed, but it may turn to deafness in the end. Let us now say a few words about the terrible accident that happened a short time ago at Yelgur. This may be traced to the false economy of the Company. The station master at the scene of the accident had only been a few days at his post, and was young and inexperienced. The lives of thousands of men were placed in his hands, he had to give the order whether they should arrive at their destination in safety or whether they should be liable to meet a terrible doom. He gave a wrong order, the train proceeded on its way, another came up in the opposite direction, and a frightful collision was the result. The attendant circumstances were fearful to contemplate. The night was dark and stormy, loud peals of thunder were heard, while the flashes of lightning made the scene look still more terrible. The groans of the dying and wounded were fearful and the screams of the affrighted passengers were nearly as bad. The scene will be remembered with horror by all who saw it to the last days of their lives, and the disaster will long live in the memories of the people of this province. It must now be asked who was responsible for the catastrophe at Yelgur and the reply will be that the Station Master was the immediate cause of what happened. He gave a wrong order and the trains collided. Should he be caught, that is, if he is still alive—he must be punished for his neglect of duty. He should not have allowed the special to proceed when there was a train coming in the opposite direction. But those who placed him in such a responsible position are equally to blame. He was inexperienced, he knew little or nothing of his work, and yet he was appointed to perform duties which placed the lives of thousands of passengers in his hands. Those who sent him to Yelgur to the post of Station Master ought to be punished in some way, and if the law can not reach them they ought to be severely *censured* by the public at large. For the sake of saving a few rupees they made a Station Master of a man who was totally incompetent, and their action ought to be reprobated by all right thinking men. The loss to the company will be very great, for not only will the *destroyed engines* and carriages have to be replaced, but the wounded will require heavy damages while the friends of the killed will demand still heavier. Probably the dividends of the shareholders next year will not be very high, and they will not be likely to be much pitied. They failed to do their duty, and they must suffer for it. It is the duty of Government to see that a complete change is brought about with regard to this line. The Directors must not be allowed to do as they think proper, to kill people just when they like. They must submit to the rules laid down for other lines, and they must study the good of the passengers, and not only try to make the dividends of the shareholders as large as possible. The official report of the accident will be looked forward to with much interest.

Occasional Notes

H. E. Lord Wenlock is going to Calcutta at the end of November on a short visit to the Viceroy.

The Triplicane murderer is, we hear, to be hung, the Government of India having declined to interfere.

The breach on the South Indian Railway between Villupuram and Pamutti has been repaired, and through communication restored.

A petition, praying for the suppression of the opium traffic, written in Bengali, addressed to the House of Commons, is being circulated among the masses in Lower Bengal for signature.

Sir Dennis Fitz Patrick will leave Hyderabad on Thursday, the 12th proximo and embark on the 14th. Mr. H. I. Chichele Plowden, C.S., who has been appointed Acting Resident, is expected to Hyderabad on the 8th idem.

A Hindu correspondent states that the Maharajah Holkar has given his youngest daughter, aged five, in marriage to a boy of twelve before marrying his eldest daughter, which is said to be against the religious prejudices of Hindus.

Further particulars of the floods at Vellore received the other day state that fourteen people were killed at Ussbavi village by the falling of a house. Thirteen bodies have been recovered. Much damage has been done to the roads and the walls of the houses.

Mr. William Digby has suggested that Committees should be formed in the different provinces of India to collect information about petty individual grievances, and send reports to his Indian Political Agency to have them brought forward before the House of Commons.

Invokings again in home writers about Indian Celebrities!—The *World* refers to the popular Resident Sir Harry Prendergast as about to resign his post as "Agent in Burma!" What would Mr. Labouchere say if one referred to him as the editor of the now famous "Bang-thistle!"

Some native papers in Madras urge that the new rule issued by the Madras Government, that Munsiffs should not be allowed to call on High Court Judges to ask them for promotion or transfer, should be extended to Bengal where the practice prevails to the detriment of the public service.

Sirdar Dilor Jung, Abid Hug, is shortly expected at Hyderabad. It is rumoured that the Nizam's Government intends withdrawing the case brought against the Sirdar in the Bombay High Court as, after recent experience, the Nizam does not like to be cross examined again. Some officials are also said to be reluctant to wash dirty linen in Court.

The Bengal Government is said to be willing to recognise the claims of the Buddhists to the possession of the Temple at Buddh Gya, but as Buddha has come to be regarded as a Hindu deity, to bring one of the ten incarnations of Vishnu, Hindus cannot be absolutely deprived of whatever religious use they may wish to make of the temple. The affairs of the temple port to a decision by the Local Government which would pay due regard to the religious susceptibilities of both the communities. A dozen Japanese and Singhalese Buddhist priests have arrived at Buddh Gya, and purchased half an acre of land so as to have a temple there, on which they propose building a Buddhist monastery.

The *Star* has the following:—Sir Frederick Roberts's term of service as Commander-in-Chief in India expires next year. In ordinary course he would have vacated the command some months ago but military works are in progress which it is desirable he should see completed, and his longtended command meets with general approval. Who is to succeed him? "Whether," says a contemporary, "the Duke of Connaught will succeed Sir Frederick is still an open question." It ought not to remain one. The chief command in India is the greatest prize in the army, and an important one it is. Could it be, if we fight in Europe we fight with allies, in India we should stand alone against the greatest of the military Powers. It would be a fight to the death, and if we are to hold our own there must be no drawing room soldier in command. We have nothing to say against the Duke of Connaught. He is, so far as we know, a worthy man and a competent soldier as soldiers go. But he has never shown any genius for command, and if he were not his mother's son his appointment to the command in chief in India would be received with a shout of derision. It must not be. We cannot afford to risk a irretrievable disaster in order that the Duke of Connaught may draw £10,000 per annum and quietly—as his friends would say—for the supreme command at home. The plain duty of the authorities is to send the strongest man at their disposal to succeed Sir Frederick Roberts, and nobody out of a lunatic asylum would so describe H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A. Duke of Connaught and Strathern, K.G., K.P., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., and the rest of it.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Teheran relates a story as wonderful as any in the "Arabian Nights." He says: Some weeks ago a youth of 20 to 21 years old, dressed as a peasant, arrived at Teheran, *and after wandering for a day or two* dismounted himself at one of the Shah's palace *doors, and asked to be introduced* to Prince Nasir-es-Sultanah, his brother. The porters and the servants, thinking that he was out of his mind, began to chaff him. The youth persisting in his demand of seeing the prince the servants got out of temper and drove him away. He then told them that they would repent of their rudeness, because he was a Shahzadeh (Shah's son). Nasir-es-Sultanah, having somehow heard of the incident, sent for the youth. When the latter arrived the prince asked him how he dared to call himself a Shahzadeh. Because I am the son of the Shah,' answered the peasant. 'Shah's son! How?' 'When the Shah,' said the youth, 'on his pilgrimage to Kerbelah, some 21 years ago, alighted in our village, he saw my mother, then a young girl, who pleased him, and found grace in his eyes. His Majesty made 'Sighah' with her. [Sighah is a temporary marriage contracted for a specified time. It may be for an hour or for many years. Children born from the Sighah have the same rights with those born from 'Aghd,' or proper marriage.] On leaving the palace the Shah gave my mother Dakhat and a Nishanah (a Royal writ and a token) and told her if a baby is born it has come to me with these tokens, and I will acknowledge him.' Upon this the youth drew out of his pocket a paper and a signet, and handed them to the Nasir-es-Sultanah. The Prince found the paper to be in the kings own handwriting, and signet to have formerly belonged to the Royal Treasury. On close examination of the youth's physiognomy he observed that some lineaments of his face greatly resembled those of the Shah. Nasir-es-Sultanah believed the youth's story and after dressing him in a princely manner presented him to the king. His Majesty, on having the young man's statement, recognised the event and observed the resemblance which the youth bore to himself. He ordered that the youth should henceforth be acknowledged as Shahzadeh, everything being supplied for his princely entertainment and masters being appointed to give him a proper education."

Hindu Physic—Mangammal Ammal an educated native lady of Madras writes in the above subject in the *Nadathiam* the local vernacular paper:—

The decline of native medical science is mainly attributable to the decline of the study of the venerable Ayurveda, or the science of medicine is one of the four Upavedas which form the beginning revealed out of Love for his creatures. Ayurveda treats of the nature, the cause and the prevention of disease. It came down to Brahma and to posterity as explained by Guru to disciple till it was condensed and written in Sanskrit by the sages Dhanvantari and others in 800,000 verses, and by Agasthiar and others in Tamil in 400,000. The Tamil verses have nearly disappeared, and only fragments of them are now known to the world. Some of these have been printed, and swarm with errors of every description. Latterly several verses were written by quack physicians who have attributed their productions to those sages. This is amply illustrated by the fact that *Dhanvantri* an anonymous production has been attributed to the pen of Pirivilluvar, the sage poet who wrote the immortal *Kural*. There are also several writings that have been falsely attributed to the sublime sage Manickavachakar, who sang the famous *Thiruvachagam* and other songs. Writings

that pass off for Agasthiya's are simply innumerable. The Tamil medical writings that are at present most in vogue among physicians are those of Thiruvyar. Only a part of these have been printed and the rest remain in manuscripts. These are written in verses of difficult metres and are useful only to scholars well versed in grammar and prosody and our quacks do not generally meddle with them. They learn by rote some of the easier and anonymous productions mentioned above and with this knowledge begin practising physic and thus they not only make fools and dangerous people of themselves, but blast the name of the true sciences taught by the sages and expose it to the taunts and ridicule of the Western people. All sons of barbers are physicians now and all Tuber women, midwives, and those are the people that are entrusted with the care of our lives, in hand quacks are worse than death. Death takes away our lives, these men take away our lives and our money. All men are not born to be physicians. Physicians ought to be men of sound learning, good character, keen intellect and great moral courage and presence.

Local and Provincial.

THE RESIDENT.—Sir Harry Prendergast will shortly leave this place for Coorg, and will be away from the station for some weeks.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The Lord Bishop of Madras is still in Bangalore, and is visiting all the churches and schools in the place. He will leave for some other station in a few days. On Saturday last he went to Whitefield and held service in the Church there.

THE WEATHER.—During the past week there was no rain, and the ground is beginning to look dry again. Mere rain is required, the tanks are not half full, and the ground has not received a proper supply. It is to be hoped more will come down but from the appearance of the sky this is not very probable.

FOSTER'S CIRCUS.—This popular place of amusement, after performing three times in Bangalore, left for Madras on Thursday afternoon *en route* to Calcutta. I gave a performance on Saturday night at the former place, and I will return in the latter to-morrow. Mr. Foster expects to be in Bangalore from about the first week next year.

HOUSES IN THE CITY.—We have more than once drawn attention to the state of the houses in the City, and we are sorry to say no improvement in the matter takes place. During the late rainy days of the week were almost impassable, and now that the mud has dried it is very trying to pedestrians to get along. What is the Municipality about? It ought to do something to improve matters. If the roads are not repaired before the next monsoon the people will not be able to get about the Town. If the Municipality will not act, the Government ought to do so.

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF THE OVERSEAS TRADE MANUFACTURED IN MYSORE.

Thursday 8th October 1891.

The 19th Oct.—1891.—No. 288.—Mr. C. Narayan Rao, deputy collector, and Mr. Annaji Rao received, charge of the Forest Office, Bangalore District, on the afternoon of the 19th September 1891.

Mr. B. P. Lowry delivered over, and Mr. C. Narayan Rao received, charge of the Forest Office, Shimoga District, on the forenoon of the 23rd September 1891.

Mr. Annaji Rao delivered over, and Mr. B. P. Lowry assumed, charge of the Forest Office, Bangalore District, on the afternoon of the 30th September 1891.

The 21st October 1891.—No. 284.—Mr. J. W. Knight, Superintendent of Police, delivered over, and Mr. C. Hanlin, Railway Police Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the Bangalore District Police Office on the afternoon of the 21st September 1891.

No. 285.—Mr. J. W. Knight assumed charge of the Police of the Bangalore District on the forenoon of the 29th September 1891.

No. 286.—Mr. A. Rangaswamaiengar delivered over, and Mr. H. Eagles received charge of the Office of Comptroller to the Government of Mysore on the forenoon of the 19th September 1891.

The 21st October 1891.—No. 287.—Mr. B. G. Krishnaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. G. Raghunathiah, Town Magistrate, Bangalore, assumed, charge of the Closepet Sub-Division Office on the afternoon of the 5th October 1891.

The 23rd October 1891.—No. 288.—Mr. Raghavendra Rao, 1st Class Magistrate in charge of the Town Magistrate's Court, Mysore, is appointed a Sub Division Magistrate under Section 13, Criminal Procedure Code. As a 1st Class Magistrate in charge of a Sub Division, he is invested with the ordinary powers specified in Section 36, together with the additional powers excepting the power to try summarily specified in Section 37, to be exercised within the Municipal limits of Mysore City.

The 24th October 1891.—No. 291.—Mr. P. N. Parthasarathy, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, is granted a further extension of 1 month's sick leave in continuation of the six months' leave sanctioned in Government Notification No. 203, dated 6th August 1891.

No. 293.—Under the terms of the Government Proceedings No. 7140-71—200, dated 5th February 1889, Mr. Abdul Rahman, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, is granted a week's casual leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 26th October 1891.—No. 239.—Mr. B. G. Krishnaiengar delivered over, and Mr. G. Raghunathiah Rao received, charge of the Office and Courts of the General Assistant Commissioner and of the Railway 1st Class Magistrate, Bangalore District, on the afternoon of the 5th October 1891.

No. 290.—Under the Terms of Proceedings No. 7140-71—200 of the 5th February 1889, C. Shivabhadraiengar, Amildar of the Malavalli Taluk, was granted casual leave of absence for 7 days from the 19th October 1891.

No. 292.—Miss R. Govindarajulu, Assistant Surgeon, Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital, Mysore, was granted privilege leave of absence for 20 days with effect from the 1st September 1891.

THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE DEWAN'S SPEECH.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

Ordinary Public Works.—On Public Works account the aggregate outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 29,31,882. Distributed under the several heads of service, it was as follows:—

	Rs.
Military buildings	31,955
Civil buildings	3,01,258
Communications	8,82,679
Irrigation works	10,19,520
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,60,019
Furniture and Plant	26,305
Establishment	4,88,797
Total	29,17,972
Suspense account	13,910
Total	29,31,882

Out of this sum there were Rs. 19,00,650 were provided from the State Revenue, Rs. 1,98,418 from the District Funds and Rs. 1,12,946 with Imperial Cess Funds.

The programme of work kept before you in 1889 contained a table in which the Public Works Department carried forward its original, revised and cross-check items of that programme so as to show intelligibly or fairly a distinctly marked one.

Extraordinary as it may be, the bridge across the Tungabhadra proper is completed, but as the Bridge has not made such good progress as we had at first hoped, difficulties have arisen with the Bridge, that is, the pier foundations have been entirely overcome, so that all the remaining piers can be turned this season. For the Kistna bridge at Yedatore, the project and estimate are now under preparation and will be shortly ready. The location of the bridge near the town and the number of spans, and height of arches, &c., have all been decided on in such a way as will permit of the bridge being used by a possible future Railway. The bridge across the Hemavathi at Hole Narsipur will next receive our attention.

And as regards our roads I have had statements prepared for your information which show that during the last 10 years, 471 miles of entirely new Roads have been opened out and more or less completed in the various Districts, whilst 218 miles of incomplete roads which came to us on the Rendition have been fully completed. I say advisedly that the above 471 miles of newly opened Roads have been completed *more or less*, because I wish you to understand that whilst many of them have been entirely finished, some of them, though open to traffic, have still to be work I out in metal and by bridging, tunnelling, metalling, &c., on which progress is being pushed forward all round. Of these new roads, an aggregate outlay of Rs. 10,81,700 has been incurred from Provincial and District Funds, and some of them are important Railway feeders from which the development of our Railway traffic mainly depends. I may, in this connection, also mention that the Government have passed orders on the subject of opening out the Western Malnad of Sagar. The Hunsa Ghat has been completed and is quite easy and ready access to the market for the coffee. I believe that the majority of the raiyats in the Malnad were in favor of the Ghat. The two roads now on hand, one starting from Amblihole and the other from Polagupp, will afford an excellent outlet for the Sagar of the Western Malnad and remove one of the many grievances of the raiyats of that tract. Our large Irrigation works now in hand are mostly those commenced in former years and referred to in my last address; these have been advanced towards completion. No new schemes of any great importance have been matured though several are in course of preparation. Last year I alluded specially to the large Irrigation scheme known as the Kaladhipur Channel project. Although the Government have had before them for some time the opinions of the various Officers consulted on the subject, a definite decision as to its final acceptance or sanction has not been come to. The work is one involving both sanitary and financial considerations of wide effect, requiring most careful thought before final orders can be passed on it, but I may tell that there are several irrigation projects of equal magnitude which promise equally good, if not better, pecuniary results than the Kaladhipur project.

I also alluded last year to the difference which had arisen with the Madras authorities as to the rights of Mysore to the full use of its Irrigation areas. I informed you that the question had been laid before the Government of India. No ruling on the points at issue has been issued as yet, but I am happy to inform you that the basis for a solution of the difficulty has been arranged with the Madras Government in a way that is likely to remove to a considerable extent the check that the progress of our Irrigation works had received on issues bearing upon the Madras Presidency.

Though not connected with the Public Works Department I may refer in this place to the subject of well irrigation which, for protective values in times of drought and land property in ordinary times, is far superior to ordinary works of tank Irrigation. During the last four years, the only season in the midst of the general desolate appearance of the country zone, before the tracts watered by our river channels, gave special regions favored with well-irrigation. The disappearance of surface springs in localities where they formerly existed and the general waning of the spring level in our northern and north-eastern Taluks, which have taken place during recent years, have indeed rendered the need for exceptional activity in the construction of new Irrigation Wells on a large scale. Want of capital and the almost usurious interest at which alone money can be had in the market have, where all other conditions were favourable, been the cause of the raiyats in Malnad tracts generally hitherto shy with Irrigation Wells. Under such circumstances, His Highness' Government have resolved to make advances for the sinking of wells at a nominal rate of interest, repayable by easy instalments in a long series of years, and as the procedure under which such advances can be obtained has been made exceedingly simple, as no further security is demanded than the well and the land it irrigates, as exemption to the raiyat from enhanced assessment on the ground of the well has been guaranteed, while the risk of its failure has been undertaken by the Government and as a special officer has been appointed to give the advances on the spot without the delay of circuitous correspondence through the usual official channel, His Highness the Maharaja hopes that the agricultural population will not be slow to avail themselves of the benefit which is thus offered to them and that, year after year, the area under well-irrigation will expand till in the near future every spot where well-irrigation is possible will have its own well and thereby become the centre of extra sources of food supply.

Forests.—Turning next to the Forest Department, we find the area brought under regular planting during the past year in the several Districts was 2,412 acres or about 4 square miles. The total area of Plantations stocked during the past five years has amounted to 9,500 acres or about 15 square miles. The planting operations this year have been somewhat retarded by the unfavourable character of the season.

It is with pleasure I have had to hear that orders have been issued for the demarcation of the jungles in the Western Malnad of Sagar and Nagar with a view to advances being made for Kumri. The Government trust that with the introduction of Kumri on a limited scale the garden owner of the Malnad will obtain the much needed relief from wild animals, the Bulbulah and other pests, and will also be able to accommodate on easier terms and in greater quantity than he is now able to command. It may also be possible to utilize the system of Kumri for purposes of eliminating from Forests inferior kinds of trees and replacing them by valuable species by inviting that class of cultivators, who in the clear fresh patches for forest cultivation should sow with their crops a certain quantity of seeds of trees yielding timber and Forest produce. This, it is believed, they will cheerfully do, if they are paid for the healthy seedlings grown by them.

Sandal wood has, year after year, been yielding an increased revenue. The Forest Department has been unremitting in its attention to the reproduction of sandal wood and to the proper conservancy of this valuable source of revenue.

Government have passed Rules regarding Fuel required by the raiyats and certain Malnad raiyats paying cesses. From the District Forests, reserves for personal use will be made for the requirements of villagers, and the remaining jungles, wherever their situation is favourable, will be constituted Fuel Reserves. The rates fixed for fuel are moderate, and will not press hard on the people. It has been already announced that the system of levying sangatigas at the gate of towns has been abolished. Government Reserves cannot possibly be expected to satisfy fully the growing demand for fuel. It is satisfactory to note that in the vicinity of populous centres, notably Bangalore and portions of the Railway line where the price of fuel has risen, private capitalists are forming numerous fuel plantations.

New rules have also been passed defining the privileges of raiyats in regard to wood and bamboos required for agricultural purposes and for houses and cattle sheds. They have been conceived in a liberal spirit, and it is trusted they will meet the complaints the raiyats have made from year to year both from the Malnad and the Maidan Taluks.

Sappinbettas.—The Raiyats of the Malnad Taluks will be gratified to hear that Government have decided to grant full rights in their Sappinbettas to such garden owners as may have defined tracts attached to their gardens. With a view to allotting Sappinbettas to each survey number of garden where no such allotment now exists, a Survey party was deputed last year to the Shimoga District. The garden owners will be free to cut all kinds of timber in their Bettas, except sandal and teak. The privileges conceded are large. I would call on the Representatives of Shimoga and Kadur Districts to explain to the Malnad Raiyats that such large concessions have been made under the belief that they will conduce to the better conservancy and improvement of the existing Bettas and that Government looks to them to exercise the privilege with great moderation and care.

Kheddas—In January last, three drives were made on different dates in the Kakankote Forest and 70 elephants in all were captured; some of these died shortly afterwards. Out of 41 elephants returned, 41 (of which 14 were tuskers) were taken to Tellicherry this time and sold there for Rs 50,700.

Education—The last year has been one of increased activity and marked progress in education. The number of Public Institutions increased from 1,411 to 1,596 or by 107 per cent, and the number of pupils increased from 66,591 to 72,970 or 9·7 per cent. Of the Public Institutions 1410 were Government Schools, 2 were Municipal Schools, 103 were Aided Schools and 43 were Unaided Schools. By the side of the Public Institutions, there were 1 811 private indigenous schools with 23,197 pupils. The total number of all schools was 3,410 and of pupils 96,127. The increase in the number of Government Schools during the year was 152. Of the new schools 97 were Hobli Schools, 16 other Vernacular Schools and 8 were English Schools.

The total expenditure on Education from all sources was Rs 6,39,717, to which the State Funds contributed Rs. 3 17,552, the Local Funds Rs 150,759, Municipal Funds Rs 19,365, Fees Rs 60,013 and other sources Rs. 83,077. The total amount spent on Grants-in-aid was Rs 63 609, of which Rs 57 601, were derived from State Funds, and Rs 11,048 from Municipal Funds.

There were 53 scholars who studied the technical subjects of Engineering, Medicine, Veterinary Science, Arts and Forestry, at Poona, Madras, Bombay and Dehra Dun. They received scholarships from the State amounting in all to Rs 11,829. A Mysore scholar passed this year, for the first time in the history of the Madras University, the M B C M Examination in the First Class. Another Mysore Scholar passed the L C E Examination of the Bombay University in the First Class with the highest number of marks ever awarded, and won the guaranteed appointment of an Assistant Engineer in Bombay. Three Mysore scholars passed out of the Dehra Dun Forest School.

The total number of Girls' Schools was 97. The total number under instruction was 10,025 being an advance of 2·44 per cent as compared with the previous year. The total amount spent on Girls' Schools from all sources was Rs 67,911.

An important change was made in the system of supervision over Girls' Schools throughout the Province. With a view to enable the local people directly interested in the success of female education to watch over the growth of the system and so direct it that every step taken in advance may have the sympathy and support of the native community at large, the Government has given every Girls' School maintained from State funds under the immediate supervision of local committees. The committees have been given large powers of management, and the initiative rests, in almost all cases, with them, subject to approval of Government. Female Education cannot become firmly established in the country, until the people begin to look upon the education of their girls, whether children or adults, as necessary and as obligatory as that of their boys. The Government have thought that the best way of securing this result in the infancy of female education is to leave as much as possible to the intelligent and sympathetic guidance of local committees. Government reserve to itself the power of seeing that no departure is made from broad or general general principles, in adopting either the system of studies or of discipline to local sentiments and local prejudices.

Three important Girls' Schools—the Maharani's Girls' School Mysore, the Arya Balika Pathasala, Bangalore and the Empress Girls' School Punkunthavu, during the year, been added to the number of Government Girls Schools, and placed under the supervision of Committees.

His Highness the Maharani's Girls' School has undergone a thorough revision of its system of studies and management in the hands of the influential committee appointed to supervise it. This School which is already a popular institution in the State, promises to become one of wide spread usefulness. Two Brahmin ladies trained in the School are likely soon appointed Teachers in this school and others will be appointed to the remaining classes also, as capable fully to share become available. A trained European lady will soon be sent for from England for charge of the teaching of the normal classes.

Among the special classes, the number of Mahomedans receiving education in all public institutions increased from 6 518 to 8,033 or by 23·3 percent. There were moreover 2,152 Mahomedans reading in private Institutions.

The Inspecting Staff has been recently reorganized. The number of Deputy Inspectors has been increased from four to eight, and the grade of Sub Deputy Inspectors of Hobli Schools has been abolished. Two Assistant Deputy Inspectors have been appointed for Hindustani Schools and one for Kannada Schools. The increase of cost is slight and the whole cost of inspection will hereafter be borne by the State Funds. It is hoped that the reorganisation of the Inspecting Staff, from which all incapable men have been weeded out, will give a great impulse to Primary Vernacular education.

Steps have been taken to form an Oriental Library of Sanskrit and Kannada Works which will be located in the Victoria Jubilee Institute of Mysore. A collection will be made of the best published literature in Sanskrit and Kannada, and of rare and useful manuscripts. Copies will be obtained of such manuscripts as cannot be procured in Original. Steps will be taken to publish rare works in a uniform series.

Archæological Survey—During the year, the Kolar District was completed, and the survey was extended over 7 Taluks, nearly all in the extreme North-West. Nearly More than 1,500 inscriptions were secured, some of them of great interest and value. One group confirms the traditions of the rule of the Gupta kings in the Mysore country. Another belonging to the Kadambas, which a third, found at the ancient Jain central Hombucha or Humcha, throws valuable light on ancient Jain Ruling dynasties. And at the ancient capital of Belgami, the situation of the old Buddhist monastery has been traced and an image dug out of Tara Devi.

Land Revenue—An important step in advance has been recently taken by the Government in regard to the management of the Toddy Revenue. Under the present system of Distributor contracts, owing to the existence of series of middlemen between the Government and the Contractor, the State does not derive its proper share of the Revenue and owing to the want of sufficient control, the date groves are themselves deteriorating to such an extent as in some places to impair the Toddy Revenue of the future, and in many instances the quality of Toddy supplied to the public is so bad as to drive many persons accustomed to this comparatively cool drink to resort to the more harmful arrack. In order to remedy these defects, the Government recently issued orders for dividing each taluk into a number of convenient farms. This measure, when successfully carried out, as I hope it will be, is likely to bring to the Sircar much larger revenue than heretofore, besides enabling the Government to conserve and improve the existing date groves and ensuring the supply of a more wholesome article to the consuming public.

I may in this connection refer also to the revised position of the Inamdar Toddy Revenue, with which the Representatives from the Mysore District especially are so well acquainted. The Government have decided to compensate every Inamdar entitled to the Toddy Revenue, by means of a fixed yearly money Inam from the Government Treasury, the amount of such Inam, where doubtful, being determined by separate farming or other means. Government in such cases may decide.

I now come to touch upon a few special subjects of general interest. Foremost among them is the Census.

Census—On 26th February last a Census of the entire Province was taken. The system of enumeration adopted was that prescribed for the whole of India. In the Civil and Military Station, the population returned was 4,91,079 as compared with 4 186 189 in 1881 and 5 055,412 in 1871. It will thus be seen that the increase during the last decade was very considerable nearly 15·08 per cent, but during the previous decade (from 1871 to 1881), about a million of the population had been swept away by the disastrous famine of 1876-77. The population at present has nearly 2 lakh still to make up to reach the figure of 1871.

Municipal Elections—The representatives from the cities of Bangalore and Mysore will be glad to learn that His Highness has been pleased to direct the extension of the elective system to their Municipalities with effect from April next.

The qualification for a voter is fixed at either an annual house-rent of Rs 30 or an annual payment of Rs 10 as Municipal Malikhana and Land taxes. The qualification for a Commissioner is fixed at an annual house-rent of Rs 100 or an annual payment of Rs 10 as taxes. In the case of graduates of Universities, half of the above amounts of taxes has been fixed. These limits will, it is expected, give for either city about 1,500 electors and 100 persons qualified to be elected. The measure as now sanctioned contemplates that one half of the Municipal commissioners should be elected by the Ratepayers, the other half being nominees of those appointed by the Government. Such a mixed constitution will, it is hoped, ensure the executive efficiency of the respective Boards in the immediate future and at the same time place in the hands of the Ratepayers, through their elected representatives, not only the power to control all Municipal affairs but also by the good work done to establish their own claim to a larger share of representation.

Municipal Reform—That reform in the management of the State Maravaji (or religious and charitable) Institutions so much needed has been pressed upon the attention of the Government in previous meetings of this Assembly, and I am now able to inform you that it has been decided to depute a specially qualified officer as Maravaji Superintendent to enquire into the subject on the spot and to carry out the needed reform in the case of each institution under the general or special orders of Government. These duties will occupy him probably for a period of two years, but when most of the Institutions are thoroughly reformed and placed upon a sound and efficient footing, the future management of them on the lines laid down will, as heretofore, have to be carried on by the local revenue authorities.

The new Civil Service Scheme—His Highness the Maharajah has for some time past, experienced considerable difficulty in filling suitably the higher appointments of the Executive and Judicial services by selection from among the lower ranks, and he has accordingly resolved to adopt a system under which proper recruits with a sound and liberal education and well trained to fill the average rank be admitted as Probationers and be trained in due course of time for the future ranks of the service. The scheme contemplates a period of competitive examination of the standard adopted in Madras for the selection of Statutory Civilians. The men who pass best at such examinations are to be admitted as Probationary Assistant Commissioners, in equal number being admitted by nominations made by His Highness the Maharajah from among members of old Mysore families and from distinguished Officers of the subordinate service and generally with reference to such considerations as may commend themselves to His Highness. The members of the present Assistant Commissioner's grade will have rank and prospects of advancement to the higher grade, equal to those of the men admitted under the new system. It will thus be seen that our chief aim is to introduce into the new service some new blood and talent which it is present to fully wants, as admitted by every one capable of forming any opinion upon the subject, and at the same time to safe guard in every possible way the interests of the really competent in the present service, whether they are already Assistant Commissioners or are now only in subordinate appointments.

You will be glad to know that His Highness has further been pleased to direct the constitution of four Sub Divisions of Districts under separate Officers with the object as well of training future District Officers as of adding to the convenience of the people in the more distant Taluks.

Gentlemen, before concluding this address, I must refer to the apprehended failure of the rains and the consequent scarcity which threatened us during the last few months. It is a matter for sincere gratification that those apprehensions have now been allayed owing to the most seasonable rains we have had since the beginning of this month. Indeed, only a fortnight ago, the situation was regarded as so grave that orders were issued for throwing open the State Forests for free grazing, as also for the actual commencement in parts of Chitaldroog and Tumkur, of Village Relief works in connection with the existing system for the repair of minor tanks. This was considered sufficient to deal with the earlier stages of the distress which threatened, and for whose aggravated condition of things necessitating works on a larger scale, a programme of works was got ready exactly on the same basis as that which I explained to you in my address of October 1885 in which year the agricultural outlook was precisely similar. Happily, the recent plentiful rains have removed all cause for present apprehension, and I only touch on the above proposals so that you may be aware of the action of the Government in the circumstances of the anxious time through which we have passed. I may also add that notwithstanding the heavy drain on our foodstocks made by the distress in some Malnad Districts and the adoption of the prevailing high prices, our Ryots have from all accounts not been unmindful of their duty to reserve sufficient stock for their own use against a possible failure of season and this provident self restraint was beyond all praise and truly a matter for sincere congratulation.

General Summary.

NATIVES AS JURORS—Poddy Lance Corporal Weston, present in the first case taken up this morning, on being informed by His Lordship the Chief Justice that he might challenge any of the jurors whom he thought would not deal fairly with the case, replied that he objected natives trying him. Sir Arthur said that he could not object to Natives as a body, but he was at liberty to object to such of them as he had good reason to object to, for Natives, His Lordship believed, would bring in a verdict as conscientiously as a European would.

MUTUAL TOLERATION—The Hindu community of Poddy is just at present very much excited with the news of the birth of an idol. The credulous are thronging to the sacred place and hundreds and thousands of rupees are being spent in rejoicing and amusements. The large concourse of people and the frequent music at the places, however, disturbing the peace of the locality and European residents are loud in complaints against this exhibition of faith. A contemporary has even gone to the length of suggesting that the Police Act should be amended so as to bring such music and gatherings under it, and as a matter of fact, the owner of the house where the idol was discovered was called before the Magistrate and would have been proceeded against, but he not apologised and promised to remove matters in two or three days. These are just the ways which prevent intimate relations between the two races. Have Natives ever complained about similar disturbances of our peace by European neighbours?

THE JAGIRDAR PARVATAR—The following are the issues framed by the District Court of Chitaldroog in the suit brought against the present Jheer of Parvatar by certain disciples of the Abobilam Math with the object of his being ousted from office—(1) Whether the plaintiffs were the initiated as disciples of the Math to bring the suit, (2) whether the defendant was duly appointed head of the Math according to recognised custom, (?) and if so whether by his conduct and character before or after his appointment he has rendered himself incompetent to hold the same, (4) whether the Court has power to appoint another or to make arrangements for filling the office should the defendant be found incompetent to hold such office. The case comes on for final hearing on the 2nd March next.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 1st Nov—The towns of Nagoya, Gifu and Ogaki were destroyed by the recent earthquake in Japan It is estimated that the total number of victims is close upon three thousand

Oolacamund, 2nd Nov—The Magistrate, Mr Clarke, has decided to commit Lieutenant King to the Sessions Mr. Norton declines to address the Court, but is simply examining witnesses In addition to the statement made on Friday evening Mr King filed a written statement to day Mr Norton has telegraphed to the Clerk of the Crown enquiring whether the case can be heard at the present Madras Sessions The Government Prosecutor reserves the cross examination of the defence witness

Berlin 3rd Nov—It is announced that the German Government intends shortly to raise a loan of five and a half million sterling for the purpose of perfecting and increasing the strength of its Artillery.

Yokohama, 2nd Nov—It is now ascertained that four thousand persons were killed and upward of five thousand injured by the recent earthquake None of the foreign residents suffered the victims being all natives of Japan In the various districts visited by the Saturday over fifty thousand houses were destroyed. Great suffering prevails

St. Petersburgh, 2nd Nov—The Czar in returning from Copenhagen to Livadia, expressly avoided a meeting with the Emperor William

Bellary, 3rd Nov—Municipality of Bellary has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs 1,000 for dynamite for rain making experiments The Collector will conduct the operations

London, 3rd Nov—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent states that Russia intends to make a caravan road through the Pamirs to the Indian frontier next spring He also says that the Chiefs of the Akaikals will meet in general assembly on the Murghab River in spring, when it is expected they will join Russia.

St Petersburg, 3rd Nov—Advices received here from Bokhara state that the Afghan Mission appointed by the Ameer concluded a Commercial Treaty with Russia has started for St Petersburg

Calcutta, 3rd Nov—A cyclone of considerable force is passing over the north of the Bay, and the vicinity of Shortts Islands is apparently its centre Rain is falling in Calcutta, and the weather is very unsettled

Bombay, 6th Nov—The most serious accident reported on the G I P Railway for many years occurred yesterday morning near Nagpur, resulting in the loss of thirteen lives and the injuring of 30 passengers. The train to which the accident occurred left Bombay on the Tuesday morning for Nagpur and carried a number of British troops, five of whom were killed and many wounded The accident is believed to have occurred between the stations of Bori and Kapri, about a dozen

miles this side of Nagpur. The tyre of a wheel of one of the engines having broken, the train ran off the line. Nine carriages were smashed and fell over the embankment. Sir George Greaves, Commander in Chief of Bombay, and Staff were in the train, but escaped injury, but His Excellency's saloon carriage is standing on end down the bank. It took nine hours to rescue the wounded soldiers.

Calcutta, 5th Nov.—Some sensation was caused yesterday by the prosecution in the Police Court of two ladies for trespass in the Europeans Female Orphan Asylum at midnight in September last. The delay in instituting proceedings was explained by the reluctance on the part of the Sister in Charge to punish the culprits or allow an investigation. The Sister has since died, and in the confusion of her death the boys repeated their visits. It transpired that they had assignations extending over months and scaled the walls at night at the invitation of the girls who left their dormitories and regained their beds by the lightning conductors. The proceedings of the Police Court failed to disclose anything but the baldest details. Meanwhile ugly rumours are afloat which point to a most deplorable state of affairs owing to gross mismanagement.

Allahabad, 5th Nov.—The Viceroy will find awaiting him on his return to Srinagar on Thursday besides Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Davison, Prince Galitzin, the Russian explorer, who it appears turned up with a few Russian followers at Srinagar late on Tuesday evening. There were rumours afloat in Srinagar bazaar that the "Russian Wazir" was on his way to Kashmir to meet the Viceroy and discuss the recent events on the Pamirs, but Prince Galitzin, who is a private nobleman totally unconnected with the Central Asian administration, comes to Kashmir with the previous permission and consent of the Viceroy. He is a sportsman and not a politician, and he will be treated with all courtesy in India in return for the kindness which he showed Mr Beech when the latter was shooting in Central Asia two or three years ago. There was a widespread impression that the Prince was taking part in Captain Grombchevtsky's politico military movement towards the glacier of the Hindu Kush, whereas in reality his hunting out on the Roof of the World at the same time as the late incidents were taking place on the Pamir was a pure coincidence.

Kurnool, 6th Nov.—The Kurnool merchants have telegraphed to Government as follows:—"Kurnool grain shops broken open and looted from 7 to 10 yesterday (5th November) morning. Several thousands of measures of cholam, rice and sundries carried away by thousands of people of both sexes. Some too merchants assaulted. Whole town in uproar. District Magistrate absent circuit. Police force here insufficient and helpless. No efforts at single arrest made. Officials present taking no steps to put down disturbance except compelling merchants sell grain at ruinously low rates. Merchants have no own stock except grain stock deposited by others. With peremptory directions to sell at fixed rates they threaten suits for loss. Mob threaten further disturbance every moment. Our position helpless. Our lives and property insecure. We are in dilemma. Our representations to officials fruitless. Official attitude encouraging mob. Solicit immediate relief from imminent danger. Issue directions to send for regiment from Bellary. During riot yesterday anarchy prevailed."

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1891

OUR LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.

When Lord Ripon introduced the measure of Local self Government, he believed *it would work a revolution in the country*, it was to be the beginning of a new era, it was to inaugurate representative rule in India. It was well conceived, and seemed certain to bear good fruit. From Local self Government, the Viceroy, no doubt, intended the country to ascend to the same height in other respects, till at length it became self Governing. His liberal principles aided by his kindness of heart induced him to act as he did and the land will ever bear his name in grateful remembrance. At some period or other India will have representative institutions and then the people will not be slow to name the pioneer of the movement and make all acknowledgment to him for what he did. But if his Lordship were to know how matters municipal were conducted in some places, what a farce local self Government has become, he would be grieved to the heart. He would at once see that all his plans had been frustrated, all his schemes ruined,—at least, for a time. When the guiding hand was withdrawn the institutions he had fostered, the schemes he had carried out, became disordered. Another Viceroy may arise able and willing to take up the work that fell from Lord Ripon's hands when he went away, but it seems likely that such a man will not be forthcoming till a considerable period of time has passed. We have only to consider this place in order to understand the condition into which municipal affairs have fallen. There are two Municipalities in the place, and both are in a moribund condition, neither does much good, and at times the two do much harm. In the Civil and Military Station most of the Commissioners are elected. This is a step in advance of the City, which has not yet got beyond nomination. But the advantage the former has over the latter is only nominal, the wishes of the rate payers as expressed through their representatives are disregarded, and the authorities carry out any measure that they like. Let us take the water supply scheme as an example. The inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station held a meeting in the Mayo Hall and made a number of proposals on the subject. They pointed out schemes that might be adopted, costing but little, but which would be sufficient for the wants of the town. A memorial was sent up to the supreme Government embodying the Resolutions passed at the meeting, and those who signed it fully believed that their prayer would be granted. An answer came back to the effect that the Government had already hatched a scheme, and all the Commissioners had to do was to say whether they would have it or not. It was at the same time intimated that it did not signify if they voted in the negative because the Government would carry the scheme whether they liked it or not. A letter was read from the Resident telling the Commissioners discussion was not wanted all that was required was to say yes or no. There is not much self Government about such a proceeding and nothing could be more arbitrary. The Commissioners were not told what the scheme was, but they were told they would have to bear half the cost when it was carried out. They must have felt very small when this view of the case was put before them, and they ought to have resigned in a body. Then again, we have the case of the appointment of a Vice President. The Commissioners wished to have a full time official who would be capable of performing the duties of the President. A Secretary was appointed, and the President was told he must continue his work as before. The Secretary was to assist in the duties of the office, but there was to be no change with regard to the President's post. The Commissioners asked for an official of a certain stamp, they were given one entirely different. They wanted bread, they were given a stone. The Secretary very soon after bloomed into a Vice President, his salary was doubled, but his duties remained the same. His work is now of the most perfunctory kind, and yet he receives double the amount of pay he did when he was first entertained. The Resident also appointed an Engineer on a salary of Rs 500 a month when a man could be found to do the work equally well on Rs 150. The roads are in bad repair, certainly not better than they were before the present Engineer took charge of them. After a shower of rain they are very bad, and yet an official on a salary of Rs 500 is supposed to look after them. The sanitation of the Station is neglected, and it is not to be wondered at that epidemics break out at times. If it were not for the salubrity of the climate we might never be free from them. We could point out many other irregularities in connection with this Municipality each of which would go to show that Local Self Government is totally ignored in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. We now turn to the City, and here we do not find matters in such a condition as we could wish. Here the nomination system is in force, though the rate payers were promised long ago that the Commissioners should be elected. But up to the present matters stand as they have always done, the authorities employ any one they like on the Board, and in selections are not always good. The wishes of the people are not attended to, the Commissioners can do just as they think proper, and they are guided, for the most part, by the officials in charge of the Municipality. There is far too much of this element about the whole business, and it is not to be wondered at considering that nomination is the order of the day. However conscientious a man may be, when he has been nominated by a Government, he thinks himself, to a certain extent, bound to support that Government. He finds it very *difficult to place himself in opposition to it*, even when he thinks it is in the wrong. It is, therefore necessary we should have the elective system in the City in order that the wishes of the rate payers may be freely expressed, and, if possible, anything that is wrong, might be redressed. For instance, the inhabitants complain bitterly of the state of the roads, it is sometimes almost impossible to get along them, and the wear and tear of the carriages is something fearful. The Commissioners do not take that interest in the affairs of the place they ought to do, they go through the business of the Municipality in a perfunctory sort of way, and then they believe they have done their duty. If they were elected they would see that their constituents had a claim on them as well as the Government, that the rate payers had rights as well as officials. In both parts of the place there is a great deal that is wrong about the Municipalities, and the only method to cure the evil is to adopt Lord Ripon's scheme of Local Self Government. The Municipalities must not be controlled in the manner they are now if they are to do any good to the people but liberty must be given to the representatives to carry out what they believe would be for the good of the people at large. Till more freedom of action has been accorded to the Commissioners we need not expect the Municipalities of this or any other place to be in a condition bordering on perfection.

Occasional Notes.

A Hundred delegates from India will attend the meeting of the Indian Congress in England, which has now been definitely fixed to take place in 1893.

The want of rain is now much felt almost all over Bengal, and unless it rains shortly the prospect of crops is very gloomy, and a famine is said to be likely to follow.

The Allahabad *Morning Post*, writing on the 30th, said that "the paper and its staff was to undergo the ordeal of public auction last week!" This is probably the first occasion on which the staff of a newspaper has been sold—by auction.

Particulars of a ghastly railway accident near Nagpur will be found in our telegraphic columns to-day. Fourteen lives were lost and thirty four persons injured. *Sir George Greaves, Commander-in Chief* of Bombay, who was in the train, had a narrow escape, as his saloon carriage was next to those in which were the persons who were killed.

The natives of Poochowree in advance of facts. Some one amongst them has started a story that a machine has been invented to bring down rain from the sky at will, and the subject is much talked about, enquiries being made of foreigners as to what kind of machine this may be. It was whispered that they knew the English were devils, but they little suspected they had the power to do this.

The Rajah of Bobbili is doing what he can to get his people to reduce the heavy expenditure which they incur on marriage ceremonies, etc, and he has asked five members of a local Sabha to form themselves into a Committee to frame rules regulating expenditure on such occasions. The Rajah, who evidently holds advanced views, also thinks there is no longer any necessity for caste men being prohibited making sea voyages.

Sir Charles Elliott wants to do his touring with as little fuss as possible, and for this he is to be commended. No doubt he has seen in his previous tours that everything is prepared for his reception that things are not presented to him in their normal condition, but there is every effort made to place things in the most favourable light. This is scarcely consistent with his own ideas of what should be done in and by official tours. His policy seems rather to be one of thoroughness and reality than of make believes and shams.

Mr Labouchere has contributed to the October number of *The Forum* an article on the subject of English Royalty, in which he expresses the opinion that monarchy is accepted by the vast majority of Englishmen without any strong enthusiasm for it, but without any desire to put an end to it. The onward march of democracy will, he believes, sweep away the House of Lords *and the Established Church*, and confer more power, even more than is now the case, in the House of Commons, whilst by the payment of the Members of that House it will convert it from an assembly of plutocrats into one more directly in harmony with the people. But the Monarchy he deems likely to survive these changes.

The Indian Daily News is responsible for the following:—Matters are not going on so smoothly in Nepal as might be expected from a stable and satisfactory Government. Within a very recent period, only a few weeks, there have been several decapitations on suspicion. One or two men have been beheaded on suspicion of being in communication with some members of the exiled families. And a man who was long a confidential communicate with the late Mr Gladstone when he was Resident at Khatmandu has shared the same fate of suspicion of doing like service to the Indian Government. There are indications that the rulers that be there, are not over sure of the stability of their position.

It is reported that Dr Bhandarkar, of Poona, with his family, has been excommunicated for marrying his widowed daughter to a gentleman belonging to his caste, the Gaud Sarswat Brahmins, who were scandalised by the marriage. A Bombay paper rightly remarks:—"Dr Bhandarkar, the greatest Sanskrit scholar on this side of India, and an ornament of enlightenment of this community should be pronounced unworthy of social intercourse with his caste fellows! This would be ludicrous, were it not so sad."

A shocking murder was committed at Cuttack during the Puja holidays. A low caste Hindu, a gardener, had fallen in love with the daughter of a poor Mahomedan of the neighbourhood. Finding that the girl would not accept a *kafir* as her husband, he embraced Mahomedanism, and thus made sure of winning her hand. But the father having refused to give his daughter in marriage to the convert, the disappointed lover one morning entered her house, cut her throat with a razor and then committed suicide with the same razor and in the same room.

Local and Provincial.

THE RESIDENT.—As now arranged the Resident will go on his tour to Coorg on the 17th of this month

THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.—Certain arrangements in connection with this Department will, it is said shortly come into operation

A HOLIDAY.—To-morrow being the Prince of Wales' birthday, it will be observed as a general holiday at all Public Offices and Courts This Holiday was not gazetted.

THE WEATHER.—We had a few showers during the past week, but not much rain fell A good deal more is required, the tanks being more than half empty, and the ground is dry in many places It is to be hoped more rain will fall soon

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The Lord Bishop of Madras left this Station, together with his domestic Chaplain on Wednesday last for Arsikere and Chikmagalur He will return to Madras at the beginning of next month

NANJENGUD RAILWAY.—We are given to understand that the consulting Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company examined the new line on the 26th ult, and that the line would be opened for passengers on the 10th instant.—H

DR BENSON.—We understand that Dr Benson goes home on a year's furlough and will start on the 20th instant Dr Bidie we hear will officiate for him Rumour connects this with the proposed royal tour to England.—H

COL MARTIN.—This gentleman has decided to remain on your Longer with His Highness the Maharaja Col Campbell returns to Chikmagalur and Mr Spurlock comes back to Bangalore as Superintendent of the Central Jail

A NOTIFICATION.—H H the Maharaja of Mysore is pleased to sanction the State Life Insurance, which is expected to appear in the next issue of the *Mysore Gazette* The establishment in connection with the Institution is to work under the Comptroller, Mysore Government, who suggested the scheme, for a year or so

MR SUBBAYAH.—This gentleman, whom we reported in a former issue on the appointment of Mr A Ranganswamy Iyengar, as Deputy Commissioner of Mysore District, as being his predecessor, is expected to arrive in Bangalore, in the course of this week to take charge of the office of the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore

GUNNIE RIOT.—This case came on for trial before the Sub Judge and 1st Class Magistrate of Bangalore, who, on the evidence before him sentenced Thimmappa Chandappa and Gouda Ranganna who took the leading part in the riot, to suffer five months' imprisonment, of which the 1st two months to be simple and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each, and the rest to lines in different sums

MISAPPROPRIATION.—Narainengar, late Manager of the Government Central Book Depot, who was arraigned yesterday before the Nundidroog Sessions on a charge of misappropriation in respect of Rs 50, was sentenced to suffer one year's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 500, and failing to suffer two months, additional rigorous imprisonment

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.—News reaches us from Devanhally that a man and his wife, of Widigandally village of Devanhally Taluk, had a dispute with another man of the same village over some money matters This dispute ended in a row, the two men pitched into each other, the wife interfered, in the scuffle she received a blow from the other man, from which she subsequently died Mr Hindu who was immediately informed of the occurrence is now investigating the case

GENERAL BENGOUGH.—This officer did duty over charge of the Bangalore Division this morning, and will shortly return to England Bishop Cotton's College and Schools The distribution of prizes to the pupils of these institutions came off last Monday evening, the Resident, Sir Harry Prendergast presiding The Bishop of Madras gave away the prizes and everything went off well There is some difficulty with regard to the grant to the College and Schools, it is thought the matter will soon be settled

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 29th October 1891.

No 54 The subjoined draft of a Regulation about to be submitted to the Government of India, is published for information

2 The cess, which this Regulation contemplates and which corresponds to the patwari cess of other provinces has become necessary to provide a local fund to meet the cost of (a) village servants employed on revenue duties and (b) a larger and more efficient establishment for the work of maintaining annually up to date the land records and maps initially prepared in the present survey and of dealing with the village accounts

9. Any representations that persons interested in the measure may have to make will be received by the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara, up to the 30th November 1891

C N RAVENSHAW
CAPTAIN,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner

DRAFT

Regulation for the levy of a cess to meet the cost of the Land Record establishment and the village service fees in Coorg.

1 That all fees, contributions and allowances, which have hitherto been customarily collected by village officers employed on revenue duties for their support or remuneration by whatever denomination they may be called, shall absolutely cease and determine, and it is hereby shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner to impose a money cess upon all holders of land in Coorg from and after such date as the Chief Commissioner may by Notification in the local gazette appoint in this behalf The proceeds of such cess shall be devoted to the payment of the Land Record Establishment and of village servants employed on revenue duties in the several Nads and Villages in Coorg

2 The rate of cess shall from time to time be determined by the Chief Commissioner but shall not in any case exceed the rate of fourteen annas two fifths pies in every rupee of assessment In the case of rent free lands or lands held wholly or partially free from assessment such as Jahagir, Jama, Joli, Umbli, &c, the cess shall be levied on full assessment which such lands would pay if they were not Inams or granted on privileged rates, and in that of free holds on double the assessment which such holds would pay were they assessed at full collection rates

3 The amount of cess payable by each holder of land shall be entered in his Patta and shall be realized in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of land revenue under the Coorg Revenue Regulation No I of 1889

4 No claim to the enjoyment of any portion of the cess imposed under the Regulation, and no question regarding liability to the same, or the rate thereof shall be cognizable by the Civil Courts, but the same shall be settled by the Commissioner of Coorg

5 That any decision or order of the Commissioner under this Regulation shall be appealable to the Chief Commissioner within three months from the date of the decision or order, and the decision of the Chief Commissioner on appeal shall be final and conclusive

6. This Regulation will come into force from such date as the Chief Commissioner shall direct by Notification in the Coorg Gazette

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE FOREIGN SECRETARY TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 5th November 1891

The 27th October 1891—No 295—In continuation of Notification No 351, dated 8th January 1891, C Basavaraja, B A, B L, Acting Munsiff of Chikaballapur, is appointed to officiate as a Munsiff of the 3rd grade on full pay with effect from date he assumed charge of the Chikaballapur Munsiff's Court.

Camp No. 313—Frequent representations having been made of the inconvenience of the existing Khistbandi, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to substitute the following Khistbandi for that prescribed in Rule XXXII, Part I of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code, issued under Notification, No 150, dated 23 July 1890 —

Talaks	January	Febry	March	April	May.
Maidan Talaks.	Annas	Annas 4	Annas 4	Annas 4	Annas 4
Malnad Talaks.	4	4	4	4	

2 For purposes of the Khistbandi according to the table prescribed, the following Talaks shall be considered Malnad, the rest of the country being considered Maidan —

(Hassan District)
Manjarabad and Belur.
(Kadur District)
Madgeree, Koppa, Tarikere and Chikmagalur.
(Shimoga District)
Tirthahalli, Nagar, Sagar and Sorab

(3) The assessment on Coffee lands may be paid on or before the 30th April following the official year for which it is due, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Pattadar's issued for coffee lands under the Rules contained in Appendix II of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code

The 28th October 1891—No. 294—The leave on medical certificate granted to E C Sivagyanam Pillai, Munsiff of Chikballapur, in the Notifications dated on the margin is further extended by three months

No. 345 dated 5th January 1891
" 150 " 31st March do
" 111 " 3rd June do
" 227 " 28th August do

The 3rd November 1891.—No 296—L 674—Mr. Shotckhan is appointed as a Municipal Commissioner of the Bangalore City Municipality for the Nagarthpet Division, up to the end of the current official year

No 297.—Mr Gopalnongar, Assistant in the Amrut Mahal Department, who has been associated with Mr J G McDonnell for devising the revised system of farming out the Toddy revenue, entered upon his duties on the forenoon of the 4th September 1891

General Summary.

THE BYRAGEE MURDERER.—A Contemporary says —Communication has been received from the Viceroy, rejecting the Byragee Murderer's appeal to him for a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon him, by Mr. Justice Shephard at the last Criminal Sessions

RENAVIO A TRAIN.—Twenty-one men have been arrested in connection with wrecking and robbing the Mail train of the 28th September on the South Indian Railway, and of these two have been accepted as approvers Consequently only nineteen will stand their trial They are to be arraigned at the Sessions to be held at Tinnevelly early in December

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—The Board consider with regard to the future working of the S I R system, when it will include the Villupuram Gunteakal State Railway, and possibly the Hindupur Bangalore section, that the Traffic Department requires to be strengthened by the appointment of an Officer of extensive and mature experience, and the Government of India has been asked to nominate a suitable officer for the post on the salary fixed, viz., Rs. 1,200—1—1,500 a month.—*Indian Engineering*

SUTTEE.—A case of suttee was recently disposed of at the Backpur Criminal Sessions A Bhumihar lady of a village in Behar on the death of her husband expressed her intention to immolate herself. Several people endeavoured to dissuade her, and argued that the law was against her, and would not allow her to carry out her purpose, but when the funeral pyre was lighted she threw herself into the flames The Police promptly rescued her, but the burns she received were so serious that she died from the effects the next morning Fourteen persons were charged with abetment of the offence, but all were acquitted.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
THE M A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

A NEW EXAMINATION

The next item of business for the consideration of the Senate was the proceedings of the Madras Government, Educational Department, No 549, dated 21st July, 1891, communicating copy of correspondence relating to the establishment of a final examination for secondary schools alternative to the entrance examination of the University of Calcutta

Mr Duncan proposed that in Bye-law 166, the following should be substituted for the existing bye-law "No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for the degree of Master of Arts unless he has passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this or some other University in the British Empire not less than two years previously and an approved thesis for the degree" This was carried after some discussion

THE FINANCES OF INDIA

VICEROY'S CAMP, *October* —The state report that Mr Fowler's report on the finances of India will be submitted almost immediately to the Viceroy is quite true, but the further statement that the report will mainly or to any large extent, be concerned with the cutting down of sinecures is absurd, as the Viceroy indicated very clearly in his banquet speech The principal reform will be the introduction of an audit and account department and a finance officer may be appointed from India as head of the proposed department. The likelihood is that a young officer will be appointed on a comparatively small salary. Any serious revision of the finances must also deal with the means of improving the collection of revenue, a matter which in its present state leaves much to be desired In surveying the financial position it is satisfactory to note that the outlay on the army has been greatly reduced. In the times of Ranjit Singh and Golab Singh the army was a great burden, for at its greatest strength it comprised no fewer than 30,000 men whereas at present it hardly exceeds eight thousand, and is more efficient than at any former time. The construction of the Gilgit road is also a protective measure which must be a large saving to the State In dealing with the Hunza early in the century the Kashmiri expended more money in the terrible work of transport than will be required for the entire scheme of road construction.—*Correspondent of the Times of India.*—

ALLEGED LIBEL ON A HIGHER GOD.—A meeting of the Maharashtra Hindus was held on Saturday afternoon, in the Thakordwar Temple, to consider what steps should be taken to protest against certain libellous handbills distributed amongst the natives by missionaries The chair was taken by Mr Dhondu Shamrao Gaud, who, in explaining the object of the meeting, said that handbills containing a gross libel of their great Hindu god *Krishna* had been circulated by the Bible Tract Society A great slur was cast on their god *Krishna*, and it was high time to take steps to nip in the bud such misrepresentation which greatly wounded the religious feelings of the Hindus. He was quite astonished on reading the contents of the handbills He advised them to memorialise Government pray up that the missionaries should be stopped from interfering in their religious matters and defaming their gods. Mr Narayan Rodjee-Thoy said he was deeply grieved at the conduct of the missionaries who had circulated the handbills It was a gross outrage on the god *Krishna*, whom they held in the highest esteem and reverence They should take steps to prevent the libellers from desecrating their god in such a way Since the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 protected their religious freedom no one had a right to interfere with their religion or their gods any longer. After

several gentlemen had expressed their opinion in favour of organising a strong protest against the conduct of the missionaries, it was unanimously resolved to ask the *Maharajas to convene* a monster meeting to take steps in the matter and to memorialise the Government, praying for redress. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman —G.

THE AMIR.

The mention of our ally the Amir unfortunately reminds us that the complications before the Government of India at the present moment may not be limited to the question of reparation for the Pamirs incident. We have devoted considerable space lately to the question of the Amir's attachment to the British alliance; but it is a question of such vital importance to our foreign policy at the present moment, that we must refer to it again. Our view of the matter has been described as imputing treachery and double dealing to the Amir *without adducing any evidence* to that effect. We have, however, shown that there is really a great deal of evidence *of sorts, all tending to suggest that for some* years past the Amir's attachment to the British alliance, or, at any rate, to the present British Government of India, has been and is anything but cordial. This being the case, and bearing in mind the importance of the part which Afghanistan plays in our Central Asian policy, we hold that a *prima facie* case for inquiry has been made out, and that the onus of producing rebutting evidence lies entirely on the shoulders of those who assert *that the Amir's attachment is* as sincere towards the British alliance as it has ever been. While there are many circumstances which have a contrary appearance; there is very little that we can recollect in the Amir's political actions, of late years, which bears the aspect of even ordinary friendliness towards a neighbouring State, and absolutely nothing which is conducive of sincere loyalty towards the State which guarantees safety to his kingdom. On the contra side of the account, however, is a long list of circumstances, which certainly require explanation, suggesting as they do, (1) hostility to British trade, (2) hostility to the extension of British influence, (3) reluctance to make the personal friendship of the Viceroy of India, (4) the desire to encourage *Russian trade*, (5) admiration for the Russian army, (6) gratitude to the Russians for the hospitality shown many years ago, (7) disregard of the Viceroy's *advice regarding the* severity of punishments, and (8) interference with frontier Districts under our control. The reason that we find it necessary to recur to this subject to-day, is not only that, by the confirmation of our news that Lieutenant Davison had been actually captured by the Russians, the situation beyond the North-West Frontier has been rendered more urgent, but because, since writing on the subject of the Amir's relations towards the Government of India in our last issue, we have received intelligence from the frontier of other proceedings on the part of His Highness which require explanation, if they are not to be accepted as indications of ill feeling against the British Government of India.

Before 1880 the Kurram valley was part of the Afghan dominions, being a sub division of the Kabul province. Since 1880 it has been under *our control. After the last Afghan* war the question of extending the British frontier across the Kurram was mooted and decided in the negative, the Kurram river remaining, as before, the boundary of the Kohat District. After the withdrawal of our troops the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, was, however, made the medium of communication *between the Kurram tribes* and the Government, and the future administration of the valley through the Turi tribal jirga under two *elected delegates, the Amir's* authority to interfere in the affairs of the Kurram valley not being recognised at all. In fact, in 1881 the Pathans refused to *allow the Amir's troops* proceeding to Khost a passage through the valley, and in doubtful questions of frontier between themselves and the Amir's *territory*, the inhabitants of the valley have always referred to the Government of India. Khillats have been bestowed upon occasions by British officials, and the Punjab Administration Reports frequently refer to the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat. Last year we noticed that the Amir was making new efforts to extend his influence in *Kurram*. Among other things he took into his employ, as a paid agent, a notorious outlaw against the British Government, named or rather nicknamed, "*Chikai*" Although this man is not, we believe, actually enrolled in the Amir's list of officials, the *Governor of Khost is said to have recommended* that he should be; and the fact of his receiving pay is undoubted and, as we said at the time, requires explanation.

The case is rendered worse by news received to-day from Kabul, to the effect that this outlaw against the British Government was recently honourably received at Kabul, with about *fifty followers, by the Amir, and sent* back (to the Kurram or the neighbouring District of Khost) loaded with khillats. It is *surely a sign of a distinct change for the worse* in the policy of Abdur Rahman who, at the beginning of his reign, displayed such energy *in putting down outlaws* and foot-boosters that he should now delight to honour and reward one who has frequently given trouble to *the British Government*, in order to extend his influence in the Kurram Valley which, since 1880, has been under the political control of the British Government, the tribal government of the valley finding a place in the annual Punjab Administration Reports. Nor is this all. Simultaneously with the news referred to above, from Kabul, intelligence received to-day from Kurram states that in the early part of this month the Amir sent troops—whether the outlaw, Chikai, accompanied them is not stated—to the Kurram frontier, and has demanded from the inhabitants the payment of arrears of revenue for the last ten years, *i. e.*, for the whole period during which the valley has been under British influence. Our correspondent further states that a deputation of about sixty persons, village headmen and chiefs of Kurram, had gone to wait upon the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, and ask for protection against the Amir. Now, His Highness must be perfectly aware of the fact that ever since the last Afghan war the Kurram valley has been under British influence, and this revival of extinct Afghan claims, at the present moment, seems most ill timed, specially as it appears to have been accompanied by a show of military force. If the Amir thinks that he has any claim to the territory in question, the proper course for him to pursue would undoubtedly be to address the Government on the subject, but the procedure adopted by him savours too much of the huckstering methods of the Russians. It is possible, of course, that the *whole thing may, when sifted, be found to have* very little significance, but we cannot help wishing that His Highness's conduct gave less colour to suspicion.—*Civil and Military Gazette*

THE VICEROY AT CASHMERE.

The *Times of India*.—After dinner His Highness the Maharajah entered and took a seat to the right of the Viceroy, Colonel Pridaux then rose, and, on behalf of the Maharajah, proposed the health of the Queen. After a brief pause Colonel Pridaux again rose and spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been commissioned by his Highness the Maharajah to express the great gratification he feels at the visit which their Excellencies the Viceroy and *Lady Lansdowne* have paid to his capital. (Applause.) It has been a long cherished desire on the part of his Highness that the *Viceroy of India* should *visit Cashmere, and* he is extremely thankful to say that his desire now is fulfilled and his Highness' wishes have been responded to. The romance of travel in Cashmere has perhaps suffered to some extent by the construction of the Jhelum Valley road, but it is, I think, satisfactory that his Excellency has been able to see for himself one of the great engineering works which in future times will serve to commemorate his Highness's rule. (Applause.) His Highness has always shown an interest in public works, and amongst other great works completed within the last few years have been the Sialkoto and Jammoo Railway, water works at Jammoo, which have been a source of great convenience to that town, and also, we hope, will be completed next *winter*, the Cavi Bridge, which will serve to connect both sides of the river which flows past Jammoo, and which will be not only *a source of convenience to the inhabitants of* Jammoo, but, I trust, also a source of revenue to the Cashmere State. Besides this road, which his *Excellency* has just *travelled*, is that the last section of one of the most important highways I may say in India which within a year or two will be completed—*that road as* far as Gilgit—and I think I may say without *any hyperbole that the road will be an artery* of which the pulsations will be felt from the fertile plains of the Punjab to those natural limits which form the northern portion of his Highness's territory. (Applause).

Colonel Pridaux concluded by asking the company, on behalf of his Highness, to join him most cordially in drinking to the long life *and happiness of their Excellencies the Viceroy* and the Marchioness of Lansdowne.

The toast was very heartily received.

His Excellency the Viceroy then rose and said:

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you Highness cordially for the kind manner in which, by your Highness's instructions, Colonel Pridaux has proposed my health. The visit which I am paying to it is a realisation of the wish which I have cherished for a long time. There is, I suppose, no part of the British Empire which any Englishman returning to India is more anxious to see than that of which your Highness is the Ruler. Its marvellous beauties have from the time when European visitors first found their way into this Valley been celebrated by the traveller and the poet, and even on my way here I have seen enough to convince me that the expectations which I have formed are not likely to be disappointed. (Applause.) Here, now had some experience of the scenery of India, as well as of that of the North American Continent, I will venture to say that the Jhelum Valley need not fear comparison in point of beauty with any other part of the world. (Applause.) I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my thanks for the arrangements which were made for our journey both *by land and water. Nature provided* the scenery, but we should not have enjoyed it as we did but for the excellence of the new road along the Valley—a thoroughfare to which Colonel Pridaux has just referred—and the importance and convenience of which can hardly be overestimated. Even if the Cashmere State has to wait for a few years before it is connected by a railway with British India, the existing cart road supplies an admirable channel of communication, which I have no doubt is specially appreciated by those who in former years were condemned to travel by the old road. (Applause.) But your Highness, anxious as I was to visit your State, it was certainly not merely with the object of seeing its great natural beauties that I undertook my present tour. I *had been coming* here merely as a tourist, I should have regarded my visit with much less interest than that which I feel in it at the present *moment*. It is not necessary for me to remind your Highness that almost from the time of my arrival *in India the affairs of Cashmere have con*stantly engaged my thoughts. The principal cause of my anxiety not to postpone my visit *to you was the desire which I felt to make* your Highness's personal acquaintance—a desire which, I am glad to think, was reciprocated by you, *and to effect a full and frank* interchange of ideas with you upon matters of interest to us both. I was also anxious to *meet again your Highness's brothers*, the Raja Amar Singh, President of the Council, and Raja Ram Singh, the Commander-in-Chief; *and to hear from them a meeting of the work* upon which the State Council has recently been engaged. That work has been of an *exceptionally important character. The reports* of the Council *are for it*—and I am glad to say *she* for it not without reason—but it has during the last few months initiated several very substantial improvements in the administration of the State. I say "initiated," because the real difficulties of reformation begin when reforms which have been elaborated on paper come to be submitted to the test of practical application. I believe, however, that the Council has made a good and courageous beginning. (Applause.) The preliminary work of revenue settlement has, I am glad to learn, made good progress, and the whole question of revenue administration is under consideration. In this branch of administration Raja Amar Singh has, I know, taken a particular interest. (Applause.) At this moment a British officer!—I refer to Mr. Logan—an official of special experience in financial matters —(applause)—whose services we have temporarily placed at the disposal of the Durbar, is engaged in a full inquiry into the finances of the State—an investigation which the Council has done well to court, and which it has, I am happy to say, facilitated to the best of its powers. The results of this inquiry will, I hope, be laid before me shortly. I trust that *amongst those results will be the introduction* of a sound system of audit and account, which, I need not say, is the very backbone and essence of good administration, whether in a *Native State or in an Indian province*. (Applause.) In the Judicial Department presided over by Pandit Bagh Ram, several changes *likely to produce useful improvements*, if they are properly carried into effect, have, I am told, been approved by the Council. Law, but not least, the administration of the army has been vigorously taken in hand by Raja Ram Singh (applause)—who holds a commission in the *British Army, upon which I beg to congratu*late him, and which has, I rejoice to know, been greatly assisted by Colonel Neville Grantham—(*loud applause*)—*an officer who*, at the special request of the Council, I placed at its disposal nearly two years ago. (*Continued applause*.) *I believe I am not exaggerating* when I say that in place of a large and irregularly paid force, indifferently equipped and *badly disciplined*, the State is now *on* way of obtaining a smaller force much more efficient and much more likely to prove a source of *strength to the State and to the Empire*. (Applause.) Your Highness will, I am sure, think it only natural that I should *desire to satisfy myself* upon the spot of the extent of these reforms, that I should wish to learn from the Resident (who, I am glad to know, enjoys the entire confidence of your Highness), from the Council, and from your Highness what has already been done, and what yet remains to be achieved. I have only been a few hours in Srinagar, and we have as yet been able to do little more than commence a discussion of these important subjects; but before I leave the State I shall, I hop, be able to obtain much information, which will enable me to form a clearer opinion with regard to measures which it may be desirable to adopt for the future government of the State. (Applause.) Your Highness may depend upon it that I shall approach the consideration of these questions in which you are so deeply interested with a feeling entirely friendly towards your Highness (applause.) I am indeed glad to be able on this interesting occasion to assure your Highness publicly, as I have already done in my private communications, that the Government of India has throughout entertained towards your Highness, and towards the Cashmere State, no sentiments *other than those of sin*cere good-will and sympathy (*loud applause*)—coupled with an earnest desire to assist you in *surmounting many difficulties* and in bearing the heavy load of responsibilities with which you have been confronted. (Continued applause.) I trust that the assurance which I am thus able to give your Highness will dispel once and for ever the mistaken idea that in its dealings with the Cashmere State the Government of India harbours for one moment any sinister designs upon its rights and privileges. (Applause.) The connection of the Cashmere *State with the Government of India* has always been of a specially intimate character. The State owes its very existence to the *great aide to your Highness ancestor in* 1846, and upon more than one occasion in its subsequent history it has given undoubted *of its loyal attachments to the Government* and Crown. I feel no doubt that the loyalty of the Cashmere State is at the present time *entirely above suspicion*, and that, just as it came forward, at the time of the Mutiny as one staunch ally, so, if an opportunity should again arise, the Cashmere troops commanded by your Highness's brother, Raja Ram Singh—(Applause)—and particularly that portion of them which have been placed under special discipline for Imperial service, will be again found ready to take their place by the side of ours (Applause). I shall be glad if my visit to Cashmere serves to strengthen and to consolidate the amicable relations by which the State has been bound to the Government of the Queen Empress, and I offer to your Highness and to the State Council my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have received Lady Lansdowne and myself in the State of Cashmere (Loud and continued applause.)

His Excellency resumed his seat, and, after a brief interval, rose and proposed the health of his Highness the Maharajah, which was received with acclamation. The party then adjourned to the terrace overlooking the river whence they witnessed a brilliant display of fireworks, after which the Viceregal party returned to the Residency.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 10th Nov.—Lord Salisbury, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall last night, said that Ireland was making satisfactory progress. He eulogized the services rendered to the country by Mr. Balfour, and he deplored the loss of Messrs. Smith and Ritchie. Alluding to European affairs his Lordship declared that there was not a single speck on the political horizon menacing peace. With regard to Egypt, the Premier deprecated the unpatriotic utterances of former British Minister which, he said, pained every patriot. England underwent great sacrifices to rescue Egypt from the condition into which she had fallen, and could not allow the results which were now being achieved to be destroyed, or allow Egypt to relapse into a state of anarchy and confusion dangerous to all her neighbours. He denied that England's duty ever was to sever Egypt from Turkey, and declared that she desired to maintain the existing treaties and firmans, she also desired to see Egypt strong enough to repel external attack, and quell internal trouble, and earnestly hoped to reach that end within a reasonable time, and if helped by others to reach it quicker until the desired end was achieved. A foreign force, which must be British, must prevent Egypt from slipping back into a condition in which she would be exposed to barbarian attacks from without and intrigues from within. International arrangements, Lord Salisbury said, would be useless for the purpose, as Egypt was already overloaded by and hindered in this respect. He entreated foreign critics to remember that Englishmen are deeply interested in the solution of the Egyptian question, and are proud of the splendid success of their administrators and soldiers. In conclusion the Premier said that whatever Party was in power England would never withdraw from the vigorous prosecution of beneficent enterprise with which her pride and honour were connected.

Bombay, 9th Nov.—Yesterday afternoon 15 of the Manipur political prisoners were brought down to Calcutta under a strong military escort by special train. Among them were the Regent, the new Senapati and the Prime Minister of Manipur State. They were met at the station by a strong force of Police with rifled rifles, and were taken to Jail pending the departure of the steamer for the Andamans.

Srinagar, 7th November.—The Viceroy, during his stay in Kashmir, has had frequent interviews with His Highness the Maharajah and the members of the State Council, and he discussed the question of reinstating His Highness with some of the powers which he voluntarily surrendered in March 1889. His Excellency has given to the Maharajah assurances that the Government of India has never ceased to regard him as the legitimate ruler of the State, and has always been anxious to do all in its power to maintain the dignity of his position. During the last 24 years in which the Council has been in existence, it has initiated many important reforms, in the execution

of which the Government of India has freely afforded it the assistance of skilled officers, such as Mr Lawrence in connection with the revenue administration and land settlement, Colonel Neville Chamberlain in the organisation of the army, and Mr Logan in the revision of the income tax system. The Maharajah has intimated to the Viceroy his readiness to accept and continue the reforms already initiated by the Council, and has also voluntarily proposed to reduce the personal expenditure of himself and family and to dispense with which has hitherto been a very charge on the State. In view of this generous and of the personal examination which His Excellency has made into the various affairs of the State, the Government of India now proposes as an experimental measure to revise the existing system of administration in the sense above indicated. It is understood that the State Council shall remain unchanged, and that in the event of a difference of opinion arising between himself and the Council, it shall be open to either party to refer the matter to the British Resident without previous consultation with whom no step of importance shall be taken. Under the new arrangement His Highness will become President. As a mark of the care and discretion with which Rajah Amir Singh, as President of the Council, has conducted the affairs of the State during the last 2½ years, Her Majesty, on the recommendation of the Viceroy, has approved of the honour of Knight Commander of the Star of India being conferred upon him.

Paris, 10th Nov—The French Press, criticising the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury at Guildhall, contends that the demand for further delay in the British evacuation of Egypt is a mere pretext for evading the promises that England has made.

Berlin, 10th Nov—Prince Damrong was yesterday received in audience by the Emperor William. The Prince presented to his Majesty a letter from the King of Siam, and was afterwards entertained at a banquet at the palace.

Vienna, 11th Nov—Emperor Francis Joseph, replying to the Austro Hungarian Delegations which waited upon him to-day said he was anxious for peace and hoped it would be preserved despite the general armings of the European Powers.

Allahabad, 11th Nov—In connection with the mobilisation of troops on the North West Frontier in case of war, the Government of India has sanctioned a scheme for forming special camping grounds at Quetta and Sibi.

London, 12th Nov—Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Acton last evening, denied the report which had been current that he was to succeed the Marquis of Lansdowne as Viceroy of India.

Cairo, 11th Nov—Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall has produced a profound impression in Egypt. The French party have resolved to effer a determined opposition to all British measures.

St Petersburg, 11th Nov—The Russian Government has resolved to construct forts on the Chinese and Persian frontiers.

12th Nov—*Novosti*, in an article this morning, says that the Russian movements in the Pamirs is a logical reply to British intrigues, and the policy of Russia in Asia will be firmly maintained.

Allahabad, 14th Nov—The *Pioneer* contradicts the statement in the English papers regarding Lord Lansdowne's retirement next autumn owing to ill health. As to the state of his health, his activity and endurance on the hill sides of Kashmir astonished even the best shikaris among the shooting party.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1891.

INDIA'S POLITICAL SITUATION

It is plain to be seen that India is every year being more and more dragged into the vortex of English politics. Questions are now asked in the House of Commons that would not have been asked in times gone by. When anything out of the ordinary occurs in India, we may be certain that the matter will be discussed in Parliament. This will continue till we have a local Council of our own, and then the necessity of bringing every subject before *the Legislature of great Britain will cease*. The people of this land get by the attention paid to their interests by the people of England, and they ought to be thankful to the Parliament for the way it *some times changes their views. But* we ought not to lose sight of the fact that it is in India that India should be governed, and not in England. Such Congresses as the Indian National Congress has *in view would accomplish the object* that ought to be obtained, and would admirably educate Indian opinion for England. But till the change has been brought about the interference of the British public and *Parliament in the affairs of this land* should be gladly welcomed, and made the most of. There is, however, another view of the matter. India is being made to form, so to speak, a part of the European *country of nations. Should war arise in* the west she might be called upon to take a part in it. She is liable to be dragged into complications with which she has no concern, and about which she cares *little. Already this country has had* to pay for war outside her own border. When the struggle with Egypt took place a large sum was demanded from the Indian exchequer, and of course it *had to be paid. It is true that Egypt is* of importance to India, it is a high way, but not the only one. As it is a thoroughfare it must be kept open. It was only right that India should pay a portion of the cost of a war to keep open *the road to* the west, but the sum demanded was out of all proportion to the interests at stake. Besides, the Colonies used the Suez Canal as a highway, but they were not called on *to contribute a farthing towards the expenses* of the Egyptian war. Surely they ought to have borne a portion of the cost, but they were not asked to do this, and, of course, they did not offer. The case was different with India, it had not the option of refusing. It was told to pay, and it paid. This, however was a small affair as compared with the complications India has been dragged into with regard to Russia. England and Russia cannot agree with regard to what ought to be done with the Turkish Empire. The latter says she has a right to the whole of it. She holds that the time has come when Turkey should cease to exist as a nation, and that the territory occupied should become Russian. This view the rulers of the country have long held, and they will not relinquish it till they have gained possession of the dominions of the Sultan, or till it has been demonstrated to that that is out of the question, that it is beyond their power to some what they desire. Nothing could be worse than the condition of Turkey at the present time, and the Russians would most certainly improve matters. But the secure of Turkey by the Czar would not suit the powers of Europe, consequently they tell him to keep away from the country, and England joins them in this view of the case, and here she commits a great blunder. *She has nothing to do with Turkey in the* present day, her interest in that land has been taken up by other powers, Germany and Austria are now the custodians of the dominions of the Sultan, and they should *prevent the Czar from encroaching on them*. This the two powers are determined to do. They will resist any attack that may be made upon Turkey, and should the Czar declare war they would send their armies *into the field. Such being the case*, England should in one tell Russia she had no more concern in the Turkish Empire, that should it be attacked not a man would be sent, not a shilling would be spent to prevent it. This would be the commonsense view of the matter, and it is a great pity the English Government does not fall in with it. If this were done the gain to India would be very great. The Government might come to terms with that of Russia about Central Asia, the two might draw a line beyond which a step was not to be taken, and if the Czar was certain that the English would not interfere with him in Turkey he would not interfere in Indian matters. It is our firm conviction that Russia does not require India, she may make a demonstration against this country in order to engage the attention of the British while she strikes a blow elsewhere, but she has no idea of taking possession of it. Her mission is in another part of the world, and she will try to accomplish it. The British Government should therefore candidly tell the Russian that in no case whatever would it stop the Czar from fulfilling his mission in the Balkan Peninsula, and the two countries might then live on the best of terms. Those gigantic works which have been reared on the north west frontier of India would be rendered useless and not another rupee need be spent on them. They would be perfectly useless, for the Russians would engage never to come near the country. The income tax was laid on in order that these fortifications might be raised, and it could be abolished, and thus a great amount of dissatisfaction would be done away with. The Government of India instead of having its eyes directed towards the north west of this country and what might happen there, could turn its attention to internal improvements and the good of the people at large. There is much to be done and much money is required. Trade requires to be developed, the sanitation of the country is very far from satisfactory, the land is subject to famines, and the year rarely passes without one happening for which much money is required, education has also to be developed, for it is only now come in contact with the mere fringe of the population while the masses have scarcely been touched. Public works are also required, and *the money spent on them* would be far better spent than on military works, and would produce money in return. It will thus be seen that if the Government would only fix on a plan to be pursued with regard to Russia *much good would result to the* people of this land, and the fear of a Russian invasion with its attendant cost would be swept away for ever.

Occasional Notes

We are glad to hear that Mr Justice Muthusawmy Iyer who has been suffering from fever during the last few days, is now doing well.

The abandonment of the idea of holding the Indian National Congress next year in London has been received with much satisfaction by the Gladstonian Liberals.

Says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—A Mahrattee "reformer" is going to England for the purpose of reforming the Hindoo society. Three like going to Japan for the purpose of distributing an improved edition of the Bible.

The Besant Travelling Fund started to enable the new high priestess of Theosophy to make a tour through India, hangs fire. The sum of Rs 3,500 is needed, but so far only Rs 1,100 have been subscribed.

Mrs Besant writes an article in the *Gentlewoman* this week, in which she declares "the equality of the sexes to be an integral part of the theosophical theory," and assures us that "theosophy comes as a peacemaker."

By Royal decree, dated Lisbon, 30th September, 1891, the annual emoluments of the Governor General of Portuguese India have been reduced from Rs 22,000 to Rs 14,000. Other retrenchments will be advised in due course.

The Government of India has directed that the question of the transfer of the head quarters of the Commissary General, Madras, to Bangalore, should remain in abeyance until the receipt on the subject from the Commissary-General in Chief, who will shortly be on tour in the Madras Presidency.

Mrs Besant, who was expected to arrive in Bombay by the middle of next month, finds that the increased interest in Theosophy in England makes such demands upon her care and personal attention that she will not for some time be able to withdraw herself from the work at home.

A marriage has been arranged between H H the Begum Abamdoo, youngest daughter of Sir Syed Ahmad Ali, K C S I, and Mr A Flower March, of the Hawks, Great Barr, Birmingham. The Begum Abamdoo is through her father, a lineal descendant of the Emperor Akbar.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes "Mrs Besant, in her lecture tour in India intends to go as far as Darjeeling, on the confines of the region where, as we are informed, dwell the Mahatmas. It is expected that some one of the 'Masters' will come to meet the disciple who has done so much for the cause of Theosophy in England."

We may expect to hear soon of the promotion of Rain Producing Companies. A beginning has been made in Kansas. Melbourne, where the rain maker, has signed a contract with a Topeka organisation to water the northwestern part of Kansas during June, July, and August, 1892 at the rate of one dollar per acre of the area watered.

We are glad to note that Government has recently ruled that no reference to semi official letters should be permitted to appear in official correspondence and that when such papers are quoted by subordinate *officers the department concerned should* call for official letters to the same effect in lieu of quotations from them should be substituted. The above order seems to have emanated from the Government of India.

A movement is on foot in Edinburgh to invite Mr W S Caine, late M P for Barrow to become the Gladstonian candidate for the representation of the Southern Division, in the room of Mr Childers, who has announced his intention of retiring at the General Election. Mr Caine is to speak in Edinburgh shortly, but the meeting which he is to address was arranged before the announcement of Mr Childers' retirement.

In view of the possibility of complications arising betw en Russia and China in connection with the alleged infringement of the Chinese frontier by Russian expeditions, the Military Governor of the Siberian Transitional province has ordered the removal of all Jews residing within a distance of 100 kilometres of the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent their being employed as spies by the Chinese.

The case of the suicide of Mahendra Sundri Dassi, wife of Kumar Jotendra Krishna Deb, of the Shovabazar Rajah's family is exciting much interest. Proceedings in the Coroner's Court are being eagerly watched. She was only a young girl, and after a short and miserable wedded life, it is alleged, that she poisoned herself with opium in order to escape the systematic brutal treatment of the members of her husband's family, headed by her mother in law.

We learn that the Secretary of State for India has accorded his sanction to the Hon Mr Garstin's scheme for appointing to the larger and more important talukas in each District a certain number of Magistrates, who will devote their time exclusively to magisterial work, so as to relieve Tahsildars of such work. The scheme provides for better paid Magistrates than those who now administer Criminal Justice, and will cost the State an additional outlay of two and a half lakhs of rupees.

Mr Henry Ball, late United States Consul at Bombay, has obtained a commission from the directors of the World's Fair to transport to Chicago an entire Hindu village. It is stated that wealthy native Princes have promised to send members of their own families among the inhabitants who will otherwise include from 200 to 400 persons of various occupations. In the houses, which will be carried bodily from the old World to the New, goldsmiths and shawl-weavers and other artificers will ply their trades, while elephants, jugglers, palanquins, and snake-charmers are to be among the miscellaneous features of Indian life on exhibition.

The Government of India has turned its attention to the task of completing the publication of the written law of the land. Some years ago the Supreme Government undertook to arrange the written law in a series of volumes, according to its local application. Seventeen volumes were published between 1875 and 1881, and this series has been under revision in the Legislative Department since 1884, with the result that fifteen volumes of the revised edition have been issued, and nine more are in course of preparation. But it will be necessary to publish supplementary volumes containing so much of the written law as consists of rules and orders made under Statutes, Acts and Regulations. As regards these supplementary volumes, the Legislative Department proposes itself to publish the rules and orders which are of general application, while the Local Governments have been asked to arrange for the publication of those which are of local application only. In the North West Provinces, Mr. Erson, Registrar of the High Court, is to be put on special duty in connection with this work.

Local and Provincial

The Resident.—Sir Harry Prendergast, the British Resident, was to leave Bangalore this day, by the midday train, for Mysore and Coorg.

The 21st Regiment.—This regiment will have for Secunderabad in two detachments, one on the 23rd, and the other on the 28th of this month, and the 19th regiment will leave Secunderabad for this place on the same dates.

Distinguished Visitors.—We learn on the authority of the *Hindu* that His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur and Kumar Sri Bhavasinjee of Bhavnagar will pay a visit to the capital of our Maharajah between the 18th and 23rd proximo.

The Post Office Case.—The case of the Licensed clerk in the service of the Post Office at Mysore was prolonged until Saturday last when the Magistrate delivered his judgment. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

The Chief Court.—It is said that the midsummer vacation of this court will be prolonged to test of Christmas, and that the court will work on from about the beginning of February till the end of the next December. The reason of this change has not been given. We do not know what the bar will say about it.

A Social Reform Meeting.—Last week a meeting was held here of the influential Pundits, Advocates and merchants to consider measures to put a stop to the marriage of girls below the age of 8 years. It was decided to draw up a paper with authorities in favour of the movement and to submit a memorial to the Maharajah to put down the practice of child marriage by legislature.

The Weather.—No rain fell during the past week, and it seems clear that the rainy weather has set in. The nights are bright and chilly, the mornings are foggy, and the days are hot. It is to be feared there will be no more rain this year, and the price of grain has begun to raise. There is very little water in the tanks, and before we get another supply this will be dried up. Matters are not looking so bright as they might do.

The Bangalore-Hindupur Railway Line.—All earthwork consisting of cuttings and the construction of banks, and the masonry work of bridges and culverts being now nearly complete on the Bangalore-Hindupur line of Railway, platelaying, will be commenced about the 15th instant, and the line will be formally opened for traffic as far as Doddballapur about the end of January next.—E. M.

Mrs. Thornton's Resignation.—Mrs. Thornton, Lady Superintendent of Her Highness the Maharanee's School at Mysore, has resigned her appointment and the Mysore Government have sanctioned the defrayal of her expenses back to England. The cause of her resignation is not stated. It is not unsafe therefore to presume that there is more in the matter than has been allowed to transpire.—E. M.

Examinations to be Passed.—Copy to the Registrar of the Chief Court, for information of the Judges of the Chief Court for the issue of orders to Messrs. R. Ramaswamiengar, C. Ram Rao and C. Srikanteswaraiya to report themselves to the Chief Secretary. Camp No. 501. Copy to the Comptroller and the officers concerned. The latter are informed that they are expected to qualify themselves by passing the examination prescribed for Assistant Commissioner, during the next one or two years as follows.—Messrs. C. V. Raghavachariu, B. A., examination passed none, examination to be passed within the next one or two years. Civil, Criminal and Revenue. S. R. Subbarayan Iyer, B. A., passed Madras Civil and Criminal Higher grade, to be passed, Revenue. S. Narain Rao passed Madras Criminal Higher, to be passed Civil and Revenue. K. S. Doraswamy Iyer, passed none, to be passed Civil, Criminal and Revenue. M. Nanjaraj Urs, passed Criminal, to be passed Civil and Revenue. Mir Kamaladin Khan, passed Criminal, to be passed Civil and Revenue. Syed Amir Hassan, passed Criminal and Revenue, to be passed Civil. B. Ramaswami Iyengar, passed Madras Criminal Higher and Mysore Revenue, to be passed Civil. V. Srinivachariu, passed none, to be passed Civil, Criminal and Revenue. C. Ram Rao passed Madras Civil and Criminal Higher and Mysore Revenue, to be passed none. C. Srikanteswaraiya, B. A., B. L., passed B. E. Degree and Mysore Revenue, to be passed none. Kumaraswami Naik, B. A., passed Criminal, Revenue, to be passed Civil. H. Ramaiengar, A. Raghavendra Rao, Narain Iyengar, Narainengar, to be passed Criminal. H. R. W. Wetherall passed Criminal and Revenue, to be passed Civil. H. Nanjundaraj Urs, passed Criminal, to be passed Civil and Revenue. V. N. Gopalengar passed Criminal, to be passed Civil. Civil and Revenue. N. Venkata Rao passed Revenue and Judicial standard (lower), to be passed none. C. Handin, passed none, to be passed Civil, Criminal and Revenue. B. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A., passed Criminal, to be passed Civil and Revenue. M. Chengaiah Chetty, passed Criminal and Revenue, to be passed Civil. G. Dunning, passed Criminal, to be passed Civil and Revenue. Probationary Assistant Commissioners will be appointed Assistant Commissioners of 4th class, only if they give satisfaction in the discharge of their duties, and after they qualify themselves by passing the prescribed Examinations. Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Plumer, will be informed as above and also of passing in Kannada as an additional condition.

THE MYSORE GAZETTE

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Thursday 10th November 1891.

The 1st November 1891.—Camp No. 184.—The following Sub Divisions of Districts will be formed.—

(The Taluks of Sagar, Nagar and Sorab in the Simoga District, with Head Quarters at Sagar.

(The Taluks of Chikballapur, Gauribidnur and Bagepalli including Gudibanda Sub-Taluk in the Kolar District, with Head Quarters at Chikballapur.

2. The Officers in charge of these Sub Divisions, as well as the French Rocks and Closepet Sub-Divisions will be styled Sub-Division Officers.

Camp No. 496.—The following appointments of Officers in charge of Sub Divisions of Districts and Magistrates of Divisions of Districts are ordered.—

1. Mr. Syed Nasiruddin, (Assistant Commissioner), of the Closepet Sub Division, but to continue to act as Deputy Commissioner of Hassan until relieved.
2. Mr. D. Namakal Rao, (Assistant Commissioner), of the Sagar Sub-Division.
3. Mr. K. Muhammad Ali, (Assistant Commissioner), of the French Rocks Sub Division, to join on being relieved of the Bangalore District.
4. Mr. A. Krishnaswamaiengar, (Assistant Commissioner), of the Chikballapur Sub Division, to join on being relieved of his duties in the office of the Inspector General of Police.

Camp No. 499.—The following appointments of Assistant Commissioners and Probationary Assistant Commissioners are ordered.—

1	Mr. C. V. Raghavachariu, Police Superintendent.	To be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class and of the 1st class *sub pro tem.*
2	„ S. R. Subbarayan Iyer, Sub Judge ...	To be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.
3	„ M. S. Narayan Rao, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	To be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class but to continue to be employed in the Revenue Survey Department.
4	Mr. K. S. Doraswami Iyer, Private Secretary to the Dewan	To be Assistant Commissioners of the 4th class.
5	„ M. Nanjaraj Ars, Probationary Assistant Commissioner.	
6	„ Mir Kamaladdin Alikhan, Amildar	
7	„ Syed Amir Hasan, Amildar	
1	Mr. B. Ramaswamaiengar, Additional Munsiff of Bangalore	To be Probationary Assistant Commissioners
2	„ V. Srinivasachariu, Assistant Manager, Dewan's Office ..	
3	„ C. Rama Rao, Munsiff, Shimoga ..	
4	„ C. Srikanteswaraiya, B. A., B. L. Munsiff	
5	„ Kumaraswami Naik, B. A., Amildar	

2. The following Acting Assistant Commissioners are confirmed in the 4th class.—

Mr. H. Ramanjaiengar	Mr. N. Venkata Rao
„ P. R. W. Wetherall	„ A. Raghavendra Rao
„ H. Nanjundaraj Ars	„ C. Handin
„ V. N. Gopalengar	„ B. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A.
„ N. Narasimmaiengar	„ M. Chengaiya Chetty
„ Narainengar	„ G. Dunning

Camp No. 502.—The following promotions of Assistant Commissioners are ordered in accordance with scale sanctioned in Proceedings Camp No. 461-69, dated 1st November 1891:—

Mr. N. Chalaengar (*A. long 1st class*)	To be Assistant Commissioners, 1st class
„ A. Cooposwamy Mudaliar (2nd class)	
„ P. Panchanatha Rao (2nd class)	
„ B. G. Krishnaiengar (*2nd class*)	To be Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, but to continue to be employed on special duty in connection with Irrigation Work
Mr. D. Appu Rao (Acting 2nd class)	To be Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, *sub pro tem*, but to continue to be employed in the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department.
Mr. C. V. Raghavachariu (2nd class)	To be Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, *sub protem*
Mr. B. Krishnaiengar (3rd class)	To be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class
Mr. G. Raghunatha Rao (3rd class)	To be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, but to continue to officiate as Town Magistrate, Bangalore
Mr. K. Nagesa Rao (3rd class)	To be Assistant Commissioners, 2nd class
„ M. Narain Rao (3rd class)	
Mr. H. V. Nanjundaiya (4th class)	To be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as Sub Judge, Bangalore.
Mr. S. Venkatanatha Iyer (4th class)	To be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class

Camp No. 504.—The following appointments are ordered.—

Mr. L. Ananthaswami Rao, Sub Judge, to be Sub-Judge, 2nd Class, on Rs. 500 a month, but to continue on special duty in the Dewan's Office.

Mr. H. Ramaswami Iyer, Sub-Judge 3rd Class, to be Sub Judge, 2nd Class on Rs. 400 a month.

Mr. H. V. Nanjundaiya, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Sub-Judge of Bangalore, 2nd Class, *sub protem*, during the employment of Mr. L. Ananthaswami Rao on other duty.

Mr. T. Raghavendra Rao (Assistant Commissioner) to be Town Magistrate of Mysore.

Mr. G. Raghunatha Rao, (Assistant Commissioner) to officiate *sub protem* as Town Magistrate of Bangalore.

Camp No. 507.—The following transfers and postings of Assistant Commissioners and Probationary Assistant Commissioners are ordered.—

Assistant Commissioners.

1	Mr. C. V. Raghavachariu, B. A.	To the Bangalore District
2	Mr. N. Narasimmaiengar	„ Mysore District
3	Mr. P. Panchanatha Rao	„ Hassan District
4	Mr. J. G. Keith	„ Kolar District
5	Mr. B. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A.	„ Shimoga District
6	Mr. K. Rama Chandra Rao	„ Tumkur District
7	Mr. A. Raghavendra Rao	„ Tumkur District
8	Mr. K. S. Doraswami Iyer	„ Kolar District
9	Mr. S. R. Subbarayan Iyer	To be attached to the Dewan's Office

Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

10	Mr. Syed Amir Hasan	To the Chitaldroog District
11	Mr. B. Ramaswamaiengar	To be attached to the Dewan's Office
12	Mr. C. Rama Rao	
13	Mr. C. Srikanteswaraiya, B. A., B. L., ..	
14	Mr. V. Srinivasachariu ...	To the Hassan District
15	Mr. B. Kumaraswami Naik, B. A.	„ Bangalore District

Camp No. 517.—The following appointments and postings of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police under the terms of the orders contained in Proceedings of Government No. 461-69, dated 1st November 1891 are ordered.—

1	Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetti, (Assistant Commissioner)			To be Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, and to be attached to the Office of the Inspector General of Police
2	„ Devaraj Ars	do	do	To be Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, Tumkur District
3	„ J. W. Knight	do	do	To be Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, Kolar District
4	„ H. Ramanjaiengar	do	do	To be Superintendent of Police, 2nd class Hassan District
5	„ P. R. W. Wetherall	do	do	To be Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, Mysore District
6	„ V. N. Gopalaiengar	do	do	To be Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, Shimoga District
7	„ C. Handin	do	do	To be Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, Bangalore District.
8	„ M. Chengaiya Chetti	do	do	To be Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, and to be in charge of the Railway Police
9	„ G. Dunning	do	do	To be Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, Kolar District
10	„ M. Nanjaraj Ars	do	do	To be Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, French Rocks Sub Division
11	„ Mir Kamaluddin Alikhan	do	do	To be Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, Chitaldroog District

The 4th November.—Camp No.—Colonel J. A. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from the 7th instant.

Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Special Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Kadur District, during the absence of Colonel Campbell on leave or until further orders.

General Summary.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapore and the Chief of Kagal, accompanied by their native tutors and Mr. Stewart Fraser, esq., the guardian of the former, and Mrs Fraser arrived in Madras on the 13th instant from Hyderabad. They were received at the Central Station by a large number of native gentlemen. The Princes drove off in a carriage sent for them by the Maharajah of Vizianagram to the Motha Bagh, at Mylapore, where they remain till Monday, when they leave for Pondicherry and Tinnevelly.

An English contemporary thus writes about the charges of the India Office:—"As the cost of the large establishment maintained at the India Office in Downing street is *defrayed entirely out of Indian revenues, it is not made before the House of Commons in any way*. Here, however, are some interesting details which provide food for reflection. There are no less than 601 persons employed on the establishment, including sixty-three office keepers and messengers, and thirty two housemaids and charwomen. The total amount of salaries and allowances paid to these is £148,310, or an average of about £244 per head. In the Correspondence Department, there are six secretaries, who receive £1,200 a year as well as seven assistants at £1,000, eleven senior clerks at £800 and six resident clerks at £700. Five twenty-eight housemaids get £10 a year each, and in addition to the scores of highly paid officials there are thirteen members of the Indian Council who receive £1,200 a year each. Amongst the curious items of expenditure charged in the accounts of the Indian Government during the past year is £7 5 11 61 for a copy of the portrait of Lord Dufferin for Government House, Calcutta. Another item is £513 3 for books and newspapers supplied to India and not invoiced in statistics."

A SINGLE WORK OF 5000 VOLUMES.—The Chinese Department of the Museum library contains a single work which occupies no fewer than 5,000 volumes. The wonderful *production of the Chinese press was purchased* a few years ago for £1,500, it is one of which only a very small number of copies is now in existence. It is an encyclopædia of the literature of China, covering a period of twenty eight centuries—from 11, 00 B C to 1700 A D. It owes its origin to the literary proclivities of the Emperor King he who reigned from 1662 to 1722. In the course of his studies of the ancient literature of his country, King he discovered that extensive corruptions had been allowed to creep into the modern editions, and he conceived the idea of having the text of the original copy edited, and preserved in an authorised form. This was a mighty enterprise, and in the execution it remains unique to the present time. For the purpose of carrying out the work, King he appointed a commission of learned men to select and edit the writings to be reprinted, and employed the Jesuit missionaries to cast copper types with which to execute the printing. The commission was occupied for fifty years in its great task. Before the work was complete, King he died, but he left positive that his successor should see the book completed, and he faithfully carried out his trust. The book is arranged in six divisions which are thus designated, 1, writings relating to the heavens, 2, writings relating to mankind, 3, writings relating to natural matters, 4, writings relating to philosophy, and 5, writings relating to political economy.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.—A meeting of the members and sympathisers of the National Social Conference was held at the Pensphala *Mahal, Mount Road, yesterday evening*. Dewan Bahadur R Ragoonatha Row was in the chair. Among others present were Messrs G Subramanian Iyer, K Subba Row, V Krishnaswamy Iyer, P R Sundram Iyer, I Srinivasa Iyer, M Ramaswamy Mudaliar, P N Muthuswamy Naidu, C Ramachandra Row, P Sankara Chetty, R Chakravarti Iyengar, N. Balasubramania Mudaliar, N Kuppuswami Mudaliar, D Rama Row and Mr V C Patrudu. On the motion of Mr K Subba Row proposed—"That in the opinion of this meeting, it is very desirable that in future the Annual Report of the Conference should contain a list of the Members and delegates that attend it." This was carried. On the motion of Mr K Subba Row proposed—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is very desirable that the members assembled at the Social Conference should declare in the form of a Resolution that they will not be bound by any order of excommunication that may be passed on any one of them who may aspire for carrying out these reforms which this and previous Conferences approve of, and that they are prepared to associate with those outcasts if they would do if no such excommunication had been pronounced." The proposition was discussed by some of those present and being put to the vote was carried *nem con*. The following members were then elected delegates for the coming Social Conference to be held at Nagpur, viz, Diwan Bahadur R Ragoonatha Row, Messrs V Krishnaswamy Iyer, M Ramaswamy Naidu, P R Sundram Iyer, K Subba Rao, R Chakravarti Aiyangar, V Krishna Chetty, N Balasubramania Mudaliar, P N Muthuswamy Naidu, and V C Pathrudu Naidu.

Dewan Sir Charles Elliott's stay at Gya (His Honour paid a visit on horseback to Bodh Gya, about seven miles from the town though it is not very clear if the visit was at all connected with the proposal to restore this ancient temple to the Buddhists who have been claiming it. The temple is one of the oldest structures of the world, having been constructed by the Buddhists some 2,500 years ago, which would bring the date of building to about B C 600. Apart from the interest attaching to it from an archæological or antiquarian point of view, writes a correspondent to a contemporary, it is well worth a visit, if only as being one of the grandest and most impressive edifices to be seen in any part of India. This very interesting relic of India's civilization in bygone ages towers to a height of over a hundred feet, and is a perfect waste piece of art in its kind. Regarding the project of the Buddhists to regain possession of the temple the same correspondent says:—

"Ever since its abandonment by the Buddhist priests at the time of the Mohamedan invasion, the temple has been in the hands of Hindoo authorities, but at the present moment steps are being taken by the Buddhists to regain possession of the shrine, which they regard as the most sacred spot on the face of the earth. Delegates from Burma, Arracan, Chittagong, Ceylon, Tibet, and even from China, Japan, and Australia, who represent many millions of Buddhists, are assembled here for the purpose of devising the best means towards that end. Mr Dharmapala, Secretary of the Maha Buddha Society, armed with the objects of securing possession of this their most sacred shrine, and of placing it once more under the charge of Buddhist priests, is also here, actively engaged in obtaining the signatures of local Hindoo gentlemen who claim age that the temple has all along been only a Buddhist shrine, and that they will not be at all displeased if the temple is made over to the Buddhist priests. These Buddhist gentlemen have purchased a piece of land adjacent to the temple for the purpose of establishing a Buddhist monastery."

THE MANIPUR PRISONERS.—Only a few people in Calcutta were ignorant of the fact that the ex Regent, the ex Senapati of Manipur, and the other political prisoners, who are under sentence of transportation for life to the Andamans, were expected in town yesterday morning. The date and hour of their arrival were kept profound secret, and few except those present at the Sealdah platform were aware that the Goalundo Mail had brought in fifteen of these prisoners, the *whole lot have for some time past been* kept at the Tezpur Jail, and they were brought down by steamer to Goalundo on Friday last under an escort of sixteen men of the Assam Military Police. At Goalundo they were taken charge of by Mr Weller, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who *had* by now been strengthened by Inspector Devonne and ten men of the Bengal Police. The prisoners were placed in one carriage with their escort, who had loaded rifles in their laps, and shut down every one of them who might attempt to escape. This was hardly possible, as twelve of the prisoners of inferior rank were fettered in pairs, the others not being subjected to this indignity. These three men were dressed in ordinary white dhotees, with white turbans. The Regent had on a white coat and a pair of gloves, the Senapati being stockless. On the Sealdah platform there was in the Lalbazar Bengal Police drawn up with loaded bayonets and the Calcutta Police was in attendance to convey them to the Alipur Jail, where they will be kept till the next batch of convicts is despatched to the Andamans. On the arrival of the train, the ordinary passengers having left, the police escort was formed up facing the carriage in which the prisoners were and these were, one by one, let out, counted and, being found all safe were put into the van, four constables with loaded rifles being placed inside and two outside. Inspector Ingleton, with two European constables, were on the box seat. Mr Ryland, Assistant Superintendent of Police, directed the removal of the prisoners. By the time prisoners were safe in the van quite a crowd of sightseers, European and Native, had *assembled, and numerous questions were* put as to the identity of each prisoner, the late executioner of Manipur, a forbidding looking ruffian in convict uniform, attracting most attention. The twelve inferior prisoners were a dirty looking lot and were in convict dress. The prisoners having been securely locked in the van were driven off to the Alipur Jail. The following are the names of the prisoners:—Kula Chandra, ex Regent, Angra, Senapati Uin Sing Usaba, a son of confidential advisor to the Senapati and Uin Sing, the man who held Paralaguest General Graham's column. The executioner's name is Dhan Sing. The remainder of the prisoners are men of no note being mostly sentenced who guarded the late Commissioner, Mr Quinton, and the other victims. The convicts leave for Port Blair on the 22nd instant.—I.

Extracts.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON MIRACLES.

In a contribution to the *Apostolic Annual*, Professor Huxley deals one more with some of the New Testament miracles. After a reference to the Gadarene swine and the existence of devils in connection with which he has already taken a fling with Mr Gladstone, he says:—"I am aware of nothing that has caused the title of an impossibility except a contradiction in terms. There are impossibilities I grant, but none natural. A 'round square' or 'parallel lines that intersect,' are impossibilities because the ideas denoted by the predicates round, parallel, intersect, are contradictory of the ideas denoted by the subjects, square, lines, parallel. But walking on water, or turning water into wine, or performing without made intervention, or raising the dead, are plainly not impossibilities in this sense. In the affirmation that a man walked upon water, the idea of the subject is not contradictory of that in the predicate. Natural as are familiar with miracles which walk on water, and imagination has no more difficulty in picturing a man in *place of the* beast that *has* in *walking* a man some of the attributes of a horse and a kangaroo angel of him, or in ascending to heaven the ascension of Elijah, as the Jews interpreted. Unfortunately, there are very strong physical and logical arguments for the thing is extremely improbable that a man would be supported on the surface of water as the miracle is, or that his weight could be compatible with the possession and use of wings, or that he could rise through the air without mechanical aid. But it is sufficiently obvious not only that we treat the beginning of our knowledge of nature, instead of having arrived at the end of it, but that the limitations of our faculties are such that we never can be in a position to set limits to the possibilities of nature. The same remark applies to the other examples of supposed impossibilities. For clearly, if water and wine are indubitably unphysical contradictory, it is simply by 'impossible,' if we are permitted to assume that the chemistry of the chemistries are now and for ever immutable. Not only, however, is such a negative proposition of the kind incapable of proof, but modern chemistry is making towards the contrary direction. And if anybody can get out of hydrogen or oxygen the conversion of water into wine comes within range of scientific possibility—it becomes a mere question of manipulative management. As for virgin procreation, it is notoriously clearly in gamble, but modern biology recognises it as in every by economic every sound groups of animals. So with restoration to life after death. It may be urged, however, that these at any rate, are miracles certified by all three of the Synoptic gospels which really does imply a contradiction, and is, therefore, 'impossible' in the strictest sense of the word. This is the well known story of the feeding of several thousand men, to the complete satisfaction of their hunger, by the distribution of a few loaves and fish among them, the wonderfulness of this clearly somewhat surprising performance being intensified by the assertion that the quantity of the fragments of the meal left over amounted to much more than the original store."

On the strength of the undeniable improbability of the story, Professor Huxley thinks we have a right to demand evidence in its favor before it can be taken into serious consideration. He notes the different accounts given of the occurrence in the different gospels and proceeds:—"Thus we are face to face with a dilemma, the way of escape from which is not obvious. Either the 'four thousand' and the 'five thousand' stories are both historically true, and describe two separate events, or the first and second gospels testify to the very words of a conversation between Jesus and his disciples which cannot have been uttered. My choice between these alternatives is determined by no a *priori* speculations about the possibility or impossibility of such events as the feeding of the four or five thousand. But I ask myself the question, What evidence ought to be produced before I could feel justified in saying that I believed such an event to have occurred? That question is very easily answered. Proof must be given (1) of the weight of the loaves and fishes at starting; (2) of the distribution to 15,000 persons, without any additional supply, of this quantity and quality of food; (3) of the satisfaction of those peoples appetites, (4) of the weight and quality of the fragments gathered up into the baskets. Whatever my present notions of probability and improbability may be, satisfactory testimony to the three first heads will lead me to believe that they were actual and I should accept the so called miracles as a new and unexampled example of the possibilities of nature. But when instead of such evidence nothing is produced but two sets of discrepant stories—originating nobody knows how or when—among persons who all believe as firmly in legends which enter page, he confess that my feeling is one of astonishment that any one should expect a reasonable man to take such a thing seriously."

The professor then proceeds to examine the Apostolic view of miracles, and shows that when it is fairly stated it is not in view consistable.—"We are *not* justified in the *prior* assertion that the order of nature as experience has revealed it to us, cannot change. In arguing about the miraculous, the assumption is illogical, because it involves the whole point in dispute. Furthermore, it is an assumption which takes no heed of the range of our facilities. Obviously we have not of past experience can warrant us in anything more than a correspondingly strong expectation for the present and future. We find ourselves in certain times, based upon careful observations of past events, are, in general, trustworthy. We should be foolish and wrong if we failed to rely on what we have through life. But, for all that, our highest and most general observations remain on the level of probable expectations or at the high probabilities. For my part I can conceive of an intelligence shaped on the model of that of Hume, however superior it might be, which could by no better or more certain than experience, that is, which could possess logically justifiable grounds for certainty about the constancy of the order of things and therefore be in a position to declare that such and such events are impossible. I earnestly hope that I shall not be accused of profanity, or of any desire to weaken the foundations of rational certainty. I have merely desired to point out that rational certainty is one thing, and talk about 'impossibilities,' or 'violation of natural laws, is the Roman certainty rests upon two ground—the one that the evidence in favor of a given statement is very good as we can be, the other that such evidence is plainly contrary to the former case, the statement is to be taken as true, in the latter as untrue, until something arises to modify the verdict, which however properly reached, may always be more or less wrong, the best information being in a complex, and the best reasoning being liable to fallacy. To quarrel with this uncertainty that besets us in intellectual affairs would be about as reasonable as to object to have one's life with the thought for the morrow, because it may never be one's will have an hour hence. Such are the conditions imposed upon us by nature and we have to make the best of them. And I think that the greatest mistake those of us who are interested in the progress of free thought can make is to overlook these limitations, and to deck ourselves with the legitimate feathers which are the traditional adornment of our opponents. It is by constant with rational certainty, leaving treatment certainties to those who like to mind the their minds with them."

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 15th Nov—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in a speech at Bristol yesterday, hinted that Parliament was likely to go into full term, and would dissolve in 1893 It is understood that the Irish Local Government measure will be the chief work of the next Session

London, 16th Nov—Mr Lambert, Gladstonian Liberal, has been elected Member for South Molton (Devon) by a majority of 1,200 defeating Mr. Butler, the Unionist candidate

Bombay, 16th Nov—Amongst the passengers who left by the Mail steamer S Ism on Saturday for Europe were Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Rev Imad at Hyderabad, and his two daughters.

London, 17th Nov—The Honourable George N Curzon, M P, for Southport, has been appointed Under Secretary of State for India in the place of Sir John Gorst, transferred to the Treasury

Shanghai, 15th Nov—News has reached here that a force of fifteen thousand armed rebels has captured an school, the town of Ichwo, near Foochow The revolt is not directed against foreigners

Allahabad, 16th Nov—The Viceroy and party arrived at Amritsar early on Saturday *The road to the camp* was prettily decorated with triumphal arches At 11 the Rajah of Jind and 15 Council of Regency paid a formal visit, which the Viceroy returned at 2 In the afternoon the *party drove to the Golden Temple The streets en route* were densely thronged and much enthusiasm prevailed Before leaving the temple the Viceroy presented the usual Rs 500 The Municipal Address was then presented at the Town Hall, to which the Viceroy replied, referring in his speech to the courageous qualities of the Sikh soldiery and to the excellence of the project for establishing the Khalsa College In conclusion, he alluded to Sir James Lyall's retirement, saying —"I felt sure that his departure, which is anticipated with the greatest regret by the Government of India, will be not less regretted by the Sikh community, who have found in him a trusty and sympathetic friend"

St. Petersburg, 16th Nov—Prince Damaing of Siam has arrived in Lavadia in company with the Czarewitch, who received him at Yalta He will have an audience of the Czar at Livadia

St Petersburg 16th Nov—Work on the Siberian Railway will be actively prosecuted during the whole of this winter,

New York 18th Nov—In a speech at the banquet given by the New York Chamber of Commerce last evening, Mr Foster, Secretary to the Treasury, said the fixed policy of the United States was to maintain the parity of gold and silver He had ceased to advocate the monthly *coinage of four and a half million ounces* of silver It was impossible, he said to maintain the parity of the two metals under free coinage but it was easy to do so if four and a half million ounces of silver were purchased monthly at the gold value.

Calcutta 19th Nov—Yesterday the condemned Manipur prisoners, numbering 15 embarked on the *Shahjahan* for Port Blair. The departure was kept very quiet. By evening the Chief Commissioner was at the Manipur Gate and the Political Agent the spot where the executions were to take place, endeavoring the people by assuring them of safety. Every alternate square was made 20 feet by 10 ft and was under a strong guard of Military Police.

Major Maxwell Political Agent in Manipur, has arrived on tour on the Manipur Kohima Road. He has warned the villagers, Nagas, Kukis and others, that in all cases of hostile or risky hunting, theft or mischief, the villages nearest the scene of the occurrence will be destroyed promptly.

Paris 20th Nov—On the termination of his visit to Paris M de Giers proceeds to Berlin to meet General Von Caprivi, the German Chancellor.

It is now positively declared that M de Giers concludes no Treaty of Alliance with France.

Later—M de Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, was entertained at a Banquet this evening at the Elysee. He will confer tomorrow with M Ribot Minister for Foreign Affairs, M Freycinet, President of the Council.

Paris 20th Nov—The Naval Budget presented to the Chamber of Deputies to day provides for increasing the number of ships of the Mediterranean Squadron from thirty to fifty, and for adding further division to the Northern Squadron.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th Nov—It is stated that there are 30 000 insurgents in the province of Rio Grande Do Sul against the Dictator Don Assinis at the head of the rebel Junta.

Later—The insurgents in the province of Rio Grande demand the resignation of President Fonseca, otherwise they threaten to march on the capital.

Allahabad, 20th Nov—The Maharajah of Benares goes to Allahabad on the 28th instant for his investiture with the K C I E conferred on him at the beginning of the year.

His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur has just allowed a grant of Rs 60 000 for the immediate completion of the transport of his war service troops.

Kurnool, 20th Nov—The second outbreak of rioting at Kurnool was very serious, and an inquiry into enquiry is essential to bring out the causes and facts of the first and second lootings. The public safety is still in imminent danger, and the mob appears unrestrained by the Company of Sappers and two British officers who arrived yesterday. It is plotting fresh attacks, and more assistance is urgently needed. The looting on the 17th instant commenced about 9 o'clock in the morning and continued till 4 in the afternoon. The District Magistrate and Police Superintendent were absent. A mob, mustering over 5 000, appeared armed with stones and clubs, and several people received injuries. The mob broke open the shops and dwelling houses, and leisurely carried away property of all sorts, including gold and silver jewels and papers, worth over Rs 20 000, on bullock carts, and on buffaloes. The mob attacked Main Bazar, Main Street, Rice Bazar, Sowcarpet, Potter's Street and Barber Street. The Reserve and Town Police Inspectors opposed the mob, but had to run away, being hurt.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23 1891

NEW INDIA.

It has often been said that India is a changed country. Phoenix thousands years there was years ago. The climate is the same, the same people inhabit it, the same man rule over it. But still we are told it is changed, and we see how this is, and how it has been brought about. The people themselves are charged with regard to their duties to Government, and their relations to one another, and the cause of this is the enlightenment that has been produced through education. Thirty years ago education was in its infancy. The system that has caused such wonderful results was only then setting out on its course. At that time it counted its graduates by units, now it counts them by hundreds, and soon will count them by thousands. In nearly every village there is a school of some kind, and every day almost one is opened. The result has been a great revolution, a bloodless one, and it is still going on. It cannot be foretold what the end will be, but up to this time it has worked wonders. Very few countries, we believe, have made greater progress with regard to education than has India during the period just mentioned, and it may happen that this progress may move in a variety in years to come. One result has been that the people have thrown off that feeling of fear towards outsiders that they entertained in former times. In the next place natives of this land have been elevated to high posts in the Government, they sit as Judges of the High Courts, they act as Collectors and Commissioners, and in other ways take part in the Government of the country. This is the case every where and the numbers of those employed in the higher posts are daily increasing. The people are qualifying for the work they have to do and it has to be given to them. Not only do they gain their education in this land, but they do proceed to England and there qualify for such posts as they are fitted for. But this revolution is not only confined to education, it is also going on with regard to social matters. Many of the nonbeneficial customs of former times are giving way and are being replaced by more enlightened ones. The young men who read in our schools imbibe the principles of the great men of former times, those who looked upon liberty as the chief end of life. They read the history of Greece, Rome and England, and it is not to be wondered at if after admiring what the people of those countries did they should desire more political freedom than they now possess. It is time that the present Government has done much for this land. It has made many great public works, the railway and the telegraph have been constructed, while disorder has been put down in every part of the country. People can travel from one end of India to the other with the greatest ease and safety while they can despatch messages in a moment to the furthest limits of the Indian Empire. But the Government must go a step further. It has not given the people anything like political freedom, and this must be done, before the work is completed. This freedom must be looked upon as the sequel to the education the people have received, and it is very strange the Government does not see the necessity of giving it. Up to a certain point the authorities have done well, they have established schools in which thousands of the country obtain a good education, they teach well what works they like in the English language, they can say how the great men of old contrived themselves, what they did to improve their condition, and how they struggled to obtain a share of the Government of the land in which they dwelt. Is it not natural they should have the same feeling, that they should desire to have a part in the rule of the land in which they live and towards the expenses of which they have to contribute? We think such a feeling is only natural, but the Government is of a different opinion altogether. It tells the people they may go so far, but no further, they may learn all they can in schools and from books, but they must not indulge in the idea that they have any right to take a part, however small, with regard to the Government of the land. All must be done for them in this respect, they must not think of doing anything for themselves. It is strange the rulers should have taken up with such notions, but such is the case. It is plain to be seen that the Indian National Congress is the outcome of the education that the Government has imparted, and it ought to be glad that such a result has followed its endeavours to enlighten the people of this land. Instead of this those in power look upon this institution with the greatest dislike if not with the greatest dread. But too dislike and the fear are very unreasonable, the Congress ought to be received in a very different spirit. It should be viewed as a step in the right direction, as a measure that will some distance towards the object in view. But this object those in power do not wish to be reached, and they throw all the obstacles they can in the way. Instead of looking at the Indian National Congress as the development of the work that was begun years ago, they could not to be an innovation, and almost an insult. This is an absurd view to take of the matter, and it is to be hoped the officials will have a better spirit put in them before long. It would be to their own advantage that proper councils should be established in India. It is plain to be seen that the Parliament of England is usurping the rule that ought to be carried on in this country. The most trivial questions are put to the Under Secretary of State for India and which most certainly would not be put if there was anything like representation in India. The officials are afraid that should the Indian National Congress become a reality they would lose some portion of their power, this would be divided between them and the new institution. But this is happening now, the Parliament of England is usurping the authority that the officials used to possess, and every session sees further inroad in this respect. It would, for their own sake, as well as for the sake of India, be better if the officials were able to understand the altered condition of the country that a new India has arisen, and that it was their duty to submit to the circumstances they meet with.

THE "HINDU MAGAZINE"

We have received the first number of this periodical, and are glad to welcome it, for we feel certain it will be the means of accomplishing much good. It is published in Calcutta, by B B Mitra and is well printed and got up. Its object is to discuss matters connected with this country in an impartial manner, and this number most certainly accomplishes what it professes. Its contents are—"A difficult problem" by the Editor. "The Hindu system" by the Editor. "Sutteeand Ram Mohan Roy." "A few notes on Bengal agriculture." "The scientific basis of Astrology." "Jogi—a story." It will thus be seen that the subjects are varied, and they are well treated. Such a magazine ought to find a place, and be useful. In the first article the Editor says—

> Since the prospectus of the Magazine issued the eager interest displayed for the venture from different quarters has made the proprietors so fully the liberty of their subscribers, at the same time that has encouraged them to the arduous task. The idea of which the first issue is formed in the minds of the proprietors is growing and the sympathy extended by the public is likely to be in the end a substantial one expressed from various sources. More than one the proprietors have heard that the simple object of a Review of Science, Religion, Industry and Art from the Hindu point of view in the present circumstances has given place to increased ambitious aims of the chief in preparation and development of true Hindu thought. Not that the pages of this Magazine will be solely taken up by papers on Hindu religion and Shastras but that while dealing with all subjects of interest to the nation a Hindu style at large its chief and basic aim will be to explain and reveal Hindu views of life. This project was not conceived until from the study and experience for several years, it has gradually become a matter of settled conviction that the views of religion and society, as contained in the Shastras, are the best for Hindus and the best for attaining welfare both in this life and the hereafter.

It will thus be seen that the periodical has a wide scope, and that it will not protect too first for the people of this land. We trust the *Hindu Magazine* will have a long and prosperous career, and this it fully deserves, as our readers will discover if they commence to take it in.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT

Dewan Bahadur S Subramania Iyer, C I E, is to be congratulated on his well deserved promotion elevation to the High Court Bench, in the room of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Muthuswamy Iyer, who has been compelled to take three months' leave in consequence of ill health. Dewan Bahadur Subramania Iyer—who will probably take his seat on the Bench on Monday—was enrolled as a High Court Vakil in November 1869, and after an exceptionally successful career at the Madura Bar came to Madras to practice at the High Court. Subsequently, during Sir M E Grant Duff's *regime*, he was appointed a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, and was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in January, 1889. He was appointed to act as Government Pleader in 1888, when Mr. E B Powell went home on furlough, and was the first member of the Native Bar to fill this responsible post. He fulfilled the duties of this office with so much success that he was considered to have established a claim to the appointment if ever become permanently vacant. His practice in Madras and in the Mofussil has been a most extended one, and his appointment to the High Court Bench will be hailed with much pleasure by the native community of Madras, of which he is such a distinguished member. He has always identified himself with the National Congress party, and has been elected to preside at its approaching meeting at Nagpur, at the end of next month. Whether, however, his duties and responsibilities as a Judge of the High Court will permit of his accepting the Presidentship remains to be seen. His views upon the Congress, they may be mistaken, have of recent years been marked by great moderation and by so much moderation that he has not always given satisfaction to the more advanced party of Congress wallahs.—*Mail*

Occasional Notes.

Mr B B Gutlevski, the sculptor, is engaged on a bust of Raja Rajendra Mitra.

In France there are 23,000 peasant schools in which the people are taught garden and fruit culture through State aid.

A Hindu vernacular paper in Madras thinks it wise that in all the Railways there should be female ticket collectors to collect from the female passengers!

A Berlin telegram says the betrothal of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, heir to the Rumanian throne, to the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, is to be gazetted in a few days.

It is now generally believed that Colonel T Wilson, C I E, the Commissioner of Police, will retire on the 8th proximo and that he will be succeeded by Colonel H W H Cox, the Deputy Inspector General of Police Southern Range.

The Hyderabad Diamond case will come before the Session of the High Court in Calcutta on the 30th instant, when Mr Jacob will be put on his trial on the charges of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation.

Dr Lehner, a chemist of Augsburg Germany, has invented a process of making artificial silk, which is about to be manufactured on a large scale. The material is very like real silk, and is about two thirds as strong while its colour can be made superior to that of the natural fibre.

Rain making experiments are to be made in the Bijapore District, where there will be famine unless rain comes soon. Rs 1000 have been sanctioned, and dynamite in 20lbs charges will be exploded on the hills. The charges are to be double the weight of those lately used by Mr Wolfe Murray.

Says a contemporary: So the Queen has got her thirty fourth grandchild. The young Prince who has just been born to the Princess Beatrice brings up the total to that figure, to which by the way, has to be added quite a bevy of great grandchildren. Some of them are intelligent—the brains being on the whole on the side of the girls.

Mr. Mahomed Ahmad, Barrister at Law, the son of the Nizam's Revenue Secretary, Nawab Vikar-ul Mulk Bahadur, and his young English wife will arrive in Hyderabad in a day or two. Mr. and Mrs Ahmad intend coming later on to Madras, and the former will be enrolled at the High Court and probably take up practice here for a couple of years.

On the occasion of the German Empress's birthday on the 22nd ultimo, the Emperor agreeably surprised Her Majesty by appearing to offer her his congratulations without a beard. From the first Her Majesty was opposed to the Emperor's ceasing to use the razor, and he at last made a concession to her wishes by removing the much talked of hirsute appendage.

The total of the Opium Revenue for Bengal to the end of November was nearly four crores of rupees, being about 17½ lakhs better than the estimate. The revenue for November alone is over two lakhs better than the estimate. Including seven months' pass duty on opium imported from Bombay, the aggregate revenue from this source is 21½ lakhs in excess of the estimate.

A MUD BATH is a costly thing—to Government—if it be true, as a correspondent seriously writes, that the village *Gurus* in Bombay make profit to seal up the same boy several times under different names to earn the grant for passed candidates. Many of the sub-inspectors are said to work at the final examination for the hospitality they receive from the *Gurus* when they are in their districts.

THE Bengal Educational Conference, which has just held its first meeting, attempted to draw up Native Grievances under the following heads: (1) that higher value should be given to the educational improvement in general as a preliminary to the Public Services will in a few years cease to exist, it becoming tantamount to a boycott by want of food which the masses, it is contended, feel already.

CONSTABLE DOBBS has obtained permission by the Nizam's Government to search for some hidden treasure of a fabulous amount which is said to be buried under the small mosque on the borders of the Mir Alam Tank, Hyderabad. The work of excavation has so far been unsuccessful, the workmen having come across some rocks whilst searching for the iron door which is supposed to be the entrance to the vault which is the treasure's.

IT was mentioned a short time ago that a New York *rajah* had offered £40,000 for three hours, with a view of delivering a series of lectures in various towns in America. The fortunate person to whom this proposal was made, and by whom it has been accepted is Mrs John Bellfalph Mutton,—who is better known perhaps as Mrs Victoria Woodhull—the wife of Mr John Bellfalph Mutton, a banker in Lombard Street, London. Mrs Mutton is a rich widow of fifty, and one of the most eloquent female speakers of the day.

IT is reported that in recognition of his unswerving support of the Government since its advent to office in 1886, Mr Chamberlain will be created a peer before Lord Salisbury quits office. Half a dozen years ago, when he uttered his famous taunt against the upper classes—"they toil not, neither do they spin"—Mr Chamberlain was about the last man in England who would be thought of as a possible candidate for the Upper House. Since then a great change has come over him. Social ambition is now the inspiring motive of his life, as political ambition was before.

THERE have been many rumours and counter-rumours of late as to the chances of the Amir of Afghanistan visiting England or not. *The World* is in a position to say that this is at present a foot on ice.

An paragraph lifted from *Abtab* in a contradiction has been circulated in the states that the Amir is to cross the "great black water" and go to England. In his speech first to last Saturday's Budget debate in the House of Commons in terms which show that he has studied it closely, and alludes, to the author of one of the most talked of speeches made on that occasion as devoted with "all the wisdom of Alexander the Great."

THERE was very nearly a case of premature cremation in Kolar a few days ago. As the supposed corpse was being carried to the river side to burn, it suddenly sat bolt upright on the bier and disembarked its clothes. The bearers, believing that a devil had returned to the body, dropped it, and fled. The corpse at last succeeded in unwinding itself, and walked off home. The mourners who had looked on from a safe distance, at last began to think there might have been some mistake, and followed. Much to their horror, the excorpse refused to have anything more to do with them, and then and there renounced Hinduism, and declaring itself Mahomedan in future, walked off to make its formal profession of Islam.

Colonel Henderson's report shows a great increase in the number of dacoities. While in 1889 there were in Central India only 189 cases, involving property valued at about one lakh, last year they numbered 300 cases, and the plunder is valued at over two and a quarter lakhs. In Rajputana 67 cases, involving over Rs 21,000, rose to 93 cases, involving Rs 47,000, and in Hyderabad, including Berar, 121 cases, involving Rs 67,000, rose to 200 cases, involving Rs 1,60,000. No sufficient explanation for so startling an increase is given, and perhaps none is possible, but there is abundant evidence that officers of the Dacoity Department gave material assistance to the Police of the various Native States in coping with the abnormal outbreaks of last year.

AN English writer says of London "When thought is far advanced and *conquering silence has fallen on the* great capital where millions are sleeping. Out of pulling poverty wide spread though it is, starts out in all its grim hideousness. *To obtain a glimpse of this harrowing* destitution, it is not always necessary to visit remote districts at the East end. There are generally sufferers to be seen *dying under the cold stars when over a* seat or an opportunity tempts them to rest for a time with the promise of escaping the attention of a too zealous policeman. The seats that *almost line the Embankment* from Blackfriars bridge to the very shadow of the place where our legislators meet, are filled most of the year, when midnight is past, with sad and silent human beings bowed with fatigue, sometimes weak with famine and always homeless."

THIS is what a Madras paper says as to the incomes of some local lawyers.—First and foremost is Hon Mr. V Bashyam Iyengar, who some years back discovered the wire-pullers of the mysterious Pagoda Tree, and is now shaking it to the tune of ninety thousand Rupees a year. His income is on the increase, so we long Madras may live the satisfaction of knowing that she possesses such a legal luminary whose annual earnings amount to a lakh of Rupees. Such success would be regarded as first class even in England, and a lucky who heard all had an opportunity of knowing Mr Bashyam's arrangements will venture to deny that he is comfortably established in the shade of the enchanting Pagoda Tree. Mr Lindley Norton is also enjoying an extensive and lucrative practice which yields him an annual income of over half-a-lakh of Rupees. Mr Wedderburn, the Acting Advocate General, must enjoy an income of at least as much, and both of these gentlemen are comparatively young men. There are other learned gentlemen at the Bar whose earnings range between 20,000 Rs and half a lakh a year, and we must not omit Mr Reddy Bamiah who shakes the mystic tree just as vigorously as Messrs Norton and Wedderburn.

Social and Provincial

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness, who is now at Hedibis will proceed to Madras on the 15th of next month for a change.

THE DEWAN'S TOUR.—We hear the Dewan starts on a tour to the Chitaldroog District by the end of November or in the first week of December.—M. H.

THE RESIDENT.—Sir Harry Prendergast left Bangalore for Mysore last Monday by the midday train, from there he went to the Koddahs, and on his return he will proceed to Coorg.

THE POLICE.—Mr G Hewson, Superintendent of the police of the Civil and Military Station has called upon all those under his charge to give a list of what they owe, stating why each item was contracted. The list was to have been sent in on Saturday last. The order seems arbitrary, though there may be a reason for it.

THE 21st HUSSARS.—Half of this regiment will leave for Secunderabad this afternoon and the other half on the 28th instant. The 19th Hussars will leave on the same date for Bangalore from Secunderabad. The former regiment has been very popular in Bangalore during its stay in the place.

THE WEATHER.—The weather is still dry, and the wind is chilly. The nights are cold and the mornings are pleasant. But more rain is required both for the crops and the tanks, though it is to be feared no more will come down this year. It is to be feared there will be scarcity next year, and the prices are now fast rising.

REVISION OF MOHATALFA TAXES.—The Government have called upon the Presidents of the Municipalities of all the Districts to revise the taxes in all their Municipalities during the current year with a view to ascertain whether the Municipalities are or are not able to meet the charges of the Police.—M H.

ONLY A THEFT?—On Friday evening last a Brahmin youth of about twenty years *seems to have entered into the house of one* Sri Dakshina in the Sreerampett at a time when there was only an old woman within and made away with valuables *amounting to Rs 3,000 after knocking* down the head of the poor woman. She lingered for a few minutes and expired. The man was afterwards caught and is *now in the hands of the Police*. He is said to be a member of the house.—M H.

HUSBAND POISONING.—A case of husband poisoning has just come down to Mysore. It would appear that a certain Mahomedan woman by name Hussainbai in the neighbourhood of Hoggada Devankote poisoned her husband with the hole of her parentage. The house of the parentage was searched and several poisonous drugs were found and the inquest also proved that the death was due to poisoning. The case is before the third General Assistant Commissioner of Mysore.—M H.

MYSORE AFFAIRS.—We learn that the Mysore Government has resolved to separate the appointments of Inspector General of Police, Inspector General of Forests and Institutions, and Director of Agriculture and Statistics now held by Mr L Ricketts, and to have a separate officer for each appointment. We hear also that Colonel Weldon, who is about to retire from his appointment in Madras, is likely to be appointed as the Inspector General of Police, Mysore. It is not possible to secure the services of an officer who possesses so much experience with Indian City Police as Colonel Weldon does.—*Cosmopolite*.

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 12th November 1891

The 10th November 1891.—No 309.—Mr Narayanangar, Offg Assistant Commissioner, *delivered over*, and Mr Ramaswamy Iyengar, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, assumed, charge of the Kadur District Forest Office, on the afternoon of the 7th October 1891.

No 310.—Mr Ramaswami Iyengar, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests delivered over, and Mr Subramaniya, Assistant Conservator of Forests, assumed, charge of the Mysore District Forest Office, on the afternoon of the 14th September 1891.

No 311.—Mr C Raghavacharlu delivered over charge of the Tumkur District Treasury on the afternoon of the 21st October 1891.

No 312.—The privilege leave of absence for thirty days granted to H Ramanujaiengar, Amildar of the Nagar, dated 10th June 1891, and No 277, dated 5th October 91 Channarayapatna Taluk in the Notifications marginally cited, is further extended by 24 days.

The 11th November 1891.—No 313.—In supersession of Notification No 303, dated the 3rd instant, and under the provisions of Act XIII of 1859 (Breaches of Contract by Workmen), C Shamaiengar, Amildar of the Madgere Taluk, is invested with the powers of Magistrate of Police.

The 14th November 1891.—No 314.—Mr. K Muhammad Ali delivered over, and Mr V P Madhava Rao resumed charge of the Bangalore District Office, Seals and Treasury on the afternoon of the 10th November 1891.

No 315.—Colonel J A Campbell delivered over, and Mr H. H. Sparkes received, charge of the Kadur District and Treasury on the forenoon of the 7th November 1891.

No 316.—Mr H H Sparkes delivered over and Mr Narayanangar received, charge of the Office and Court of the General Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

No. 317.—Under Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr C Raghavacharlu, General Assistant Commissioner and 3rd Class Magistrate, Bangalore District, is empowered to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

The 15th November 1891.—Camp No 614.—In modification of Notification Camp No 517, dated 1st instant, Mr J W Knight, Police Superintendent, 2nd Class, is posted to the Hassan District, and Mr. H. Ramanujaiengar, Police Superintendent, 2nd Class, is posted to the Kolar District.

Camp No 622.—In Notification Camp No 507, dated 1st instant, the words "Probationary Assistant Commissioners" in line 13, should be read as line 14 below the words "10 Mr Syed Amir Hasan to the Chitaldroog District."

The 10th November 1891 No 1941—616 The services of Mr B Subba Rao, 1 C.E., Assistant Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Railway Branch of the Mysore Public Works Department.

General Summary.

ANOTHER GRAIN RIOT AT KURNOOL.—Another grain riot occurred at Kurnool yesterday. Full particulars are still wanting, but we learn on good authority that it was of a much more serious description than the last one. The town, we are informed, is, or was at the time of the outbreak, entirely in the hands of the rioters, and the looting of the shops went on for about six hours, resulting in a loss to the merchants of about Rs 40,000 worth of grain. The Madras Government is evidently duly impressed with the seriousness of the disturbance for it telegraphed yesterday to Bellary ordering a Company of Sepoys to proceed to Kurnool immediately by rail. It is pretty well certain that *badmash s* from the neighbouring territory of Hyderabad are concerned in the matter, *and unless stringent measures are taken* forthwith the trouble may assume alarming proportions.—*Mail*.

DEDICATION OF MINORS AS BAISHIS.—The Sessions Judge of Bellary having submitted for the orders of the High Court under Sec 438 Cr P P a case in which a father was convicted under Sec 372 I P C *for selling his daughter as Basavi, or temple* girl, according to the custom of her caste and for a decision as to whether or not such amounted to an offence, their Lordships the Hon'ble J. J Parker and Shephard, in disposing of the reference, ruled that the evidence showed that the girl who was dedicated as a *Basavi* became incapable of contracting a marriage which would be recognised as valid by the laws and customs of her caste, that

she was at liberty and was expected to have promiscuous intercourse with men generally, and that she and any children born to her, inherited in her father's family only The deduction thus made effected a change in the circumstances of a minor and was recognised as a "disposal within the terms of Section 372 I P C The parents of the minor could not but be aware that the minor would in consequence live a life which was recognised as immoral Their Lordships considered that no analogy could be drawn, as suggested by the Sessions Judge, between dedication of a girl as a *Basivi* and the formal marriage of a girl in Malabar under the *Marumakkatajam* law In Malabar there was no legal marriage, and neither a woman nor her offspring could ever pass into the family of a husband, while among *Madigas* such was not the case and a girl by becoming a *Basivi* becomes incapable in her caste of contracting a legal marriage They further considered that the *Basivi* was the *Madiga* equivalent of the "appointed daughter" under Hindu law, since the latter arrangement neither debarred ordinary marriage nor contemplated the possibility of promiscuous intercourse They were therefore of opinion that the offence was proved, and no interference in the conviction was called for

INDIANS IN ENGLAND —In the Previous Examination of the University of Cambridge held last month, the following students passed in Part II *Second Class* K N Nair (non-collegiate) *Third Class* Sultan Ahmad (Christ's), H Tyabji (Downing) *Fourth Class* Afzab Ahmad (Christ's), Mahdi Hussain (Downing), P P Mehrjee (Downing), who has also passed in Part I, *Fourth Class*

Miss S A. *Bomanjee* (*Newnham*) passed in Part II, *Third Class*, in the Additional Subjects (French) *Second Class*, and in Part I, *Second Class*

The following students have entered the Royal Engineering College, Coopers Hill Romesh Chandra Sen, Ganendra Prasad Roy, and Marwanji R Kharegat.

One Indian student at that College, Bhogat Ram Sawhny, has finished his course and obtained the College Diploma

In the First Year's Examination at the same College (Coopers Hill) in Forestry, G C Modi valla stood tenth, and Kashibhai Chattobhai Ameen twelfth in the list

R B Patel, a student from the Baroda State at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, stood first in the Final Examination, and obtained the Gold *Medal He has* become a Life Member of the College, as well as member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Dr Pestonji Ukarji has been appointed House Surgeon to the Medical and Surgical Home, London House, Lupus Street, S W, and Assistant Accoucheur in charge of the Out Patient's Maternity Department Also Demonstrator and Lecturer in Materia Medica Pharmacy, and Midwifery, at the Hospital for Women and Children, 12, Lupus Street S W Dr Pestonji is L R C P and L R C S (Edinburgh), and L F P and S (Glasgow), and Obstetrician and Gynaecologist from the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin

Arrivals in England—Sheikh Meeran Bakhsh, from Lahore, Mr Doulat Ram and Sardar Partab Sing, Pandit Partbi Nath Razdan, Mr Khaja Taqui Jan, Mr Iradat Ullah, and Mr Bazl Subhan, from Bombay

Departure to India—Mr. B R Swahny, from Coopers Hill Mr Alfred Chuckerbutty, I C S, for Bombay, Dr Prosunna Kumar Ray, and Mrs Ray, for Calcutta, Dr Bhabhunje, Miss Jaganadhan, after finishing her medical course at Edinburgh, for Bombay

Extracts.

INSOLVENCY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

By a Resolution of the Board of Revenue dated 17th August 1891, revised rules regarding the insolvency of public servants have been issued It is stated as a general principle that "it is undesirable that a man who is in a chronic and hopeless condition of indebtedness should be retained in the public service The anxieties attendant upon such a state must necessarily greatly detract from the value of the debtor's work, besides exposing him to temptations to dishonesty which, in such circumstances it is very difficult to resist" The Resolution goes on to say "Government has accordingly ruled that where a portion of the salary of a Government official is constantly being attached for debt, or has been continuously under attachment for more than two years, or is attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances, it will require more than two years to repay, a full schedule of such officer's debts should be obtained by the head of his office and the case reported for the orders of Government, who will deal with the matter in the same way as if the debtor had taken advantage of the Insolvency Court The chief points to be noted in such reports are—(1) the proportion of debts to the salary and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's value as a public servant, (2) whether the debtor's position appears to be retrievable and (3) the advisability, under the circumstances of retaining him in the particular post he occupies and in any position under Government Collectors should impress upon their subordinates the discredit attached to having recourse to the Insolvent Debtor's Act and warn them that such proceeding will be considered as of itself constituting a sufficient cause for exclusion from the public service, unless it appears that the embarrassment of the insolvent was the result of unforeseen misfortunes or of circumstances over which he could exercise no control and did not proceed from dissipated and extravagant habits Subsistence allowance not exceeding the rates prescribed in Article 215 of the Civil Service Regulations will be allowed to officers placed under suspension pending adjudication of their cases under the Act, but the allowance shall not be continued for a longer period than six months without the special sanction of Government" The rules further enjoin upon Collectors the advisability of fully reporting upon each case of insolvency as soon as it has been adjudicated upon, submitting at the same time copies of the Court's decision, the insolvent's schedule and petition so as to admit of final orders being passed by Government in regard to the retention or otherwise of the insolvent in the public service The order of the Court being in all cases silent as to whether insolvency is the result of extravagance or otherwise, it will be the duty of Collectors to express their opinion on this point and to bear in mind that reinstatement with arrears of pay, or retention in the service should only follow in cases where the insolvent is practically blameless The fact of public servants standing security for frauds is no excuse for insolvency, The rules are not applicable to hereditary village officers whose cases should be dealt with under the provisions of Section 7 of the Regulation VI of 1831

THE VICEROY'S TOUR

CAMP GWALIOR, Nov 19

The State banquet to night was given at the Jai Bilas palace in a hall adjoining the magnificent durbar chamber some forty or fifty guests were present, and after dinner the Maharajah entered and sat at the Viceroy's right hand, supported by the President of the Council and several of the officials of the State His Highness after a brief interval rose and proposed the toast of The Queen Empress, which was duly honoured, the band playing the National Anthem His Highness again rising proposed the health of Lord and Lady Lansdowne He said it gave him the greatest pleasure to welcome their Excellencies on their first visit to Gwalior, and that he hoped they would carry away agreeable memories of the occasion and would visit his capital at some future time (Applause) His Highness spoke clearly and fluently and his hospitable words were most cordially received

The Viceroy replied, saying —

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I return my best thanks to his Highness the Maharajah for the kind manner in which he has proposed Lady Lansdowne's health, and I can assure him that my pleasure was doubled when I heard him express himself so fluently and so correctly in my own tongue (Applause) It gave me great pleasure to include in my tour to Gwalior in the programme of my autumn tour I had long desired to visit the State and to make the personal acquaintance of its young chief, of whom I may be permitted to say that all who have come in contact with him have without a single exception spoken to me in the highest terms of his character and personal qualities (Applause) His Highness is now 15 years of age, and we are able to look forward to the time when he will assume the responsible duties of a ruler The progress which he has hitherto made in acquiring a suitable education and the sympathy which he has inspired in the minds of all those who have the advantage of knowing him, justify us in the hope that when the time comes he will take a very high place indeed amongst the most distinguished ruling chiefs of India (Applause) During the minority of his Highness, the administration of the affairs of the State has been in the hands of a Council, which has been fortunate in being presided over by such a statesman as the late Sir Gunput Rao Khadke, and by his successor, the distinguished gentleman who now occupies the honourable post of President, (Hear, hear) The Council deserves much credit for the manner in which it has discharged its arduous duties Since the death of the late Maharajah in 1885, the reconnaissance survey and assessment has made considerable progress in Northern and Eastern Gwalior, and it lately gave me much pleasure to hear that the proposal made by Sir Edward Buck for the institution of a new system of training Patwaris to keep up the village maps and records which must be the foundation of future assessments, have been accepted by the Council. The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the State for the purpose of establishing this system on a proper basis one of its ablest officers, Colonel Pitcher, who is now acting as Director of Land Records, and whose assistance will be of the utmost value to the Council (Applause.) The Council has also been able to make liberal allotments from the State funds towards various useful public works amongst which may be enumerated the Victoria College, the Sindhia's Memorial Hospital, the Dufferin Serai Guest House, besides jails, hospitals and public offices. There is perhaps no better test of the manner in which a Native State is managed than the condition of its roads, and I am told that in Gwalior the State Public Works Department keeps in thoroughly good order no less than 600 miles of road originally constructed by the Government of India, and passing through the State I may be allowed to congratulate Sir Balwant Rao Sindhia upon the success of this department, and I am glad to think that he has been constantly assisted by Mr Harris, the able engineer in charge (Applause) In this connection I must take the opportunity of expressing the interest which I feel in the proposals made by the Council for the construction of two important lines of railway, one running from Goonah to Bina and the other from Ujjain to Bhopal The first of these has already been sanctioned by the Government of India, and both projects are now under survey It only needs a glance at the map in order to realise the effect which these two lines may produce upon the welfare of this part of the Indian empire I feel no doubt that the State will be well advised in it sees fit to invest a part of its savings in the construction of these railways (Applause) One of the great difficulties with which the State has had to contend with is that which has been occasioned by the prevalence of dacoity within its and on its borders The Dacoity police has co operated loyally with that of the N W Provinces for this purpose, and I am glad to know that several gangs have been captured or broken up and some of the most notorious leaders have been imprisoned or got rid of, but sustained effort will be necessary if this scandal is to put an end to, and I earnestly commend the matter to the attention of the Council (Applause) In the Judicial Department reorganised by the late Chief Justice, Sir Madhava Rao, in the Medical Department placed by the Council in charge of Surgeon Major Crofts, and in the Department of Education, ably presided over by Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmad Khan good progress is being made It has been reported to me that the number of schools has increased from 90 in 1887 to 118 in 1891, the pupils have within the same period increased from 5,400 to 9 690 Twelve dispensaries have been established in Northern Gwalior, and the State has also a hospital for women while another large hospital is being constructed as a memorial of his Highness the late Maharaja I cannot end my review of what has been done in the different departments without a reference to the contribution which the Gwalior State is making towards Imperial defence The State has offered to maintain two regiments of Cavalry, each 600 strong, as well as a transport train with 500 ponies with 200 carts The necessary expenditure has been sanctioned by the Council and the organisation of the forces proceeding satisfactorily Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, has in recognition of the efforts which have been thus made, invited one regiment to attend the Camp of exercise which is to be held during the present cold weather at Alighur. Since I have arrived in Gwalior His Highness has mentioned to me in conversation that it would be very agreeable to him to be present at the Camp of Exercise, and I am able to tell him this evening that if that is his wish, the Government of India will be glad to accede to it (Applause)

Ladies and gentlemen, all these improvements have, I need not say, cost the State a considerable sum of money, but I am glad to be able to tell you that so sound is its financial condition and so wisely have its resources been administered that far from being threatened with a deficit the Council is able to point with pride not only to an equilibrium between income and expenditure but to a handsome surplus The treasury has a cash balance of more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees, and it has been able to invest in round numbers $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees either in railways or in Government securities (Applause) I call your attention to the latter fact because I know that in some parts of this country there has existed a prejudice against the investment of the savings of an Indian State in Government paper. The transaction is not always understood, and is represented as if it were in some what irregular mode of disposing of any accumulation of money which may be available for State purposes. but I hope that the time has come when no one will be found to contend seriously that if a private individual or an Indian State has one or two crores of rupees which it has no occasion to spend at the moment, he or it will do better to hoard the money away and allow it to remain unproductive rather than to invest it in some sound securities returning a reasonable rate of interest without in the slightest degree endangering the safety of the capital sum (Applause) I must not, however, detain you longer and I will only add to what I have said the expression of my belief that the Council will not relax the efforts for which I have ventured to commend to their care and that the members will continue to work steadily and above all with uprightness for the interests of the State (Applause) At the commencement of the observations which I have just had the honour of addressing to you I spoke of the many sterling as well as amiable qualities which his Highness the Maharajah has already shown himself to possess and which have attracted towards him the sympathy and good wishes of all who know him We all wish him good health of body and strength of mind to prepare himself for the discharge of the responsibilities which he will one day be called upon to perform Ask you to join with me in thanking his Highness for his hospitality and in drinking to his health (Applause)

The Maharajah in reply, said, I thank you sincerely for the kind way in which you have drunk my health I am very glad to meet you here to night and am deeply grateful for the many kind and gracious things that your Excellency has said about me and my State (Loud applause)

After dinner the company adjourned to a terrace in front of the palace and witnessed a splendid display of fireworks, the piece de resistance with which he showed such a combination of colour and such a fountain of fire, which sent up an immense column of golden sparks as high as the palace It was a beautiful sight and a bright display to an effective termination. The guests as they drove home were greeted with a fresh succession, for the whole front of the palace was outlined by a broad band of fire The illuminations were in keeping with the entire arrangements for the visit to Gwalior

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Bangalore —Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 114, SRINIVASA MANDIRAM ROD PETTAH,— 1891.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL XVIII.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1891. [No. 48.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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	YEARLY ADVANCE	ARREARS
ENGLISH	4—0—0	5—0—0
CANARESE	4—0—0	5—0—0
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MOFUSSIL

ENGLISH	5—0—0	6—0—0
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☞ N B—Those who wish to secure the advance rates are requested to send their subscriptions within a month from the date of their applications Subscriptions will be expected to be paid in three Months Subscribers to take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or both

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For the first insertion per line 0 0
For the second and each following insertion 0 0
Advertisements for the Karnataka should be sent in not later than 2 p m on Saturday to appear on Monday in the week

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly

Contract Advertisements entered into on reasonable terms

Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Order Notes or Postage Stamps of half annas value the latter accompanied by a little of only a rupee or a fraction of a higher value are not required

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A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis, Eruptions of Mercury Sperm Gonorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels, Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically leprosy, Leprous Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs. 19 8—for the complete cure—one month

GENORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As

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A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile

Only 7 day's use brings the semen to its natural condition. It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs. 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

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Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 10 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days.

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The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

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JUST OUT!! JUST OUT!!

THE HINDU MAGAZINE

VOL I, No. I—SEPTEMBER, 1891

Royal 8vo, 54 pages

The Only, Cheapest, 1st-class Magazine published to restore to Hindoos their lost religious faith

Edited by Babu Amrita Lal Roy of "Hope"

CONTENTS OF THE 1st No —

1 A Difficult Problem, by the Editor 2 The Hindoo System by Dr S Sutteo and Ram Mohun Roy 3 A Few Notes on Bengal Agriculture 5 The Scientific Basis of Astrology 6 Joga—A Story

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION —The ordinary rate of subscription is Rs 3 per annum But the publisher being also manager of the Hope newspaper of Calcutta (subscription of which is Rs 4) has made arrangements with its proprietors to allow the Magazine to its subscribers at Rs 2 only, if they send Rs 6 in advance for both Hope and the Magazine In addition of subscribers will be entitled to present books by the Editor, worth Rs 2

MARK THE SPECIAL CONCESSIONS!

The publisher in affectionate memory of his deceased wife will allow the Magazine to students and men of small means at Rs 2 for the 1st year And subscribers of both Hope and the Magazine, besides getting the books by the Editor free will be entitled to both at Rs 6 only *This concession will last till 30th November*

*** The Magazine may be sent per V P P Specimen copy, 4 annas Apply with remittance to—

☞ *B B MITTRA, Publisher* 65 & 66 *Okhil Mistrys Lane, Amherst Street, Calcutta.*

The "Theosophist."

CONDUCTED BY

COL. H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

Coorg Forest Department.

NOTICE

Dated 19th October 1891.

To be sold at Fraserpett on the 18th December 1891

100 Tons of Sandalwood.

Terms —See Coorg Chief Commissioner's Notification No 26, dated 15th February 1891, published in Coorg District Gazette, No 1, dated 3rd January 1885

25 per cent of the purchase money should be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance before the 25th March 1892.

G. H FOSTER,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg

WEDEFY COMPETITION

GOOD NEWS!

GOOD NEWS!!

Be not hopeless while there is remedy

ELECTRO GALVANIC RINGS LOCKETS AND AMULETS approved and recommended by a medical committee composed of leading practitioners especially invited to test and experiment the curative power of those articles Several scientific men have pronounced a very favorable and high opinion on our articles for its genuineness and efficacy, it is a panacea for all sorts of diseases which human flesh is heir to, it acts as a charm where all existing medical systems have failed to effect any remedy In cases of children, grown up men and women it effects as a miracle, the marvellous effects of electricity in the human system are too well known to require any repetition at our hands; if our articles fail to effect any remedy the money will be refunded. Now we will say for the RATES —

Rings Rs 1 8, lockets Rs 1-4, and amulets Rs 2 each.

Special opportunity till further notice —

For Rupees 13

One watch with chain, one Pair good Vulcanite Double spring boots one Pair sleeper and 12 E Rings

For Rupees 10

One watch with chain, one pair sleeper shoes and 8 E Rings

For Rupees 8.

One pair sleeper shoes, one round time piece and 6 E Rings

For Rupees 6

4 E. Rings with a present of a *Adarini* time piece

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

A BOON TO THE GREY HEADED

VICTORIA HAIR DYE

Prepared from the recipe of some distinguished Medical Practitioners an infallible remedy for grey and hoary hairs There will be no more grey and hoary hairs on your head Price Re 1 per phial, packing and postage Extra Testimonials too numerous to mention

M ANAT & CO,

40 College Street CALCUTTA

Bangalore City Municipality.

Bangalore, 18th November 1891

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the next Meeting of the Board to be held on Monday the 30th November 1891 at 8 A M, at the Municipal Office, (Fort) Bangalore.

I. Cash account current, mortuary return, progress report of work and Itinerant Medical officer's return for the month of October 1891

II. Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, No. 765/ 70-L 623, dated 6th October 1891, passing orders on the Municipal Budget of the City of Bangalore for the year 1891-92

III Application from Mr Gubbi Totadappa for grant of a site for building a chattram for the use of the Virasaivas (Lingayat sect)

IV List of establishment submitted by the City Amildar for his office

V List of estimates sanctioned during the month of October 1891

VI, Papers relating to compensation claimed by the Chief Commissariat Officer for certain portion of grazing lands in the Fort.

VII. Letter from the Municipal Executive Engineer, requesting an additional grant for the suburban roads and papers connected therewith

VIII The proposed cancelment of the present lighting contract owing to the failure of the contractor to carry out the work satisfactorily

IX Sub Committee's report on the application of the Lady Superiores of St. Martha's Hospital for permission to enclose the vacant site lying to the east of Government Book Depot.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSITION

The 19th November 1891.

I Letter No 297, dated 23rd October 1891, from the Municipal Executive Engineer, bringing to notice the existing practice of damming up and utilizing the sewage in the main drain for gardening purposes together with the opinion of the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner thereon

The 21st November 1891

II. Letter dated 18th November 1891, from Mr A. Sambasiva Iyer, requesting to re-consider the resolution passed by the Board at a Meeting held on the 30th September 1891 regarding the increases recommended by the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to be granted to the salaries of the servants attached to the Branch Dispensary near the Market.

The 24th November 1891

III Consideration of the best means of securing a sufficient supply of water for the use of the Towns people, i e, adopting precautionary measure against the threatening drought

S VAIDYANATHA IYER,

Vice-President,

City Municipal Commission.

she was at liberty and was expected to have promiscuous intercourse with men generally, and that she and any children born to her, inherited in her father's family only. The dedication thus made effected a change in the circumstances of a minor and was recognised as a valid spousal within the terms of Section 372 I P C The parents of the minor could not but be aware that the minor would in consequence lose a life which was recognised as minorit Their Lordships considered that no analogy could be drawn, as suggested by the Sessions Judge, between dedication of a girl as a *Basavi* and the formal marriage of a girl in Malabar under the *Marumakkathayam* law In Malabar there was no legal marriage, and neither a woman nor her offspring could over pass into the family of a husband, while among *Madigs* such was not the case and a girl by becoming a *Basavi* becomes incapable in her caste of contracting a legal marriage They further considered that the *Basavi* was the *Madiga* equivalent of the "appointed daughter" under Hindu law, since the latter arrangement neither debarred ordinary marriage nor contemplated the possibility of promiscuous intercourse They were therefore of opinion that the offence was proved, and no interference in the conviction was called for.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND —In the *Previous Examination* of the University of Cambridge held last month, the following students passed in Part II *Second Class* K N Nair (non-collegiate) *Third Class* Sultan Ahmad (Christ's) H Iyalgi (Downing) *Fourth Class.* Altab Ahmad (Christ's), Mahdi Hussain (Downing), P P Mehrjiba (Downing), who has also passed in Part I, *Fourth Class*

Miss S A Bonnerjee (Newnham) passed in Part II, *Third Class*, in the Additional subjects (French) *Second Class*, and in Part I, *Second Class*

The following students have entered the Royal Engineering College, Coopers Hill Romesh Chandra Sen, Gunendra Prasad Roy, and Merwanji R Kharegat.

One Indian student at that College, Bhogat Ram Sawhny, has finished his course and obtained the College Diploma

In the First Year's Examination at the same College (Coopers Hill) in Forestry, G C Medavalla stood tenth, and Kashibhai Chattubhai Ameen twelfth in the list

R B Patel, a student from the Baroda State at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, stood first in the Final Examination, and obtained the Gold Medal He has become a Life Member of the College, and also a member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England

Dr Pestonji Ukarji has been appointed House Surgeon to the Medical and Surgical Home, London House, Lupus Street, S W, and Assistant Accoucheur in charge of the Out Patient's Maternity Department Also Demonstrator and Lecturer in Materia Medica Pharmacy, and Midwifery, at the Hospital for Women and Children, 12, Lupus Street S W. Dr Pestonji is L R C P and L R C S (Edinburgh), and L F P and S (Glasgow), and Obstetrician and Gynæcologist from the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin

Arrivals in England—Shaikh Meeran Bakhsh, from Lahore, Mr Dunlat Ram and Sardar Partab Sing, Pandit Pirthi Nath Razdan, Mr. Khaja Inqat Jan, Mr Irshad Ullah, and Mr Rai Subhan, from Bombay

Departures to India—Mr B R Sawhny, from Coopers Hill, Mr Alfred Chuckerbutty, I C S, for Bombay, Dr Pessonnay Kumar Ray, and Mrs Ray, for Calcutta, Dr Bishadhanji, Miss Jaganadham, after finishing her medical course at Edinburgh for Bombay

Extracts.

INSOLVENCY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

By a Resolution of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th August 1891, revised rules regarding the insolvency of public servants have been issued It is stated as a general principle that "it is undesirable that a man who is in a chronic and hopeless condition of indebtedness should be retained in the public service The anxieties attendant upon such a state must necessarily greatly detract from the value of the debtor's work, besides exposing him to temptations to dishonesty, which, in such circumstances, it is very difficult to resist" The Resolution goes on to say "Government has accordingly ruled that where a portion of the salary of a Government official is constantly being attached for debt, or has been continuously under attachment for more than two years, or is attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances it will require more than two years to repay, a full schedule of such officer's debts should be obtained by the head of his office and the case reported for the orders of Government, who will deal with the matter in the same way as if the debtor had taken advantage of the Insolvency Court The chief points to be noted in such reports are—(1) the proportion of debts to the salary and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's value as a *public servant*, (2) whether the debtor's position appears to be retrievable, and (3) the advisability, under the circumstances of retaining him in the particular post he occupies and in any position under Government. Collectors should impress upon their subordinates the discretion attached to having recourse to the Insolvent Debtor's Act and warn them that such proceeding will be considered as of itself constituting a sufficient cause for exclusion from the public service unless it appears that the embarrassment of the insolvent was the result of unforeseen misfortunes or of circumstances over which he could exercise no control and did not proceed from dissipated and extravagant habits Subsistence allowance not exceeding the rates prescribed in Article 215 of the Civil Service Regulations will be allowed to officers placed under suspension pending adjudication of their cases under the Act, but the allowance shall not be continued for a longer period than six months without the special sanction of Government" The rules further enjoin upon Collectors the advisability of full inquiries upon each case of insolvency as soon as it has been adjudicated upon, submitting, at the same time copies of the Court's decision, the insolvent's schedule and petition so as to admit of final orders being passed by Government in regard to the retention or otherwise of the insolvent in the public service The order of the Court being in all cases silent as to whether insolvency is the result of extravagance or otherwise, it will be the duty of Collectors to express their opinion on this point and to bear in mind that restitement with arrears of pay, or retention in the service should only follow in cases where the insolvent is practically blameless The fact of public servants standing security for friends is no excuse for insolvency, The rules are not applicable to hereditary village officers, whose cases should be dealt with under the provisions of Section 7 of the Regulation VI of 1831

THE VICEROY'S TOUR

CAMP GWALIOR, Nov 19

The State banquet to night was given at the Jai Bilas palace in a hall adjoining the magnificent durbar chamber, some forty or fifty guests were present, and after dinner the Maharajah entered and sat at the Viceroy's right hand, supported by the President of the Council and several of the officials of the State His Highness after a brief interval rose and proposed the toast of The Queen Empress, which was duly honoured, the band playing the Note nal Anthem His Highness again rising proposed the health of Lord and Lady Dufferin town He said it gave him the greatest pleasure to welcome their Excellencies on their first visit to Gwalior, and that he hoped they would carry away agreeable memories of the occasion and would visit his capital at some future time (Applause) His Highness spoke clearly and fluently, and his hospitable words were most cordially received

The Viceroy replied saying—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I return my best thanks to his Highness the Maharajah for the kind manner in which he has proposed Lady Dufferin's health, and I can assure him that my pleasure was doubled when I heard him express himself so fluently and so correctly in my own tongue (Applause) It gave me great pleasure to incline a visit to Gwalior in the programme of my autumn tour I has long desired to visit the State and to make the personal acquaintance of its young chief, of whom I may be permitted to say that all who have come to contact with him have with not a single exception spoken to me in the highest terms of his character and personal qualities (Applause) His Highness is now 15 years of age, and we are able to look forward to the time when he will assume the responsible duties of a ruler The progress which he has hitherto made in acquiring a suitable education and the sympathy which he has inspired in the minds of all those who have the advantage of knowing him, justify us in the hope that when the time comes he will take a very high place indeed amongst the most distinguished ruling chiefs of India (Applause) During the minority of his Highness, the administration of the affairs of the State has been in the hands of a Council, which has been fortunate in being presided over by such a statesman as the late Sir Ganpat Rao Khadke, and by his successor, the distinguished gentleman who now occupies the honourable post of President, (Hear, hear.) The Council deserves much credit for the manner in which it has discharged its arduous duties. Since the death of the late Maharajah in 1885 the revenue survey and assessment has made considerable progress in Northern and Eastern Gwalior, and it lately gave me much pleasure to hear that the proposal made by Sir Edward Buck for the institution of a new system of training Patwaris to keep up the village maps and records which must be the foundation of future assessments, have been accepted by the Council The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the State for the purpose of establishing this system on a proper basis one of its ablest officers, Colonel Pitcher, who is now acting as Director of Land Records, and whose assistance will be of the utmost value to the Council (Applause) The Council has also been able to make liberal allotments from the State funds towards various useful public works amongst which may be enumerated the Victoria College, the Sindhia's Memorial Hospital, the Durbar Sri Gunj House, the jail, hospitals and public offices There is perhaps not much to be said of the manner in which a Native State is managed than the condition of its roads and I am told that in Gwalior the State Public Works Department keeps in thoroughly good order no less than 600 miles of metalled roads constructed by the Government of India, and passing through the State I may be allowed to congratulate Sir Balwant Rao Sindhia on the success of this department, and I am glad to think that he has been considerably assisted by M Harris, the able engineer in charge (Applause) In this connection I must take the opportunity of expressing the interest which I feel in the proposals made by the Council for the construction of two important lines of railway, one running from Gooth to Bina and the other from Ujjain to Bhopal. The first of these has already been sanctioned by the Government of India, and both projects are now under survey It only needs a glance at the map in order to realise the effect which these two lines may produce upon the welfare of this part of the Indian empire I feel sure that the State will be well advised if it acts liberally to invest a part of its savings in the construction of these railways (Applause) One of the great difficulties with which the State has had to contend with is that which has been occasioned by the prevalence of dacoity within and on its borders The Dhulia police has been greatly taxed with that of the N W Provinces for this purpose, and I am glad to know that several gangs have been captured or broken up and some of the most notorious leaders taken prisoners or killed, but sustained effort will be necessary if this scandal is to put an end to, and I earnestly commend the matter to the attention of the Council (Applause) In the Judicial Department reorganised by the late Chief Justice, Sumwar Rao, in the Medical Department placed by the Government of India *Surgeon Major Crofts*, and in the Department of Education, ably presided over by Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan good progress is being made It has been reported to me that the number of schools has increased from 90 in 1887 to 119 in 1891, the pupils have within the same *period increased from 5,400 to 9,600 Medical* dispensaries have been established in Northern Gwalior and the State has also a hospital for women, while a other large hospital is being constructed as a memorial of his Highness the late Maharajah I cannot end my notice of what has been done in the different departments without a reference to the distribution which the Gwalior State is making towards Imperial defence The State has offered to maintain two regiments of Cavalry, each 600 strong, as well as a transport train with 500 ponies with 200 carts The necessary expenditure has been sanctioned by the Council, and the organisation of the forces proceeding satisfactorily Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, has in recognition of the efforts which have been thus made, invited one regiment to attend the Camp of exercise which is to be held during the present cold weather at Alighur. Since I have arrived in Gwalior His Highness has mentioned to me in conversation that it would be very agreeable to him to be present at the Camp of Exercise, and I am able to tell him this evening that if that is his wish, the Government of India will be glad to accede to it (Applause)

Ladies and gentlemen, all these improvements have, I need not say, cost the State a considerable sum of money, but I am glad to be able to tell you that so sound is its financial condition and so wisely have its resources been administered that far from being threatened with a deficit the Council is able to point with pride not only to an equilibrium between income and expenditure but to a handsome surplus The treasury has a cash balance of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees, and it has been able to invest in round numbers $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees either in railways or in Government securities (Applause) I call your attention to the latter fact because I know that in some parts of the country there has existed a prejudice against the investment of the savings of an Indian State in Government paper The transaction is not always understood, and is represented as if it were some sort of irregular mode of disposing of any accumulation of money which may be available for State purposes But I hope that the time has come when no one will be found to contend seriously that if a private individual or an Indian State has one or two crores of rupees which they no occasion to spend at the moment, he or it will do better to hoard the money away and allow it to remain unproductive rather than invest it in some sound securities returning a reasonable rate of interest without in the slightest degree endangering the safety of the original sum (Applause) I must add however, that you have kept me and I will add all the Viceroys and the expression of my hope that the Council will not relax the efforts for which I have ventured to commend it have my and that the members will continue to work loyally and always all with a unity for the interests of the State (Applause) At the commencement of the observations which I have just had the honour of addressing to you I spoke of the many striking as well as amiable qualities which his Highness the Maharajah has directly shown himself to possess and which have attracted towards him the sympathy and kind will of all who know him We all wish him every blessing of health and strength of mind to prepare himself for the discharge of the responsible duties which he will one day have Let me perform I ask you to join with me in thanking His Highness for his hospitality and in drinking to his health (Applause)

The Maharajah in reply said, I thank you sincerely for the kind way in which you have drunk my health I am very glad to meet you here to night and am deeply grateful for the many kind and gracious things that your Excellency has said about me and my State (Loud applause)

After dinner the company adjourned to the verandah in front of the palace and witnessed a splendid display of fireworks, the great resistance with which the show concluded was an illumination of about a thousand Roman candles, which sent up in rapid succession a golden spark as high as the palace It was a beautiful sight and the night the hospitality to a festive termination The guests as they drove home were greeted with fresh sirens, for the whole front of the palace was set out in a broad band of fire The illumination was in keeping with the entire arrangements for the visit to Gwalior

The pig sticking party this morning consisted of Lord Wolverton Bristol Lord Pollen, Captain Grant, Captain Hayes Horse, Capt Edwards commanding, Lieut Ispend Seaver Prempand Mr Johnstone, the Maharajah's tutor. The Party went to the same ground as yesterday and had a most interesting sport, the net result being one boar which fell to Lord Wolverton and Capt Grant and escaped which was still by Lord Bristol The Viceroy, Capt Pakenham, and D Bann, went out after snipe and Black Buck and made a fairly good bag In the afternoon H E receives a visit from the Maharajah with whom he drives to inspect the city, visiting several institutions in the evening, the Marchioness of Dufferin and the whole party take out the last bag with Mrs Tuck and Messrs Gwyer the all Mahratta concerts, this completes the Gwalior programme

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Price Rs 3 per phial including Ans 4.

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effects in the worst cases of the disease in 7 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing Ans 4.

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CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, eprosy Removal Eruptions &c.

Price Rs 12 8—for the complete cure—one month.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any discharge and any stricture.

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A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile. Only 7 day's use brings the semen to its normal condition. It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION —The Hindu may rate of subscription is Rs 3 per annum But the publisher having been manager of the Hope newspaper of Calcutta (subscription of which is Rs 1) has arrangements with its proprietors to allow the Magazine to its subscribers at Rs 2 only, if they send Rs 6 in advance for both Hope and the Magazine. This class of subscribers will be entitled to present by the Editor worth Rs 2

MARK THE SPECIAL CONCESSIONS!

The publisher makes a generous offer of his Personal wife will be to the Magazine to students and men of small means at Rs 2 for the 1st year. And also subscribers of both Hope and the Magazine, by sending the books by the Editor free will be entitled to both at Rs 6 only. This concession will last till 30th November.

** The Magazine may be seen per V P P Specimen copy, 8 ans. Apply with remittance to—

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Coorg Forest Department
NOTICE.

Dated 19th October 1891

To be sold at Pallapatti on the 18th December 1891

100 tons of Sandalwood

Terms —See Coorg Chief Commissioner's Notification No 26 dated 10th February 1881, published in Coorg District Gazette, No 1, dated 3rd January 1882.

25 per cent of the purchase money should be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance before the 25th March 1892

G H LOSTER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg

WEEDEY COMPETITION

GOOD NEWS!
GOOD NEWS!!

Be not hopeless while there is remedy

PURE RO GALVANIC RINGS, LOCKETS AND ARMLETS approved and recommended by a medical committee composed of leading practitioners especially invited to test and experiment the curative power of these articles. Several scientific men have pronounced a very favorable and high opinion on our articles for its genuineness and efficacy, it is a panacea for all sorts of diseases which human flesh is heir to, acts as a charm where all extensive medical systems have failed to effect any remedy. In cases of children, grown up men and women it effects as a miracle, the marvellous effects of electricity in the human system are too well known to require any repetition at our hands, if our article fail to effect any remedy the money will be refunded. Now we will say for the Rates —

Rings Rs 1 8, lockets Rs 1-4, and armlets Rs 2 each

Special opportunity till further notice —

For Rupees 13

One watch with Gold Chain chain, one Pair good Varnish chamois Double spring boots one Pair sleeper and 12 Rings

For Rupees 10

One watch with chain one pair sleeper shoes and 10 Rings

For Rupees 8

One pair sleeper shoes, one round time piece and 6 Rings

For Rupees 6.

6 Rings with a present of a Admission piece

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

ABOUT THE GREY HEADED
VICTORIA HAIR DYE

Prepared from the recipe of some distinguished Medical Practitioners an infallible remedy for grey and heavy hairs. There will be no more grey and heavy hairs on your head. Price Rs 1 per phial, packing and postage Extra. Testimonials too numerous to mention.

M NATH & CO,
10 College Street, CALCUTTA

Bangalore City Municipality.

Bangalore 18th November 1891

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the next Meeting of the Board to be held on Monday the 30th November 1891 at 8 A M, at the Municipal Office, (Fort) Bangalore

I. Cash account current, mortuary return, progress report of work and Itinerant Medical officer's return for the month of October 1891

II Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, No. 7657 G.O. 623, dated 6th October 1891, passing orders on the Municipal Budget of the City of Bangalore for the year 1891-92

III. Application from Mr Gubbi Totadappa for grant of a site for building a chattram for the use of the Viraswas (Linguyat sect)

IV List of establishment submitted by the City Auditor for his office.

V List of estimates sanctioned during the month of October 1891.

VI. Papers relating to compensation claimed by the Chief Commissariat Officer for certain portion of grazing lands in the Fort

VII Letter from the Municipal Executive Engineer, requesting an additional grant for the suburban roads and papers connected therewith

VIII The proposed cancelment of the present lighting contract owing to the failure of the contractor to carry out the work satisfactorily

IX Sub Committee's report on the application of the Lady Superiores of St Martha's Hospital for permission to enclose the vacant site lying to the east of Government Book Depot.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSITION

The 19th November 1891

I Letter No 297, dated 22nd October 1891, from the Municipal Executive Engineer, bringing to notice the existing practice of damming up and utilizing the sewage in the main drain for gardening purposes together with the opinion of the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner thereon

The 21st November 1891

II Letter dated 18th November 1891, from Mr A Sambasiva Iyer, requesting to re-consider the resolution passed by the Board at a Meeting held on the 30th September 1891 regarding the increases recommended by the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to be granted to the salaries of the servants attached to the Branch-Dispensary near the Market

The 24th November 1891

III Consideration of the best means of securing a sufficient supply of water for the use of the Fowns people, i e, adopting precautionary measure against the threatening drought.

S VAIDYANATHA IYER,
Vice-President,
City Municipal Commission

NOTICE

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Remount Depôt, Hosur, from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 893 will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depôt, up to 12o'clock noon on Monday the 11th January 1892.

For further particulars Vide *Fort St George Gazette*, No 43 Part II, Page 1578 of 3rd November 1891

Cooltee
Straw } Pady
Bagge.
Green Grass

REMOUNT DEPOT, HOSUR
27th November 1891

JOHN EWING, *Colonel,*
Supdt Remount Depot

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Constantinople, 21st Nov—Prince Damrong of Siam has arrived here and has had an audience with the Sultan, who afterwards paid a visit to the Prince.

Allahabad 21st Nov—A horse valued at Rs 20,000 belonging to Mr Wilson Superintendent of the Viceroy's stables has been run into by a pony and doggcart at Calcutta when out for exercise, and has had to be shot

London, 23rd Nov—A number of schools in France and Germany have been closed owing to a widespread and virulent outbreak of influenza

Allahabad, 23rd Nov—Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal was attended with great pomp and enthusiasm At 11 on Saturday morning the Begum paid a ceremonial visit to His Excellency, driving to the Lal Koth, in a closed carriage with an escort of her Body Guard Her Highness was received in a large *shamianah* beautifully fitted up with kinkab drapery, the approach to the dais being over carpets richly worked in gold and silver. She was accompanied by her Minister, Ishaz Ali, and the Chief Sardars At 6 P. M. the Viceroy paid a return visit The streets *en route* were most brilliantly illuminated, and several triumphal arches added to the effect. It was like a scene from the Arabian Nights, and it would be impossible to give any adequate idea of the brilliant *coup d'œil* that excited the admiration of the Viceroy Guns from the Fort continued firing the whole time as a salute for Lord Lansdowne The arrival salute was so deliberately timed that it blended with that announcing his departure The streets all along the route were lined with towns people who also crowded the house-tops to witness the passage of the Viceroy through the City At half past 8 a State banquet was held in a *shamianah* at the Viceregal residence Over fifty guests were present. At the conclusion the Begum entered and took her seat Her Highness proposed the health of the Queen Empress and the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne in Hindustani, and declared in most enthusiastic terms her loyalty to the British Crown The Viceroy replied in suitable and very complimentary language, alluding to the eminent services of the Begum's mother during the Mutiny He added that the present ruler was a worthy inheritor of those traditions "She has," he said, "assisted liberally in the development of the railway system of this part of India She has constructed roads, built hospitals, secured for the people of Bhopal an invaluable supply of good water, and only to-day she has intimated to me her desire that the Government of India should take advantage of the offer which she had made some time ago to place a part of the military forces of her State at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of Imperial defence" The toast was drunk with applause, and then all present moved to the verandah to watch a display of fireworks on the City side of the lake At its conclusion the Begum said good night to the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, and left for her Palace, her departure being the signal for yet more applause from every one present. Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal has been marked by the grant of a special favour which has delighted the Begum She has been released from the necessity of presenting *nazar* to the Governor General, an exemption which places her on a level of equality with the Chiefs who hitherto have been above her

London, 25th Nov—Lord Salisbury, speaking at a great Unionist meeting in the City Hall, Birmingham, yesterday, advocated the extension of the number of peasant proprietors in Great Britain, even if it was at the expense of the public credit Any modifying of the House of Lords, he thought, would weaken the House of Commons whilst the abolition of the Lords would entail the risk of revolution The supremacy of Great Britain, the Premier said will depend upon her Colonial empire, and her inability to retain Indian would be a proof of the weakness of the mother country to her distant Colonies

London, 24th Nov—Mr Littledale read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society yesterday evening describing his journey across the Pamirs.

The *Standard* in an article this morning says Mr Littledale's account shows that it is the duty of Great Britain to make her position in Kishmir equally as strong as on the Peshawar Quetta frontier

St Petersburg, 24th Nov—The Governor of Russian Turkestan has thanked Colonel Yanoff for the brilliant manner in which he executed his orders to traverse the portion of the Pamirs belonging to Russia, thus showing that the expedition under the command of Colonel Yanoff was of a military character

Berlin, 25th Nov—M de Giers has arrived here, and will have an audience of Emperor William to morrow

London, 24th Nov—The *Daily Chronicle* publishes a despatch from Tientsin stating that on Monday last several bands of rioters pillaged and burned the Belgian Mission stations at Tikon and Sunchu. Over a hundred Christians are said to have been massacred

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd Nov—The dockyard and arsenal in this city have been seized by the Navy, and a force marched to the palace demanding the resignation of President Fonseca The President thereupon quietly resigned his power into the hands of General Floriano Peixoto, the Vice President The Army remained quiescent, but the populace became excited and wrecked the Government and newspaper offices Order was eventually restored, and the siege of the city raised There is great rejoicing over the downfall of the President

In connection with the third day's funeral ceremonies of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Petit, Rs 2,32,000 have been given for charitable purposes.

London, 25th Nov—Lord Lytton had been ailing for a year past and was lately confined to his bed through inflammation of the bladder He died suddenly yesterday while engaged in writing a letter.

Paris, 25th Nov—The French Press unite in paying an extremely flattering and regretful tribute to the memory of the late Lord Lytton.

London 26th Nov—Mr J Chamberlain speaking at Birmingham yesterday, said the Unionists were resolved to support the Conservatives until the conspiracy to dismember the Empire was defeated The recent statement of Mr Gladstone with regard to Egypt was, he said, a fresh reason to prevent a change of Government.

London, 25th Nov—A telegram published by the *Standard* says that the Governors of all the Chinese provinces have been ordered to instantly decapitate the publishers of anti-foreign placards

London, 26th Nov—A telegram published by the *Daily Chronicle* this morning from Tientsin says that a widespread revolt has broken out in Mongolia In the Districts north of Pekin an insurgent force comprising Infantry and Cavalry is reported to be advancing on Pekin A force of Imperial troops has been despatched against the robbers

Berlin, 25th Nov—M de Giers, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been authorised by the French and Russian Governments to assure Emperor William that the maintenance of peace is the sole object of the Franco Russian *entente*

Allahabad, 25th Nov—At the same time as the Maharajah of Benares is invested with the K C I E, on Saturday the Lieutenant Governor will invest the Rajah of Bhadawir, the head of the historic and loyal old Bhakun house in the Agra District, with the C I E, which was bestowed upon him in the last Birthday Gazette

Berlin, 27th Nov—General von Caprivi, Imperial Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag today, declared that the visit of the French Fleet to Cronstadt had made no change in the position between France and Russia and the Triple Alliance The Czar's intentions, he was assured, were most peaceful He considered that the present arrangements of the Powers would long continue, and that the Peace Congress would be held. The assimilation of Alsace Lorraine with the German Empire was, he said, steadily progressing

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1891

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE

THE Mysore authorities, among other changes, have taken the Civil Service in hand, and before long its features will be considerably changed No particular reason is given for this reformation, if so it may be called, and to most people it is not called for During the time of the Mysore Commission, Europeans and Native officials carried on the work of Government When the province was given up to the Maharajah the services of many of the former were dispensed with A few were lent by the Supreme Government, but most of these have left the Province The rule of the country was to be entirely in the hands of the Native rulers, and they were to show what they could do Instead of European Deputy Commissioners, Natives were appointed, and not only two or three of the for not remain Up to this time the servants of Government have entered the lower ranks of the service, and worked their way up to the higher, that is, if they had the abilities, combined with industry to do so It must also be acknowledged that interest had some hand to do with the matter There has been too much of this at work, as we shall point out. The system has worked well, for time and hopeful and believed that if they performed their duty faithfully and well they might rise to the highest rung of the official ladder, and thus they tried their best to get on It is true that nepotism was often at work A relative would gain the promotion that another sought to have gained, and such cases detracted from the good of the service Now, however the Dewan thinks the time has come that the system should be taken in hand and improved He is anxious to bring it into line with the service in the British dominions In future half of the men who will be appointed will have to pass a competitive examination, the other half will be entered as they are now The Dewan is of opinion that better men will be brought into the service of the State than are now entering it, that it will have a higher standing and that in time it may claim rank with the British. There is, it must be confessed, something to be said in favour of the change It will bring some of the best educated men to the front, and they will try to get into the service But the disadvantages will outweigh all the advantages There will be two sets of men serving in the same State —those who entered by competition, and those who entered by nomination These, it is to be feared, will not pull well together, the former will look upon themselves as being superior and will give themselves airs The result will be that the work of Government will not get on, there will be delay, recrimination and disputes, with the result that the Dewan will often have to be called in to put matters straight. Such is not a consummation to be desired, but the new system would be calculated to bring it about In the Madras Presidency there are men who entered the Civil Service by competition in England, and others who fell in what is called the Statutory Service, and the two do not get on well There is little fellow ship between the two, and the case will be far worse, it is to be feared, in Mysore when the scheme in contemplation has been carried out The Dewan did not look at the matter in this light, neither did the members of the Conference who met together in August last to discuss the merits of the scheme But there is still another objection to the step about to be taken The competition is to be thrown open to all India it is well known that young men find it very difficult to obtain employment, and they may come in large numbers to compete for the posts that may be vacant, and as time passes on the numbers trying to get into the service will increase very largely Liberal salaries are now given by the Mysore Government, and young men in all parts of India will be glad to join them The result will be that the Mysoreans will be left out in the cold, or partially so Of course, they may compete for the service, but as their numbers are few they will not stand much chance of getting in This is one of the worst features of the scheme and it is strange that those who drew it up did not perceive it The University of Madras would be sure to send in a large number of men to compete while the University of Bombay would send in a contingent and that of Calcutta another The young man of Mysore would be lost among the crowd of competitors and would be practically shut out from any share in the rule of the own country This would be a calamity that no reformed scheme could compensate, and it is to be hoped the one the Dewan has taken in hand will not be carried out As we have said the present system has worked pretty well, and would have worked much better had it not been handicapped in the way it has Promotion has not been fairly made outsiders have been brought in when those who had performed faithful service ought to have had it. Few will deny that the administration of the Province has gone on well since the reaction There have been faults Where have these not been committed? There have been blunders, but these are common to all Governments, to all men Consequently the system that has done good service should have been allowed to continue The abolition—even the partial abolition—will discourage some of the best men from entering the service of the Mysore Government If by entering low down they had a chance of rising high they won't enter even though the salary was very small The chance of rising would be the incentive to them to strive to do their best, and they would be satisfied with what they got. Now that this chance has either been removed or has travelled further away, they may think it inexpedient to join the Mysore service, they will look elsewhere for employment The result will be, that those nominated to the higher posts will be brought into the Province from abroad, while those who enter the service by competition may also belong to the foreign element. The sons of the soil may thus be entirely—or almost entirely—shut out from the service of their own country, and this would be a grievance of the first magnitude We would recommend the present system to be allowed to remain, with some improvements, and the best men should be promoted to the highest posts under the Government We believe this system will before very long become general throughout India. Mysore may now introduce a system that the other Governments of the country will soon throw off.

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE.

Difficulties having been experienced in suitably filling the higher appointments of the Executive and Judicial Services in Mysore entirely by selection from the lower ranks as these are at present constituted, and it being necessary to secure and train properly qualified recruits, and improve the status of the the higher grades of the service, His Highness the Maharaja has resolved to constitute a special higher service to be called the Mysore Civil Service as explained below :—

I The following offices shall constitute the Mysore Civil Service :—Assistant Commissioners including those attached to the Government Head Office for work therein as well as those who may be lent to the Survey, Police, or other Departments, Sub Division Officers (Revenue) Town Magistrates, Deputy Commissioners, Sub Judges and Registrar of the Chief Court; District Judges, Under Secretary; and Chief Secretary.

II All future admissions into the Mysore Civil Service shall be only to one of two ways viz 1st, By success at a competitive examination of nominated candidates, or 2nd ly, by special selection made by His Highness the Maharaja (a) from distinguished members of the lower ranks of the Mysore Public Service, (b) or on family or other special reasons. Provided that the total number of men thus admitted into the Mysore Civil Service by special selection will not exceed the number admitted into it by means of a Competitive Examination under the first head

III Both in point of severity of the tests applied, and range of subjects, the Competitive Examination shall be similar to that adopted for the Statutory Civil Service in British India It shall be held once in one or two years as may be required The subjects for Examination, the dates on, and the manner in which it is to be held, the proportion of marks required for passing and the number of Civil Servants proposed to be selected for the Mysore Civil Service, will be duly notified at least four months before the Examination.

IV. Candidates for the Competitive Examination must be under 25 years of age on the date of Examination and must have graduated in Arts in an Indian University.

V. Candidates who fulfil these conditions and who are desirous to compete shall send in their names with evidence of age and qualifications and information as to their place of birth, caste and family and means, and also with certificates of character and conduct, to the Chief Secretary to Government, not later than a date to be fixed From these candidates and from such members of the families of European Mysore Officials as His Highness the Maharaja, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, may consider fit, selections will be made by His Highness, and the names of these select will be notified in the Official Gazette. Within a month of such notification, the selected candidates shall present themselves before a Medical Board at a place and on a date to be notified by Government. It will be an instruction to this Board to reject all candidates not possessed of a good physical organization, and not especially fitted for the active duties of an Executive Officer The candidates passed by the Board will then be eligible for the Examination.

VI The first Examination under the Scheme will be held in July 1892

VII During the next two years, candidates more than 25 years old will be allowed to compete, if they have been in the public Service of Mysore or been practising as Advocates of the Chief Court, Mysore, from or before their 25th year

VIII The results of the Examination will be duly published, and the number required for the Mysore Civil Service will be selected from the top of the list of candidates declared to have passed a satisfactory Examination.

IX Persons admitted into the Mysore Civil Service under para II above will be enrolled as Probationary Assistant Commissioners on Rs 200 a month. In the first year they shall passed, an Examination in Equitation; 2ndly, a departmental service examination according to rules in force for the time being; 3rd each of them as have not taken Kannada as the optional language in the B A, the prescribed standard in that language. A Probationer failing to pass in the first year, will be allowed a further year's grace. Failing to pass in the 2nd year also, he will be allowed to remain another year in the service, but upon half his salary, viz, Rs 100. Failing to pass in the third year also, his name will be removed from the list of Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

X. On becoming fully qualified as above, a Probationer will be appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade on Rs 250, and afterwards rise according to the scale given below :—To Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade on Rs 300 After one year's approved service in the 3rd Grade, to Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, on Rs 375 After two years' approved service in the 2nd Grade, to Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade, on Rs 450, after two years, approved service in the 1st Grade, Promotions thence forward will be according to vacancies and on the ground of merit.

XI. The higher appointments available for them are :—

1 Sub-Division Officers (Revenue).—Salaries as follow —Sagar Rs. 700, French Rocks Rs 600, Chickballapur Rs 500—and Closepet Rs 500

2 Town Magistrates. Bangalore and Mysore on Rs 500 each.

1 Chief Secretary and 8 Deputy Commissioners 3 on Rs 1,200, 3 on Rs 1,000, 3 on Rs 700 rising to 800 with a local allowance of R 150 to sales, for the Mysore, Bangalore, Shimoga and Kolar Districts, and the Chief Secretary.

2 Sub judges and 1 Registrar, Chief Court 1—1st Class on Rs 600, 2—2nd Class on Rs 400 rising to Rs 500.

3 District Judges—1 on Rs 1,200 1 on 1,000 1 on Rs 700 rising to Rs 800 with a local allowance of Rs 150 to sales for Shimoga.

Under Secretary 1 on Rs 500 rising to Rs. 600.

XII. The Mysore Civil Service shall consist of—(a) the officer holding, for the time being, the appointments commoved in the preceding paragraph XI, and (b) Assistant Commissioners and Probationary Assistant Commissioners, those already in the service being placed on a Schedule A and those to be entertained under this scheme now to be known as a Schedule B.

XIII In regard to present officers holding the appointments specified in para XI, the Government reserves for future consideration the question whether they shall have the salaries attached to the appointments at once, or whether the same shall be given by instalments or otherwise.

XIV. Appointments specified in para XI, will be made by selection from the Schedules A and B according to merit

XV The maximum limit of a pension of half of average emoluments for officers of the Mysore Civil Service will be Rs 6000 per annum, after an active service of not less than 30 years.

THE LATE EARL OF LYTTON.

Just as we are going to Press we are informed of the death of the Earl of Lytton Deceased was the only son of the celebrated novelist, poet, dramatist, orator, and statesman, and was born November 18, 1831. He was educated first at Harrow, and under private tutors, and afterwards at Bonn, where he devoted himself especially to the study of modern languages. When nearly eighteen years of age he entered the diplomatic service of the Crown, being appointed October 12, 1849, Attache at Washington, where his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer; afterwards Lord Dalling and Bulwer, was minister. To Sir Henry he acted at the time as Private Secretary. On February 5, 1852, he was transferred as Attache to Florence, and on August 12, 1854, was removed to the Embassy at Paris. He was thence promoted, shortly after the peace of 1856 to be paid Attache at the Hague. Two years afterwards, on April 1, 1858, he was appointed first paid Attache at St. Petersburg, and a little more than two months later, was gazetted first paid Attache at Constantinople From that Embassy he was, on January 6, 1859, transferred to the one at Vienna He was on October 1, 1862, gazetted second Secretary in Her Majesty's diplomatic service being employed in that capacity at Vienna Shortly afterwards he was promoted on January 6, 1863, to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen There, during two intervals, from February 27 to March 18, 1863, and again from April 14 to May 24, 1864, he held the position of Charge d'Affaires. A week before the date last mentioned (on May 18, 1864), he was gazetted as Secretary of Legation at Athens, whence, on April 21, 1866, he was transferred to Lisbon Upon three several occasions he there also discharged the office of Charge d'Affaires, from May 30 to October 1865, from April 29 to November 18, 1866, and from September 14, 1867, to March 19, 1868 In little more than a month from the last named date, on February 29, 1868, when he successfully concluded the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, he was transferred to Madrid Six months later he was promoted to the Secretaryship of Embassy at Vienna There he acted once more from October 30 to December 22, 1869, as Charge d'Affaires, and was thence transferred on October 5, 1872, as Secretary of Embassy to Paris Three months afterwards (January 18, 1873), upon his father's death, he succeeded to the title as the second Baron Lytton Twice during that same year, from April 13 to May 17, and again from September 14 to October 23, he acted at Paris as Charge d' Affaires, and to the close of his career in the French capital as Secretary of Embassy he was always, during the absence of the Ambassador, accredited there as Minister Plenipotentiary His Lordship, having previously declined the Governorship of Madras, was appointed Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Lisbon in the December of 1874; and, after occupying that post for a year, was suddenly informed by telegram, in the January of 1876, of his nomination by Mr. Disraeli as Viceroy of India. Hastening to London to complete his arrangements for assuming this high office, his Excellency on the 1st of March took his departure for Bombay, Midway on the Journey Lord Lytton met by prearrangement in Egypt H R H the Prince of Wales, then on his way home from his tour through India Immediately on his arrival at Calcutta, His Excellency was sworn in as Governor-General and Viceroy on the 12th April, 1876, and on the 1st January, 1877, surrounded by all the Princes of Hindustan, presided at the gorgeous ceremonial which marked on the plains of Delhi the Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria as Empress of India. In December of 1877, the Queen conferred upon him the honour of the Grand Cross of the Civil division of the Order of the Bath. On the 12th of December 1879, an attempt was made to assassinate Lord Lytton, happily without any ill effect whatever The principal event of Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty was the Afghan War. On the 28th of April, 1880, he was raised to the dignity of an earldom, being created Earl of Lytton, of Lytton, in the county of Derby, and Viscount Knebworth, of Knebworth, in the county of Herts. Lord Lytton had previously given in his resignation as Viceroy of India, the Earl of Beaconsfield placing it in the hands of Her Majesty simultaneously with his own resignation, in the April of 1880, of the Premiership In 1887 he was appointed Ambassador in Paris. In the same year he was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow, and subsequently received from that University the honorary degree of L L D Lord Lytton has published (chiefly under the assumed name of Owen Meredith), a number of volumes in prose and verse, amongst which are "Clytemnestra and other Poems," 1855; "The Wanderers," 1859; "Lucile," 1860; and "The Ring of Amasis" 1863 In 1874 appeared in two vols his "Fables in Song," and also in two vols, the "Speeches of Edward Lord Lytton, with some of his Political Writings, hitherto unpublished, and a Prefatory Memoir by his Son" In 1883 Lord Lytton published two volumes of "The Life, Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton," and in 1885 the poem of "Glenaveral," in 6 books and 2 vols, followed in 1877 by "After Paradise or Legends of Exile," and, in 1890, "The Ring of Amasis" The Earl of Lytton married, October 4, 1864, Edith, second daughter of the Hon'ble Edward Villiers, and niece of the late Earl of Clarendon.

Occasional Notes.

Diwan Bahadur S. Subramania Iyer C.I.E., was sworn in on Monday last as a Judge of the High Court, and took his seat on the Original side.

We learn that the Lawrence Asylum Press will be taken over by Government at the beginning of next year.

The new Imperial Secretariat buildings at Calcutta have cost nearly seven and a half lakhs, which is about three and a half lakhs under the amount of the original estimate.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Bashiem Iyengar and Mr. Gopalsawmy Iyengar, High Court Vakils, left for Arkonam to conduct, on behalf of the present Mahant, the prosecution against the ex-Mahant of Tirupaty, for rioting, &c., before the Head Assistant Magistrate of North Arcot.

There were most pathetic scenes at the departure of the Manipur convicts for Port Blair. The man stooped down and kissed Mother Ganga again, and when the order was given to resume the march to the jetty, they seized great lumps of earth from the banks of the sacred stream and thrust them in their doublets. It is a question whether exile from India, with crossing the kala pani, is not worse than death to men like the ex-Maharajah and his companions.

The following notification was issued on thursday last evening :—

His Excellency the Governor being about to proceed to Calcutta on the public service, the administration at the Presidency will, in his Lordship's absence, be conducted by the remaining members of the Government. All official correspondence will be carried on as usual, and the Resolutions of the Government will continue to be passed in the name of the Governor in Council

Up to the 8th instant at Kabul no reduction whatever had been made in the Amir's taxation of British Indian trade. The buying price of green tea, for instance, is from Rs 12 to Rs. 16 a seer, the selling price Rs. 24 per Kabuli seer, and even if the suggestion that it should be assessed at Rs. 30, instead of Rs. 72, had been carried out, it would, says the Lahore paper, still have been overtaxed; and while the octroi duties, State brokerage and other local duties remained unchanged, no material improvement would have been effected

A Sanitarium for Women and Children is to be erected near Nassick Road Station, Bombay. The land for the Hospital has already been purchased, and will be placed in the hands of Trustees as the purchaser's contribution to the establishment of the institution. It is an open secret that this generous donor is Dr. Edith Pechey-Phipson. The cost of the principal building is estimated at Rs. 20,000, and detached cottages, at a cost of Rs 1,700 each, will, it is hoped, be erected by individual donors, whose names will be inscribed on stone tablets over the front verandaes. It is hoped that Lady Harris will become the President

The B L. and the M. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University came off but not without some hitch. The papers on Hindu Law and Real Property were distributed at the same time. The mistake was detected some time after when it was observed that some candidates answered one set of questions and others the other. The consequence was that the papers already given in were rejected as a nullity and new questions were set in both subjects. It is indeed strange that such mistakes should be repeated so frequently Surely there ought to be somebody responsible to see that culpable mistakes of the kind do not mark the proceedings of the University.

Mr. Fillis has submitted a claim against the Southern Mahratta Railway for Rs. 15,000 for unjustifiable delay for three days, at Rs 5,000 per day; and Rs 1,251 for damage to property in the recent accident at Yelburga. But, it is contended, the claim is barred by the risk note in Form (b) which was executed by Mr. Fillis in consideration of the reduced rates at which the circus was trained, and which relieved the railway of all responsibility for any loss, destruction, or deterioration thereof, or damage thereto, from any cause whatever before, during, and after transit.

The successor to Mr. R. G. Orr in the office of Sheriff of Madras has been found in Rao Bahadur P. Ranganadu Mudeliar, and not Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonatha Row as we had been led to expect. Mr. Ranganadam's appointment, we have no doubt, will give general satisfaction As Professor of Mathematics at the Presidency

College, Tamil Translator to the Madras Government, Fellow of the University of Madras, and a Municipal Commissioner of Madras, he is a man of light and leading in this city His courtly Manners and general popularity are eminently suited to the appointment which has just been conferred upon him; while his extraordinary command over the English language will serve him in good stead on those occasions on which, as Sheriff of Madras, he will have to speak in public.

When the body of Mr Parnell was being conveyed from Brighton to Holyhead at Wellesdon Junction, a number of English admirers, estimated at four or five hundred, passed through the railway van and kissed the foot of the coffin At Dublin the outer packing case in which the coffin was contained was torn away by friends anxious to retain relics During the time the coffin was exposed to view in the City Hall thousands of people passed in front of it. A few hours later, a vast procession, numbering 20,000, was organised to conduct the remains to Glasnevin Cemetery The entire route was crowded. Most of the people in the procession were badges of green At Glasnevin Cemetery, where the burial took place, there was an enormous crowd, in fact there must have been in the streets, at the cemetery and along the route 150,000 people

Local and Provincial.

The Resident—The Resident and his suite left the Koddaiks for Coorg on Wednesday last.

The Maharajah—It is now said that His Highness the Maharajah will not proceed to Madras on the 15th of next month as was given out.

Mr. G Norton—The gentleman, who came to this place last Tuesday morning, to take part in the Gubbi riot case, left for Madras the same evening

The Jail.—We are glad to learn that the Mysore Government has sanctioned Mr. Tate, Chief Jailor of the Central Jail, being retained in service up to the end of the 31st March 1893.

The Weather.—No rain has fallen of late, and there are no signs of its falling The days are sometimes cloudy, but this often happens at the present time of the year. Prices are rising fast, and there are many signs of a coming scarcity

Rain making—Mr. Standish Lee's experiments for rain making were not successful last week, the dynamite explosions on the hill were in vain We are told that the experiment would be repeated next week.

Dr. Denson's Departure.—Dr and Mrs. Benson started on last Monday to Bombay by the mail train this morning on their way to England whither they are going on a year's furlough. We wish them a pleasant voyage.—H

Indisposition of the Second Prince—We hear that Prince Kantteerava Narasaraja Wodayar was slightly indisposed last week owing to the sudden change in the weather, but we are glad to learn that he is since progressing favourably—H

The 19th Hussars.—Half of this Regiment came in by rail from Secunderabad last Friday morning, and the rest will arrive in a few days. They were met at the Railway Station by the band of the Yorkshire Regiment that played them into barracks Half of the 21st Hussars left this place for Secunderabad on the 23rd, and arrived there on the 27th

Wanted, Employment—Our readers, remember that of the numberless teachers in the Maharani's Caste Girls' School, thirty-two were told that their services were no longer needed, and that they were each given three months' previous notice. The three month's time expired on the 23rd instant and the condition of most of these is very pitiable. This is just the time for the benevolent to become the true patrons

Reduction of Packet Postage Rates to all Union Countries—On and after the 1st January 1892, the rates of postage on printed papers including newspapers and books, legal and commercial documents, and samples from India to the United Kingdom and all other Union countries, except Ceylon by the Land Post or Indian Packet, will be as follows:—*Printed Papers*—Half an anna per two ounces *Legal and commercial documents*—Half an anna per two ounces, but the lowest charge for each packet will be two annas even if it weighs less than two ounces. *Samples*—Half an anna per two ounces, but the lowest charge for each packet will be one anna even if it weighs less than two ounces The postage rates on packets sent from India to Ceylon by Land Post or Indian Packet are at present the same as the Indian rates, and these will remain unaltered

Farewell Entertainment to Dr. Benson—On Wednesday evening last the Mysore Branch of the National Indian Association gave a farewell entertainment in the Town Hall to Dr. and Mrs Benson on the eve of their departure to England The hall was prettily decorated. There were present several of the Native gentlemen, a few sprinkling of the Native ladies and most of the European ladies and gentlemen. The following programme was gone through Overture—Mrs. Thornton and Mrs. McLaughlin Song—Lady Rosa Davy Vina Solo and Jalatarangam—Maharajah's Musician Theatrical Scene—The Maharajah's Troupe. Song—Mrs. Hollaworth Piano Solo—Mrs Guilford Duet—Mr and Mrs Wood Mr C Sivaswamaiyar made a short speech touching upon Dr and Mrs. Bensons' kindness to the Mysore public and Dr. Benson replied in suitable terms. The Maharajah's clown greatly amused every one present and the proceedings ended with God save the Queen.

The Mysore Khedahs—*Hunsur, 24th Nov.*—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, the British Resident, the Dewan and other recent visitors to the Khedahs, have returned after a week spent in the forest, and though only a small herd of fourteen elephants was captured, the party enjoyed themselves greatly, what with the charming weather and comfortable arrangements Entertaining and exciting though the drive was, the old phauts became very stubborn and aggressive towards the end. The subsequent tying up of the herd in the small stockade on the next day was voted to be extremely interesting The herd included two good tuskers and some females, also two tiny calves A larger herd would doubtless have been captured, but His Highness' visit was a short one, and owing to the long continuance of the past rainy season the water supply in the interior jungles is not exhausted, as is usual by this time of the year, and the herds had not yet moved freely down to the Cauvery River. Mr. Brown, the photographer of Bangalore, took a number of excellent pictures by His Highness' desire of the elephants being secured in the tying up enclosure Mr Sanderson designs to capture about sixty more elephants, and there is not likely to be much delay about this.

General Summary.

Dewan Bahadur Subbaraya Iyer—The following letter of congratulation has been sent by the Members of the Town Club, Madura, to Dewan Bahadur S Subbaraya Iyer B A C S, on his elevation to a seat on the High Court Bench—"We, the members of the Town Club, Madura, beg to approach you, with our hearty congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of your elevation, temporary though it may be, to a seat on the High Court Bench There is but one of the many ways in which your distinguished talents have been appreciated by the Government, and it is especially gratifying to us, as citizens of Madura, to see that the honour has been conferred on one of not an—one of the highest honours which it is in the power of the Crown to bestow, and the greatest ambition which an Indian can aspire to in the service of the Crown. The Indian people, in recognition of your splendid services to their cause, have already elected you with one voice as President of the 7th Indian National Congress, and the Crown, as if unwilling to lag behind, has also come forward with her gift. And thus you have the unique distinction of being trusted both by the rulers and ruled at the same time. The Indian Political Reform has found in you, sir, one of its ablest and strenuous advocates, and what we fear is only be its lot to lose, it has been the fortune of the Crown to gain We ardently wish that when the place becomes permanently vacant, it may be conferred on you We trust that, within the circumscribed limits of your now official career, your influence will still be felt in all that concerns the public good, and that Madras will not miss one of her trusted leaders by his entry into official life In conclusion, we earnestly pray for your long life and prosperity and hope this is but the beginning of the many blessings which Providence has in store for you"

The Madras Sheriffs—The office of Sheriff of Madras is nominally tenable for one year, but since 1871 the custom has been for it to be held for two years in succession by each incumbent Colonel Lapaty, who was appointed in 1862, held office for five years Mr H D B Dalrymple, his successor, held it for two years, was replaced for a few months by Mr J C Leith, and then held it again for another two years Since then every incumbent has held it for two years, but no longer In the ordinary course of events therefore, Mr. Robert Orr, the present Sheriff would be appointed for another year on the 3rd proxim, when his first year of office expires, but he is understood to be unwilling to accept the honour, as he cannot find the time to attend to his duties properly. Accordingly Lord Wenlock is looking about for some other prominent citizen of Madras to fill the post His Excellency is understood to be desirous of conferring the honour on some native gentleman, and the name of Dewan Bahadur Kasyanatha Rawbhai has been mentioned to him Such a selection, if made, would certainly meet with general approval amongst both the European and Native communities of this city. The Dewan Bahadur, as he is commonly designated in Madras, is a man of shrewd common sense and one whose zeal for the public good is unquestionable His political and social opinions may be open to condemnation by those who disagree with them, but their politics and sociology have no place amongst the duties and responsibilities of the Shrivalty What we most like about Dewan Bahadur Kasyanatha Rao is his sturdy independence of thought and action, and what we most admire about him is his integrity Men of his type are shockingly rare amongst the people of India, and if the rulers believe the Government of the country to honour them, encourage them, and conserve their loyalty by every possible means in its power

Extracts.

HINDU PRACTICE IN GIRLS

Neither the Government nor the public would seem to be aware that the Madras High Court panel I over by the two present Civilian Judges, have legislated in a sense the Hindu practice in girls In fact our much esteemed and respected High Court as at present inspired would seem to have got over all distinction between Hindu Law and Hindu customs, and to be possessed of a fixed resolve to stick to its virtuous function of upholding anything and everything that comes before it in the form of a Hindu customs as much sacrosanct Hindu law, however degrading, immoral and opposed to public policy it may be! The Judges are even determined to show their present superior inspiration by running counter to the concurrent opinions of the other High Courts in India on the legality of similar Hindu customs They would seem to be determined that so far as Hindu customs are concerned, the distinct provisions of the Statutory law that all contracts which are immoral or opposed to public policy are null and void, shall not apply Though this Statute Law does not exempt from its operation Hindu customs which are immoral and opposed to public policy, our High Court as at present inspired on all questions of Hindu law which is identified with Hindu customs would seem to have come to the conclusion that no Hindu customs are or can be immoral, or opposed to public policy, and even if any other judicial body may hold them to be such, it is absolute to uphold them on the ground that they are not prohibited by law, ignoring altogether the provisions of the Contract Act

In page 83 of volume XIII of the Indian Law Reports Madras Series, is reported a case decided by these Lordships Justices Parker and Wilkinson in which was upheld a suit on a bond for Rs 200, executed by the uncle of the bridegroom to the father of the bride in consideration of the latter giving his daughter in marriage to the nephew of the former. The amount of the full consideration was Rs 400 of which Rs. 200 was paid in cash, and the bond in question was executed for the remaining Rs 200 The Subordinate Judge, the late Mr. Ganapati Aiyar, decreed for the plaintiff holding that the custom though opposed to Hindu law, and condemned by the Hindu Smritiss, was yet prevalent among the Hindus. The appeal against the decree pleaded want of consideration, and urged that the contract was immoral and opposed to public policy Their lordships held that the custom was not opposed to Hindu law, though Manu, Narada, Boudhayana and other Smritis writers have condemned it, the essence of the Hindu marriage being the pronouncement of the mantrams by the officiating priests at the time of the marriage; that it is not immoral, as being opposed to the moral consciousness of the people at present, that it is not opposed to public policy, as there is no harm in parents or guardians of girls taking money at the time of their marriage, in order to feed them from the time of marriage up to the time of their nuptials which they do purely out of affection and not of obligation; that the practice of dowries on this point shows that such bonds are recognised in and put like any other bonds for good consideration, that the opinion of the Chief Justice Garth was extra judicial and counteracted by that of Mr Justice Bayerley, that the opinions of Justices Scott and Jardine of the Bombay High Court proceeded also upon another point whether the plaintiff was a pauper or not, though all those eminent Barrister Judges held that the bond was immoral and opposed to public policy, and incapable of being enforced by rules of equity and good conscience

It now remains to examine the validity of the grounds upon which these Civilian Judges Messrs Parker, Wilkinson and Bayerley have held that the Hindu custom of Hindu parents and guardians taking dowries at the time of the marriage of Hindu girls, that is (from the point of view) marriage in girls, is not immoral and opposed to public policy as against those of the most eminent Barrister Judges, Garth, Scott and Jardine In the first place it is urged that the present moral consciousness of the Hindu has not condemned it, and that Garth is an extra judicial. We say that the present moral consciousness of almost all orthodox Hindus does not condemn marriage and bribery Most Hindus who punctually worship at the temples and perform the Brahmanical rites, are not ashamed of having received Brahmins marriage and bribery. And yet these two are illegal But then their Lordships of the Civilian Judges will say that they are prohibited by law, which they are bound to administer according to the oath they have taken that they will take the oath that will so that is in their Statutory Law to apply the wrong administer justice according to the rules of equity and good conscience Granting (which we are not prepared to do) that the question of taking money at the time of marriage is not prohibited by the provisions of the Contract Act which declares all contracts immoral and void which are immoral and opposed to public policy, the question will next be, is it legal from the point of view of the rules of equity and good conscience Of whom? Of the Judges or of the people? I cannot be according to the rules of equity and good conscience of the people I must be of the Judges who are sworn to administer the law Now three eminent Barrister Judges have held that the Hindu custom is opposed to immoral and opposed to public policy It is true that the Civilian Judges are sworn to find and to take the opinion of Barrister Judges than the latter are bound by that of the former But in the present case was not a question of appreciation of facts, or application or interpretation of law Is was only a question of the rules of equity and good conscience, because the Civilian Judges have held that there is no law to apply to it It will be absurd to conclude that the Civilian Judges may not such a fine conception of the rules of equity and good conscience Still there is an instance in which a custom having had lost to be decided by the law of the land, there is the absence of it, according to the rules of equity and good conscience, if the Civilian Judges have held that it is not prohibited by law and refuse to condemn it as immoral and incapable of being enforced by rules of equity and good conscience, against three Barrister Judges who have declared it to be immoral and incapable of being enforced by rules of equity and good conscience

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Coorg Forest Department.

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Dated 19th October 1891.

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Terms:—See Coorg Chief Commissioner's Notification No 26, dated 15th February 1881, published in Coorg District Gazette, No 1, date 1 3rd January 1885.

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Sealed Tenders for the supply of the *undermentioned articles to the Remount Depôt,* Hosur, from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893 will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depôt, up to 12o'clock noon on Monday the 11th January 1892.

For further particulars *Vide Fort St George Gazette,* No. 43 Part II, Page 1573, of 3rd November 1891

Coolies.

Straw. } Pady. Raggi

Green Grass.

REMOUNT DEPOT, *Hosur* *7th November 1891* } JOHN EWING, *Colonel, Supdt. Remount Depôt*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 29th Nov.—Parliament has been summoned to meet for the despatch of business on February 9th

Athens, 28th Nov.—Prince Damrong has arrived here, and is the guest of His Majesty King George.

London, 30th Nov.—Telegrams from Rio de Janeiro report renewed ferment in Brazil. The insurgents in Rio Grand are not *disposed to accept* the new Government which has been formed. The latter is mobilising the National Guard.

London, 29th Nov.—The *Times'* Shanghai *correspondent telegraphs* that the rebels have captured the town of Chaoyang, and are now marching on Pekin.

30th Nov.—Further advices from Shanghai state that the rebels have defeated a force of 4,000 Imperial Troops. 6,000 men have been sent from Tientsin to reinforce the Government Troops.

London, 30th Nov.—Further particulars of the rebellion in China show that the *situation is very critical. Two serious* revolts have broken out north of the Great Wall. In one case the rebels have occupied the towns north east of Kuachow, and in the other the District of Takou. The north of Kuping is entirely in their hands. The Mandarins in the District of Takou arranged with the rebel leaders to spare the *native population, giving them license to* attack the Christian inhabitants. The most fiendish atrocities ensued Children were gashed about and roasted; the nuns were outraged and then burnt; and the Belgian priests had their hearts and tongues torn out The Pekin Government is thoroughly alarmed at the dimensions which *the rebellion has assumed, whilst the Europeans* are furious.

London, 2nd Dec.—Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, addressing a meeting at Hartlepool yesterday, said the time was now ripe to grant Ireland as wide a measure of Local Government as obtained in Great Britain, and that the country would not be justified in refusing the measure.

London, 4th Dec.—Despatches received from Pekin state that the Imperial troops engaged the rebels east of Kuachow on Friday and Saturday last, and defeated them with heavy loss Five hundred rebels were killed, including their leader. The *other rebel force is also reported to have* been defeated at Joho.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1891

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE

At the meeting of the Ratepayers of the Civil and Military Station on Tuesday last the fact came out very strongly that there was a great connection between Local Self Government and the representation of the people of India in some form or other The meeting was called by Mr L Sams in, one of the elected Commissioners, in order to place his resignation in the hands of his constituents He felt, as he told the meeting, he could do no good, and he might do harm, if he continued to sit at the Board, so he was anxious to withdraw Mr. Sammon placed his reasons before those present, and most truly proved that the members of the Commission had no power whatever, that every thing had been taken from them, and the best course for them to pursue was to resign Not only had they no control over the finances of the Municipality, but they had been told not to discuss certain matters, but simply to vote. What is it may be asked, was the use of such a Board? It must be a sham, and the sooner it was abolished, and the Government took the work in hand, the better for all concerned This Mr Sammon and other speakers at the meeting pointed out, and they were right The Head of the Station is in a most anomalous position, most of the members are elected, and they ought to have control over certain matters connected with the place, but these have been taken away from them, and all they have to do is to vote as the President directs them to do It is a mystery to us why a man should come to be members of a Board where they are treated as dummies, and some thing worse, and they should resign in body soon heed to the advice given at the meeting It remains to be seen whether they will follow the same advice given, or whether they will stick on to the last One speaker at the meeting on Tuesday last brought out very clearly that it was not so much the dislike of the officials to the Municipality in operation as to local self Government as a whole It is that they object to, and as they cannot put it down in the whole of India, they try to injure it wherever they can The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is very peculiarly situated The land belongs to the Maharajah, but has been lent to the British Government It is under the direct control of the Government of India, and any complaint the people may have to make must be sent to the head quarters of that Government This takes a long time, and the officials having what they have to be more pressing matters, neglect the people of Bangalore and their grievances The Resident has practically the rule of the place, and the 25 members he proposes are sometimes with out a question being asked The people have been asking for a supply of water for a long time past, they seem no nearer to this than they were years ago They asked that the courts of the Station might not be lowered, that is not constituted on a lower basis, but they were told the organisation of these courts had been decided upon a year before! The officials are of opinion they know better than the people them selves what is required, and therefore do not give them what is asked for, but what they think should be given. The people are thus treated like children who do not know what is best for them, and their interests are neglected in order that the whims of the men in power It will thus be seen how local self-Government is not at fault, but, how it is thrown on one side and pure despotism takes its place This shows that the officials do not like the change Lord Ripon brought about; they did all they could at the time to prevent the Act being passed, and they have never ceased since then to endeavour to render its effects of no avail They would then turn round and say that local self Government was a failure, it had been tried and found wanting, the old order of things had better be reverted to at once Then course is to prevent the measure becoming a success and then declaring it as a failure and ought to be abolished. In some places Local self Government has taken root and is producing excellent results In others it is still struggling into life, and those who ought to encourage it are doing their best to put an end to its existence. It may be asked why this should be, and the answer is soon forthcoming Those in power dread the very idea of the people of this land having anything like representation They know full well that local self Government may lead to something else, it may lead to representation, and this is a consummation they do not desire They do not wish to see the people in any way governing them selves, and therefore they try to strangle the measure that Lord Ripon believed would be for the good of the country, and rightly believed The men in power think they ought to rule the people for ever They cannot perceive that a great change is going on in this country. Education is making rapid strides, the people are becoming enlightened, and they ought to have some share in the rule of their own country Let a measure of good Government that representation should go along with tax ation, but this is not the case in India, neither do the officials wish to see any thing of the kind prevailing They wish to govern for ever and govern without any one assisting them They believe that they possess such vast knowledge of the country without any assistance from the people, and any suggestions on their part are looked upon as impertinence We cannot bring ourselves to think that India was created in order that it might be governed for ever by a few hundreds, and that the people should always be shut out from taking any part in those affairs that touch them so closely The officials oppose local self Government because they perceive what may flow from it, and consequently it is the duty of all who wish well to the country to cherish this to the utmost of their power From the representation of a town may grow the representation of the country, in other countries this same thing has happened, and why not in India The Municipality may lead to the Indian National Congress, the people by attending to what is required by the former will be able to understand what is required by the latter. Consequently we urge upon the people, wherever they may be, to aid at to local self Government, to use it as a training school for something higher, and we advise them not to rest content till they obtain what is aimed at—some share in the rule of the country

Occasional Notes

The formal installation of the young Maharaja of Mysore on the gaddi will take place next month

At Acton Lord George Hamilton recently stated definitely that Lord Lansdowne will not retire until the end of his term in 1893

Rai Bahadur Pej Aranda Charlu, High Court Vakil, Madras, has been elected to preside at the forthcoming meeting of the National Congress

The Government of India has recognised the claim of the Zemindar of Ramnad to the title of Rajah, and his name has been included in the list of Madras title holders

There were 166 candidates for the first B A Examination at Bombay Examination, out of whom 149 passed one First Class, 22 Second Class, and 126 Pass Class

There is nothing that requires special comment in the season reports of last week The outlook is decidedly gloomier, for the rain wherever it fell was too light to do much good Rice is now above scarcity rate in nine Districts, and dry grains in Ananta pur and Chingleput.

A well known hanging judge was recently taken quite aback In passing sentence of death, he concluded in the usual manner with "May God have mercy on your soul" On which the prisoner replied "Keep your blessing to yourself I never know any one to thrive on it"

A contemporary's correspondent states that Mr Emery, of Messrs Orr and Sons, was summoned to Hyderabad by the Nizam in connection with another diamond case which is about to be launched in the Madras High Court The diamond in question weighs, it is said, over 200 carats

Appreciation of Mr. I Run Row's Service —In recognition of the valuable services rendered to the State of Travancore by Mr Rama Row, Dewan, His Highness has sanctioned, we understand, the increase of his salary by Rs 500 per mensem to have retrospective effect from the date of his appointment.

A friend of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan informs the Hyderabad paper that there is no truth in the news published by the *Oudh Punch* that a marriage has been arranged between the youngest daughter of the venerable President of the Aligarh College and an English gentleman at Birmingham.

Mr. A O Hume writes to the *Pioneer* to say he has not consented to stand for East Dulwich He adds —"During the last four or months I have been pressed to stand for Ayr Burghs, Forest of Dean, East Renfrewshire and East Dulwich, but I have in no case consented, my health being too indifferent to permit of my undertaking the laborious duties of an M P"

An outrage has been perpetrated on the Manipur road, in which a transport driver was set upon by Nagas and hacked with *dahs* Both his ears were cut off, and he was scalped He was found next day in the jungle by his companions, and he now lies in a precarious condition No step has yet been taken to avenge this attack, but the Political Agent is devising measures.

On Monday a marriage procession passed through the Market Street Sunderbad "The origin of the bridegroom was," says the head-man, "about 7 years, and that of the bride about 2 years, who were in the arms of her grandmother who was seated before the bridegroom and incessantly threatening over sweetmeats the mouth of the child-bride to prevent her crying out"

The prospect in the Dharwar District is exceedingly gloomy, the sky is perfectly clear, and no vestige of rain anywhere Mr. Pallisen, Executive Engineer, has left Dharwar for Annigeri, and the Collector, Mr Crawley Boevey, for Gadag, to superintend the opening of famine relief works in the Nawalgund Paluqueh of works have already been commenced

The final figures of the Census for portions of India are now complete Bombay has a population of 15,985,270, Sind 2,871,771, Aden 14,079, Ajmere 512,138, the Punjab, British territory, 20,866,847, the Punjab, feudatory, 4,263,220, Burma 2,837,491, Assam, 5,415,243, the Andaman 15,609, Coorg 173,005, Mysore 4,944,604, Kadam 5,544,952

The Maharajah of Ramnad, who recently went through the country of having himself weighed against gold at Madura, is going to devote Rs 30,000 of the sum thus consecrated to charitable uses, to raising a Middle School at Kombai in his family domains, and a High School for the benefit of Brahmin students Formerly the money would have been distributed outright among the priests and mendicants present on the spot.

A correspondent notes a curious prophecy that has been current in the Manipur State for generations —"A time will come when a white head will fall before the dragons, the west gate will be shut, and the east gate will be open. Three Rajahs with armies will come by the three roads, and the kingdom will fall" Prophecy never came true, and that it was made in remote ages is said to have been ascertained beyond doubt, by the Political Agent, Major Maxwell.

I Have the best reason, Mr. Labouchere writes in *Truth*, for entirely discrediting the persistently circulated report that the Duke of Connaught is to succeed Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander in Chief in India Such an appointment would be very unpopular, as it would be universally regarded as a job of the most gross and stupid kind, but it has never been seriously contemplated Sir Frederick Roberts will be succeeded by either Lord Wolseley or Sir Evelyn Wood, and the selection of the latter officer would be generally approved

Hajee Jan Mahomed, a Bombay merchant, stands charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining, and voluntarily assisting in the disposal of stolen property, in respect of one ruby and four emeralds of the collective value of Rs 91,100 in reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained The ruby found is valued at 2 lakhs in the market It is supposed these stones are the property of Theebaw, the ex King of Burma, who is a State prisoner at Ratnagheery and that the stones were stolen from him

The *Times of India* thinks that the Bombay Government will have to deal with something like very serious scarcity unless rain falls within the next fortnight The failure of the *rabi* late harvest will be absolute in a great portion of the Deccan The people are still hoping for rain, which their almanacs tell them should fall about the 6th of this month, but the exodus in search of work, which is one of the chief symptoms of apprehended scarcity, has already commenced "We do not wish to pose as alarmists, but a word of warning from outside may not be amiss, although we could wish we had a pleasanter message wherewith to greet Lord Harris on his return from one month's tour"

Local and Provincial.

We understand that the Commissary General in Chief does not view with favour the proposal to remove the Madras Commissary General's Office to Bangalore

The Maharajah —His Highness the Maharajah is expected to arrive in Bangalore on Thursday next, the 10th instant, where he will remain for some time

The Public Health The health of Bangalore is very good just now fever is prevalent, while many people have coughs and colds Dysentery is also somewhat prevalent in the place.

The Roads in the Pettah —We had to complain of these roads during the rains, when they were very trying to pedestrians, and now the same people are annoyed with the dust which lies very thick on the ground Besides, there are many holes which are very trying to the wheels of carriages

The Weather.—The weather is still the same The days are hot and the nights are cold There are no signs of rain Prices are still rising, and they will soon reach as high as they did in the famine of 1876 78 It is to be hoped the Mysore Government will soon take steps to meet any distress that may arise

The Dewan —The Dewan, soon after his arrival in Bangalore, will start on a tour through different parts of the province in order to discover how matters stand with regard to the crops, and what measures ought to be taken in order to alleviate any distress that may arise. The instructions he has sent about the way he wishes to travel are very good

Found out!—A short while ago the property aggregating to Rs 4,000 of one Talkad Shanappa of Tirumakudalu Narsipur was stolen, but last week the Inspector Police Kollegal found out a man by name Koramara Kula who possessed just one seventh of the stolen property. What a marked contrast! The case is pending before the third General Assistant Commissioner.—H.

The Christmas Vacation.—It is announced in the last issue of the *Mysore Gazette* that the *Civil Court of Mysore will be adjourned* for the annual vacation from the 4th January to the 3rd March 1892, both days inclusive, in continuation of the Christmas holidays. The number of days has thus been made 1 more than the latter Two Courts of the Civil and Sessions Judge will most probably have to follow suit.—E. M.

The Southern Mahratta Railway.—From the 1st December, inclusive, the Nanjangud extension of the *Mysore State Railway* will be opened for traffic of all kinds and trains will run between Mysore and Nanjangud in connection with those at and to and from Bangalore. A train will leave Mysore at 4 P.M., and arrive at Nanjangud at *twelve minutes before* 6 o'clock, and another train will leave Nanjangud at 8 A.M., reaching Mysore at Noon as usual.—E. M.

Rice is being imported into Bangalore from Calcutta by sea at Rs 6 a bag, the cost of which delivered in Bangalore is about 4 annas per bag of one Bengal maund of 81lbs, or 1 rupee English weight, and at a rate of 7½ the rupee, allowing the handsome profit of nearly three times the outlay!—The Dr. [illegible] imported rice. *The Times Canary* [illegible] Mangalore lately with rice from Bombay to Hubli, which is being retailed in Hubli at 8lbs. per rupee.—*Hindu*.

Departure of the Sungam Guru.—His Holiness the Sungam Guru and his followers left Mysore for Ramanathapuram Kollegalam &c., on Friday morning at 11 o'clock, with a salute of 21 guns. His Holiness on his way paid a visit to the palace and was received at the entrance by *His Highness the Maharajah*. His Highness after the usual *Pahanja* presented the Guru with a *Shalla*. His Holiness was on our world for more than 5 months during which time he did an immense amount of good.—H.

Paternal Love.—This sentiment is natural love,—a month ago two young brothers or at least a brother and sister lost their mother. Last week a low caste Hindu by name Pillay with his brother in law's help despatched his own brother in Mayavaram, Tirumakudalu Narsipur Taluk. The man dared hence only asked for a [illegible] the usual [illegible] the spot of his brother, which he lost while quarrelling. Last week [illegible] by the third General Assistant Commissioner and [illegible].—H.

Gundam.—During the month 1,370 tons of quartz crushed at the mine yielded 2,960 oz. of gold, while 124½ oz. of the previous month crushed from 551 tons of tailings and [illegible] the production of gold [illegible] 4,129½ oz.

Nundydroog.—During the month 2,310 oz. of gold was obtained from 1,100 tons of quartz crushed, and 73 oz. from 280 tons of tailings. The gross gold was therefore 2,387 oz.

Balaghat.—The results of the crushing at this mine were as follows:—630 tons of stuff, of which 305 tons were quartz, yielded 6 oz. 17 dwts. of gold.

Minor Delivery Appointments.—We have received from a reliable source that the following appointments have been sanctioned by the Mysore Government:—Mr Srinivasa Chetty, Under Secretary to the Dewan, to be Municipal Commissioner and General Secretary to the Dewan. Mr. L. Anantaswami Rao, late Sub-Judge of Bangalore, to be Under Secretary and to be always in attendance on the Dewan. Mr. Narasaya Rao, Assistant Commissioner attached to the Dewan's office, to be an additional Under Secretary to be attached to the Dewan's office. Mr Ramaiyar Iyer, B.A., to be Probationary Assistant Commissioner and to do duty in the Dewan's office.—E. M.

The Season.—During the week ending 29th November 1891, only an inch of rain fell in the Kolar Fort, showers not a drop. Rain fell at Bangalore at seven stations and ranged 15 [illegible] Kolar, seven and 10 [illegible] Punkur, nil to 22, in Mysore 9 to 21, in Hassan [illegible] and 22; in Shimoga 10 and 27, in Kadur 11 and 30, in Gubbi [illegible] and 25 [illegible]. The tank [illegible] supplied to Bangalore, Kolar, Punkur, Mysore and Gubbi towns were withering for want of rain. In Shimoga and Kadur only [illegible] were in good condition. In Bangalore and Kolar districts the prospects of the crops were unfavourable. In Kadur, Punkur, and Shimoga the crops were in poor condition, and water and pasturage was distressing.—E. M.

Accident Dangerous Mutiny.—A correspondent writes:—"In the early part of last week, Davangere Station, on the *Southern Mahratta Railway in Mysore*, was the scene of a tragedy in which it is alleged several of the Railway merchants were concerned. One of them, a native, gave evidence against a fellow merchant who was convicted some short time ago of embezzlement, and for this reason he incited the drivers of his own [illegible] and several other merchants, who, [illegible] at some opportunity to kill him. When the opportunity came, *the man set upon him and stabbed him* about the chest and abdomen. He had long, on regard, given evidence against the arrest of his brother, who was found with a [illegible] of which Bhai. When the State Police [illegible] the mob attacked them, and the lives of the Amildar and Police Inspector were threatened. The Police, however, secured the man, and promptly removed him by rail to Holalkere the same night, for transport to Shimoga. The mob, unexpected at the event, and expecting that the Police with their prisoner would be at Holalkere all in course prepared to cut them off on their way to Shimoga. But the Police did not halt at Holalkere, but pushed on unmolested by rail to Shimoga which they reached without further adventure.

Railway Activity in Mysore.—The Mysore Government has been in earnest the prosecution of railway extensions sketched in the Dewan's Address to Representative Assembly. Mr Graves, Superintending Engineer, is engaged on surveying claim of 15 miles from Bangalore to the Mysore State Railway, to Shimoga. The country is to be [illegible] and rise for 25 miles, and after [illegible] with dense Elephant jungle. The survey will be probably completed in April next, and the construction of the line, it is estimated, will occupy about 4 years. Rails for the Mysore Government are manufactured by the Lyne of Cheval Gangadhar on the Kolar Road Station on the Madras Railway to the Kolar gold fields, of which the pleasure is under consideration. The line when finished will be handed over to the Madras Railway for working. On the Mysore State Railway Nanjangud and Kalale Stations by all Mysore Station were to be open for public traffic on the 1st Inst. Plans with the further extension of the Mysore State Railway to form a junction with the South Indian Railway metre gauge system at Erode are also under consideration. Two routes are proposed, one to Gundlupet, at the foot of Nilgiris 15 miles from Nanjangud and 21 miles from Chamarajnagar—which must not be confused with the Gundlupet on the Madras Railway between Podanur and Metapolyam—and thence to Erode, forming the perpendicular and base of a right angled triangle. But the Dewan is in favour of the more direct route via Shammapet which lies to the east of Gundlupet and does not touch the Nilgiris, and which is 22 miles from Nanjangud and 40 miles from Erode.—*Mail*.

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 3rd December 1891.

The 28th November.—No 301.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Bangalore *Municipal Regulation*, 1871, which by Regulation III of 1883 has been extended to Mysore the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st of April 1892 the system of election be introduced into the Municipalities of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore under the following rules.

2 Until further orders, the total number of Commissioners inclusive of the President, Vice President and ex officio members shall be 22 in Bangalore and 24 in Mysore. Of these *half the number in each Municipality* will be elected by the ratepayers, the remaining half being appointed by Government either by name or office. The number of members to be elected in each Division will be notified by *the President*.

3 The Deputy Commissioner for the time being is the Ex Officio President of the Municipality under the Regulation.

4 The Government after consultation with the Municipal Board will appoint one of the Municipal Commissioners, elected or nominated, as the *Vice President*.

5 In order to be qualified as a Municipal Commissioner, a person must—

(*a*) be of the male sex,

(*b*) have completed his 25th year,

(*c*) be literate,

(*d*) be resident within the limits of the Division in which he is to be elected,

(*e*) have paid for the *year* preceding that in which the election takes place a house rent of Rs 100, or taxes due under the Regulation, and Mohtarfa and land tax within the limits of the Town in respect of such *year* to the aggregate amount of not less than Rs 30, or if not less than Rs 15, if he is a graduate of any University, provided that when an undivided Hindu family has paid taxes amounting to Rs 60, or house tax amounting to Rs 20), any one member thereof having the other qualifications required shall be eligible to be elected as a Municipal Commissioner.

And further and to be qualified to be elected as a Municipal Commissioner, he must not be on the date of election—

(*f*) one who has been convicted of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of not less than six months,

(*g*) one who has been declared an insolvent *within two years preceding the date of* election,

(*h*) one who is employed as a servant of the Municipality,

(*i*) one who has no interest other than as a shareholder in a joint stock company, in any contract made with or work done for the Municipality,

6 In order to be qualified to vote for election, a person must—

(*a*) be of the male sex,

(*b*) have completed his 21st year,

(*c*) must have resided within the limits of the Division for which the members are to be elected,

(*d*) have paid either on his own account or as a Secretary of a Corporation for the year preceding that in which he votes a house rent of Rs 30 or taxes under the Regulation and Land tax and Mohtarfa in respect of such year to the gross amount of not less than Rs 10 or if a graduate of not less than Rs 5 if he is a graduate of an University.

7 The Municipal Commissioner elected shall, unless he becomes disqualified or removed by Government, be entitled to hold office for a period of 2 years from the date of his election and until his successor is declared elected in his stead.

8 The general election of Municipal Commissioners shall take place in the month of March once in every 2 years. Every such election shall be by ballot and shall be held under the superintendence of the President or of any other officer or person deputed by him on that behalf and at such time and place as he may fix by a notice published in the *Mysore Gazette* at least one month prior to the date of election.

9. A list of persons qualified to vote and to be elected as Commissioners shall be published by the President in the *Mysore Gazette* not later than 2 months *preceding the date* fixed for election.

10 Any person qualified to be elected or to vote, whose name is omitted in the list referred to in para 9, may, within one month *from the date of the publication of the list*, apply to the President to insert his name therein. On such application being made, the President shall make such order as to the insertion or otherwise of the name of the applicant and also as to the payment of the costs of the enquiry as he thinks just and such order shall be final.

11 On or before the 1st February, any person entitled under the above rules and directions of be using a Municipal Commissioner shall submit his name in writing to the President, *stating the Division for which he* desires to stand. The list of such candidates shall then be published in the *Mysore Gazette* and also posted to each voter at least 10 days before the date fixed for election.

12. *After the election*, the President shall arrange the round dates at such election in the order of the votes secured by each, and having regard to the number of Municipal Commissioners to be elected, declare those elected in the order in which they have been ranked, provided that no Commissioner shall be considered as elected unless he *secures the votes* of at least 4th of the total number of persons entitled to vote. In the case of equality of votes between two or more candidates, the President shall decide which of them is to be *declared elected*.

13 When no candidates for election are forthcoming or when they fail to secure the minimum number of votes required, such appointments shall be filled up by Government.

14 Any Municipal Commissioner may tender his resignation to the President and on such resignation being accepted, or after the expiry of 2 months from the date of such resignation, he shall be deemed to have vacated the office.

15 When a vacancy occurs among the Municipal Commissioners before the expiration of the period for which he was elected, the remaining Commissioners shall fill up the vacancy subject to the approval of *Government by appointing a person possessing the* prescribed qualifications and the person so appointed shall, unless he is removed by Government, be entitled to hold office for the unexpired portion of the period for which *the member vacating the office would ordinarily* have remained in office.

No 325.—Mr M Nanjaraj Ars, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr R. B. Plumer, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, received, *charge of the District Treasury*, Mysore, on the afternoon of the 14th November 1891.

The 20th Nov 1891.—No 326.—Mr C. Raghavachariar, Superintendent of Police, *reported himself for general duty in the* Bangalore District on the forenoon of the 23rd October 1891.

The 26th Nov 1891.—No 327.—Mr D Devaraj Ars, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr Muhammad Ali, Assistant Commissioner, assumed, *charge of the* French Rocks Sub Division and Sub-Treasury on the forenoon of the 17th November 1891.

The 26th Nov 1891.—No 328.—The candidates hereunder mentioned having passed in the Revenue Subjects noted in the margin to the year 1889 and having this year passed separately in the Civil Accounts and Financial Rules, is hereby declared to have passed the *Revenue and Financial Tests prescribed by* Rules, dated 29th January 1887.

Land Revenue Manual Regulations	
Kistbandi Circulars & Land Revenue Act,	
Civil Regulations, Rules and Orders,	
Registration Act	

B Krishna Rao, Police Inspector, Sidlaghatta Taluk.

General Summary.

A curious mistake recently occurred at a wedding at the parish Church of Brierly Hill, England. The bridal party had got mixed up, and the bride was actually married to the lost man. To make matters worse, the lost man happened to be the bride's sister's young man. The only way out of the bangle was to marry the bride again, and this was done, the register not having been signed. The ceremony was gone through a second time, when care was taken that the right man was wedded to the bride.

A Munificent Endowment.—Mr. Bysani Mahadeva Chettiar has given an endowment in cash and property of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,50,000, the income of which is to be devoted to charities for the benefit of the Tengalai community of the Hindus whether Brahman or Sudra, and has appointed ten Trustees from the various castes in this section, with Mr. Biligiri Iyengar as Presiding Trustee, to administer to this endowment. In connection therewith a Sanscrit Training College is to be opened from the 1st January next at "Castle Kernan" for the study of this language by students of the Tengalai persuasion.

A whole family at Chintal, Bengal, consisting of a child, a boy of about 2 years, its father and mother, have met with death under very peculiar circumstances. The father and the mother were engaged in household business, and the child was alone at a distance from the mother, where, as usual, it was left to play. There happened to be a box of red coloured matches, and the boy sucked a few of them and soon died. This having been discovered, and seeing a few sticks of the sucked-up matches about the dead child, the unfortunate parents attributed the death of the child to their poisonous effects, and then to try the effects on themselves each of them devoured the poisonous tips of some of the matches, and the result was that they too died.

An Outcome of Manipur Disaster.—In regard to the proceedings of the Court of Equiry held directly on General Collett's arrival at Rangang the Court had mainly to equire into the events connected with the evacuation of the Residency compound and the retirement upon Cachar. The evidence taken was not published, but was submitted to Army Head Quarters and the Government of India, no opinion being in any way expressed upon it. Upon full consideration of the evidence, the Government of India came to the conclusion that Captains Boileau and Butcher had seriously failed in the discharge of their duty. Their removal from the Army was therefore recomended to the Home Authorities, and the latter have, after four months, now announced their decision. It is that two officers are to be removed from the Army, the Queen having no further need of their services. Captain Boileau is granted an allowance of £200 per annum, equivalent to the pay of a Captain on the Home establishment, and Captain Butcher £90, equivalent to the pay of a Second Lieutenant. These are special allowances and not pensions according to any recognised scale. Captain Boileau completed his twenty years' service, qualifying him for the rank of Major, on the 28th of last month. Captain Butcher has little over twelve years' service.

A Courageous Exploit.—The news that Dr G. S. Robertson, Agency Surgeon at Gilgit, who disappeared a year ago into the wilds of Kafiristan,' has emerged in safety and arrived in Gilgit will have been read with satisfaction. His explorations have carried him through the heart of this hitherto unknown region, and he returns to India, after having pierced the veil which has up till now hang between us and any accurate knowledge of this mysterious people and country. His experiences will be most interesting and valuable, and we trust that they may be published. For month after month, entirely alone, he has lived amongst his barbarous hosts, dwelling in their villages, watching their sacred rites, coming across war parties in wild forays, at one moment an honoured guest, the next surrounded by frantic crowds swayed by all the furious impulses of covetous savages and clamouring for blood, carrying his life in his hand and establishing his supremacy by the calm audacity which has taken Englishmen so far. Never perhaps has a bolder or more dangerous exploration been carried out, and we feel sure that our readers will rejoice to hear of his safety, and that there will be a general feeling of satisfaction at the thought that an Englishman, armed with no authority, backed by no escort, but relying solely on his own determination and coolness, has been the first to explore Kafiristan.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Extracts.

A NOVEL PROPOSAL.

The Indian Daily News—*A Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary*, announcing the arrangements for carrying on the work of Government during Lord Wenlock's absence from Madras, sets an example which might be followed on other occasions,—in connection with Viceregal and Gubernatorial visits to the hills, for instance. The Madras *Gazette* notifies that "His Excellency the Governor being about to proceed to Calcutta on public service the administration at the Presidency will, in his Lordship's absence, be conducted by the remaining members of the government. All official correspondence will be carried on as usual, and resolutions of Government will continue to be passed in the name of the Governor in Council." Why should not similar arrangements be made when the Viceroy or a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor leaves head quarters for a time for Simla, or Ootacamund, or Mahableshwar, or Darjeeling, or Nainital in the hot season, instead of carrying a host of departmental Secretaries, clerks, and even chuprassis about the country? The yearly absence of the rulers would not be prolonged to the inordinate and unnecessary length to which it now extends, and while it did last the effect would be less mischievous. Indeed, when the Legislative Councils come to be enlarged a change will be necessary, because non official members cannot be expected to run after the Government to its hill station every time a Council meeting is held, and it would be outrageous for the Councils to sit in their enforced absence and pass even apparently trivial enactments at meetings from which the non-official members—the representatives of the public—would be virtually excluded. The proper and only reasonable course is for the Councils and the whole machinery of Government to remain at head quarters. The creation of representative Councils, or at least the infusion of a more representative element into the Councils, will speedily demonstrate the absurdity of attempting to make Simla the capital of India, even for the summer.

THE EXPECTED RISE IN SILVER.

When is the rise in silver to come about. That is a question which has been exercising bullionists and statisticians for sometime past. The first signs were being eagerly awaited at the end of October, but the end of November has come and, as we know, the American Treasury purchases for the month closed with a price of 94·90 or thereabouts. Yet in the London market the stocks of silver have been reduced to practically nothing, and in New York the visible stock of the metal has apparently declined during the past year from 8,000,000 ounces, at which it was estimated in October 1890, to 3,700,000 ounces in October 1891, which is less than a single month's demand from the Washington Treasury. Taking the total exports from London during the previous months of the current year they have been about normal—the value being £3,894,000 in 1891, as against £9,136,000 in 1890 and £7,946,000 in 1889. But of this total the quantity taken by India has been little more than half of what it was last year. It is therefore to the Indian demand that attension is turning as the prime factor in the situation. Will India be coming into the market again? There are many points that would seem to favour the anticipation. The brisk export of grain has led to a large indebtedness on the part of the West, and the surplus of this, when imports are deducted, must be paid in silver. Again, although the import in silver last year was no doubt in excess of the requirements of the country, that excess must gradually, or rather rapidly be absorbed if the supply is not kept up, and the amount coming to India so far has been very small. No silver has been bought this year for forward delivery by the Eastern Banks, who last year went into these contracts so largely, with results that some of them now regret. And no silver to speak of is being coined in the Indian mints. On the other hand, money, that is silver, is still extraordinarily plentiful in the Indian market, and shows no signs as yet of rising. All that can be said on this head is that the cash balances at the head-quarters of the Presidency Banks in Calcutta and Bombay have been considerably lower than they were a year ago. On the whole it may be said that the indications are hopeful for a revival of the Indian demand, and this in present circumstances would unquestionably exert a powerful influence on silver quotations.—*Pioneer.*

SOCIAL REFORM IN MYSORE.

The Dewan and Mr. Chentsal Rao are trying to become R-formers in earnest. The question of early and unequal marriages engaged their attention. On Thursday last, they moved the Sengeri Swami to hold a meeting of the Pandits of Mysore. The Bangalore Pandits too were summoned for the occasion. The meeting lasted from 5-30 P.M. to 8 P.M. The result of the meeting has been satisfactory. The resolutions come to, by the Pandits after a warm discussion of the texts bearing on the marriage of girls were that marriages of girls before their 8th year are opposed to the Sastras. So also, is the marriage of girls of 8 or 10 years of age to men of 50 years of age or upwards. It may strike people that these are no reforms of great moment, but it strikes us that by these measures the number of widows will be materially lessened by, at least 5 per cent. by the former measure, and 15 per cent. by the latter measure. We think that the unanimous voice of the Pandits, sanctioned as they are by the Guru, of great Math in India will facilitate legislation in the matter. In the last Representative Assembly some of the Representatives urged that marriage before ten years and also marriage between a man and a girl whose difference of age may amount to 30 years or upwards, should be prohibited by legislation. Lately there was a meeting at Bangalore in which this Reform was advocated, but the majority of the people did not like any legislation by the Government about the matter. These movements bore fruit now. It is contemplated to make legislation both socially and politically. The political penalty to fall to the lot of those who brave the social penalty. Now that the Guru has agreed to these two measures, he may next be moved to ex communicate those who transgress the rules laid down. This will have a more potent effect than the political penalty intended to be provided for. Early marriages, that is the marriages of girls, take place from a variety of causes. Some of these are reasonable and others quite the reverse. Many parents find it very difficult to get suitable husbands to their children and they consent to marry them early when a chance of getting such husbands offers itself. There are cases in which the power of ex-communication and any political penalty would entail hardship on the parents. This evil would have been greatly mitigated if before marrying the Swami to consider these questions he had been requested to come to some resolution with the aid of the Pandits about the intermarriages among the nearly allied sects of the Hindus. For instance, the Brahmans are divided into Smartas, Vaishnavas and Sri Vaishnavas. These have many sub-divisions among themselves. These subsects are not prohibited by their Sastras to intermarry. In times past, the Sastras show that intermarriages among them prevailed. The Pandits would come to a conclusion that the Sastras do not stand in the way of such intermarriages. If this be done as a preparatory measure it would obviate the difficulty of parents in securing proper matches for their daughters, and this would enable the Mutts and the Government to enforce their social and legislative penalties with no hardship whatever to the parties concerned. The other causes that induce to the early marriages are silly and require no consideration whatever. The penalties alluded to would materially prevent such marriages. The marriages of girls of 8 or 10 years of age to men of 50 or upwards are to be condemned *ex toto*. This is a measure to which nobody could ever raise any opposition. One of the Pandits in the meeting condemned such marriages with very great vehemence. He cited instances in which some men of 70 and upwards married girls of ten years of age. This is a measure which ought at once, to be legislated upon. We hope our Dewan and M. Chentsal Rao will move in the direction of the intermarriages and get the Pandits to come to some just decision on the matter.—*H.*

HINDU MARITAL LAW.

A recent judgement of the Madras High Court on a point of Hindu marital law seems to have awakened a good deal of interest in Hindu society in that Presidency. The parties to the suit are Brahmins, and the plaintiff gave his daughter in marriage to the defendant's nephew the defendant in consideration thereof paying the plaintiff Rs. 200, and executing a bond for another Rs. 200. When the plaintiff sued upon the bond in one of the District Courts, the defendant resisted on the ground that the consideration was illegal. The Subordinate Judge, however, held that though it was sinful for rich parents to receive money as a price for a daughter, and though the practice was prohibited by Manu, it was otherwise where the parents of the girl were poor, and they had no means otherwise to meet the customary expenses of marriage. Against this decision the defendant appealed, and Justices Wilkinson and Parker have upheld the decision upon grounds which, if we may trust an well-informed authority as the *Hindu*, are likely to be widely questioned from the point of view of policy and social morality. And here it should be explained that the marriage was performed according to the *asura* rite, the comparatively modern form of the primitive *arsha* rite in which the father gives his daughter in consideration of receiving a pair or two of bullocks from the bridegroom. This, as Sivamani points out, was the form which prevailed at the time when the cattle which a man possessed formed the most important part of his wealth; but it became obsolete with the change that took place in the material condition of society. The *asura* form now prevails amongst the aboriginal tribes, and there is a Bombay decision which declares that the presumption is that amongst the lower castes marriage is celebrated in that form. The marriage in this case was nevertheless celebrated with the Brahmin ceremonies, an essential feature of which is that the girl is declared to have been given to the bridegroom as a free gift, and without any tabellation on his part—a point fraud, seeing that Rs 210 were paid down, and a bond was given for a like amount. Now two questions presented themselves to the Madras Bench in dealing with the case—Was the transaction against Hindu Law, and was it against public policy? Neither of the Judges dealt at any length with the first question; but they agreed in deciding that the contract was in accordance with Hindu Law. *Asura* marriages, indeed, are amongst the four disapproved forms, and it may seem strange that that form should have been resorted to by Brahmins, amongst whom it would seem to be discredited as a form common amongst aboriginal and other low castes. Without calling the judgement in question, we may say that if the legal aspect of the case had been more largely gone into, light would have been thrown upon the question whether a custom, essentially the custom of Sudras, and discredited as the *asura* custom apparently is amongst the higher castes, could be set up amongst Brahmins. In other words would a contract that would be legal as between Sudras be legal between Brahmins? The other question was whether the contract was against public policy. Mr. Justice Parker referred to the English rule that contracts or agreements for promoting marriage are utterly void, but he held that it had no application to a case of this kind. The rarity of cases in which these contracts had been called into question seemed to the learned judge to show that the "moral consciousness" of the people is not opposed to them—a strange argument, seeing that people do not see on money bonds in the interests of morality, and that popular acquiescence in a custom would, in India, often be misleading criterion of its being in accordance with morality or public policy. "If the father is poor and the relatives of the husband are well-to-do, what immorality," he asks, "can there be in the latter giving to the former a sum of money for the maintenance of the girl and her?" But there was no suggestion here that the money was for the bride's maintenance, and it is difficult to see how the interests of morality are to be advanced by rulings which seem to do away with the parental obligation to maintain their daughters between betrothal and the maturity which is attained at so early an age in India. The *Hindu*, whose testimony on the point must be received with respect, assures us that in cases such as this the money is never spent by the father except upon himself and for his own benefit, and it asks, "What did their lordships think would be the position of the bride in the house of her husband living under the roof of an uncle who was compelled by their decree to pay the value of the bond and the costs?" Obviously anything but comfortable one. The decision, it seems to us, is greatly to be regretted. It furnishes one more illustration of the mischief that the British law-courts in India can do by giving the sanction of law to practices that claim anything but support at their hands.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Bangalore:—Printed and published at the Karnataka Press, No. 114, Sriniyasa Mandiram Rod Pettah,—1891.

THE

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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Coorg Forest Department

NOTICE.

Dated 7th October 1891.

To be sold at Firsopoli on the 18th December 1891.

100 Tons of Sandalwood.

Terms.—See Coorg Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 26, dated 15th February 1881, published in Coorg District Gazette, No. 1, dated 3rd January 1885.

20 per cent of the purchase money should be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance before the 25th March 1892.

G. H. LOSTER,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg.

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NOTICE

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Remount Depôt, Hosur, from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893 will be received by the Superintendent, *Remount Depôt*, up to 12o'clock noon on Monday the 11th January 1892.

For further particulars Vide *Fort St. George Gazette*, No. 43 Part II, Page 1578 of 3rd November 1891.

Coolies.

Straw } Paly
Raggi }

Green Grass.

REMOUNT DEPÔT, HOSUR, *7th November 1891.* } JOHN EWING, *Colonel, Supt. Remount Depôt.*

NOTICE

Tenders are called for for the supply of articles of diet, Medical stores and sundries for the Lunatic and Leper asylums, the Maternity and Medical Stores up to 31st December 1891 by the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Mysore Government.

For particulars see *Mysore Gazette*.

Bangalore City Municipality

Memo. of propositions to be laid before the next meeting of the Board to be held on the 19th December 1891 at 8 a. m. at the City Municipal Office, Fort.

I. Cash account current, Mortuary Return, Itinerant Medical Officer's Return and Progress Report of works for November 1891.

II. Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, No. 9354—5 L. 822, dated 1st December 1891, passing orders on the subject of utilizing the services of Mr. William Pringle, Chemical Examiner, to analyse water, Ghee &c.

III. Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, No. 8987/150 dated 18th November 1891, regarding the lease of the land bearing Survey No. 94 in the bed of the Sampagehalli Tank.

IV. Proceedings of the Bangalore City Rate payers Association at a meeting held on the 15th November 1891.

V. Letter dated 16th November 1891, from Mr. A. Krishnaswamiengar resigning his appointment as Municipal Commissioner, No. I Division.

VI. Report dated 4th December 1891, No. 655 from the City Amildar re extra funds required for Incurable Ward.

VII. Letter dated 8th December 1891, from Dr. F. F. L. Penno, Municipal Commissioner, No. II Division, suggesting that a resolution may be passed to the effect that no strangers should be allowed at the Municipal meetings.

DEFERRED PROPOSITION.

VIII. Consideration of the best means of securing sufficient supply of water for the Towns people.

S. VAIDYANATHA IYER,

Vice-President,

City Municipal Commission.

City Municipal Office,

Bangalore 12th December 1891.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 7th Dec—It is officially announced that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale is betrothed to Princess Mary of Teck.

London, 8th Dec—In the current issue of the *Fortnightly Review* Sir Frederick Roberts *contributes an article on Anglo* Russian relations. He admits himself an optimist, if optimism implies a full perception of the dangers to which India is exposed, and the persistent advocacy of timely preparations being taken

Paris, 5th Dec—Official advices received here concerning the rebellion in China show that the Secret Societies from China proper instigated the present revolt Altogether 500 Christians were massacred, and a number of churches pillaged and burned

Shanghai, 5th Dec—The British Consuls *at Newchwang* and Pientsin have wired to the Consul here that the rebels have been completely dispersed

Rome, 6th Dec—The son of the King of Siam, who is accompanying Prince Damrong on his tour through Europe has presented His Majesty King Humbert with the Siamese Order of Mahachakri

London, 7th Dec—The new commercial treaties entered into by the Central European States provide for the reduction of duties on Indian cereals.

London, 7th Dec—Lord Cross, speaking at Hanley, said that justice was the great keystone of British policy in India He declared that further aggrandisement was *not wished for, and that the Government* desired to maintain the closest friendship with the Native States. Regarding the Amir of Afghanistan it was only desired that he should rule his subjects properly and remain a friend to England Lord Cross expressed a hope that no pressure would be exercised affecting the independence of Persia, and he also hope the French *would not encroach on Siam.*

Rome, 7th Dec—Prince Damrong starts for Bombay this week and will make a *prolonged tour in India for the purpose of* studying the Indian educational system

Bombay, 8th Dec—The outlook in Shikarpur District is becoming very gloomy Prices are rising daily in bazar Grain is only five seers per rupee, and rice four and a half annas per seer Many villagers are beginning to sell their cattle The District officials, however, are still hopeful and vigilant, though by the mill hands on Saturday 500 persons were thrown out of work

Allahabad, 7th Dec—A destructive railway accident occurred near Okara, between *Malka and Lahore, on the North Western* Railway at 1 30 a m on Saturday morning The up Mail train came into collision with the down Thirty three persons were killed and many seriously injured The few Europeans in the trains appear to have all escaped without injury Relief was at *once sent by special train from Lahore*, and most of the injured were brought back by the evening Others were taken to Montgomery for treatment The native stationmaster at Satgrah, to whose negligence the accident is attributed, has been arrested.

The Amir of Kabul's recent proclamation forbidding lavish expenditure on funerals, *is addressed to "men of sense and understanding"* His Highness quotes the verse from the Koran, "Verily the prodigals have been the brethren of devils," and His Highness adds that "if any one does not place his faith in the clear injunctions of the Koran and the authentic Hadis he shall be turned out of the presence of God, and shall deserve the fire of hell, from which *may God protect us*" It does not appear that any special circumstances have arisen to call forth this proclamation, though the death-rate of Kabul is probably higher than usual owing to the outbreaks of cholera.

Calcutta, 9th Dec—Lord Lansdowne yesterday unveiled the statue of Lord Dufferin in the presence of an unusually *large concourse of people.* All classes of society were represented The gathering in the reserved accommodation was a very brilliant one The Hon'ble Mr J D Mackay, Chairman of the Executive Committee, read the Report, and the Viceroy, before performing the ceremony, delivered an oration in which he touched briefly on Lord Dufferin's career for the past 20 years, *dwelling more particularly* on his 5 years administration of this country The statue is a very imposing one and represents Lord Dufferin standing clad in robes of office and wearing all his Orders. The likeness is excellent and the work in every particular is worthy of Sir Edgar Boehm

London, 9th Dec—Despatches from Brazil state that the situation in Rio Grande is very critical. The rebels have organised a Provisional Government and have selected Paranhyba as their capital Troops are being organised to attack the Government forces

Washington 10th Dec—A Bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr Stewart rendering it unlawful for any Chinese labourers to enter or remain in the United States

Bombay, 10th Dec—Lieutenant Mansfield, R N A, in attempting his second balloon ascent from Victoria Gardens this afternoon, *met his death After ascending* a short distance the balloon collapsed, and before Lieutenant Mansfield could free himself and open the parachute, he was dashed to the earth and killed on the spot Much sympathy is felt for the intrepid young aeronaut.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1891

A NEW EDUCATIONAL ERA

This month, in the South of India, may be called the examination season It is given up to examinations, and the candidates who come forward may be counted by thousands The number has gone on increasing till it has attained huge dimensions, and will become, in years to come, a rough stiff bug Those who initiated the institution had no idea how it would work, and the result has far surpassed their expectations The result of the education imparted has been the extended employment of the people of this land in the service of Government, and this sphere is continually widening Education is bringing about a revolution in the country, a bloodless one, but a revolution that is doing good to the people On account of the education imparted a desire for political influence has arisen among the *inhabitants of this land, and they will also* increase till they obtain a fair amount of control over their own affairs Such an institution as the Indian National Congress could not have been brought into existence years ago because the people did not know what political matters meant They did *not think about their rights, they were* satisfied to obey the Government Since the educational system was brought into existence many changes have been made with regard to it, and this month will see the last of a portion of the system that has prevailed from the commencement The Matriculation Examination is not in future to be of use when a young man wishes to *get employment in a Government Office* Up to this time when a youth passed this test he was eligible to fill a number of posts, and this examination was looked upon as the stepping stone by which a man could rise to something much higher in the service Under the new arrangements a youth must pass the First in Arts Examination before he can enter the service of the State, or he must pass another test to which we shall afterwards refer The Matriculation test, under the new arrangement is to be the stepping stone, not to Government employment, but to a higher examination, the F A and the B A. Besides giving a youth permission to go up for those examinations it is of no use whatever A good deal may be said for and against the change The old system worked well in the past, to difficulty has been experienced, the youths who got through the test applied for posts if they required them This was the recognised order of things and, as we have said, it worked well On the other hand it has been objected that Matriculation should be used as an end rather than a mere but a higher degree It is naturally the first step of a collegiate course, and this the authorities who brought about the changes very strongly They looked upon it as a sort of degradation that the Matriculation examination should be put to any purpose except a scholastic one and hence they said it must cease to be of any service when employment is required They had their way, and in the place of the Matriculation the Upper Secondary Examination has been appointed This test is a *real* one It does not lead to anything else as did the Matriculation whose place it has taken The subjects laid down are supposed to be more practical than those required for the Matriculation, and its authors believe that it will be found more useful than the one it has superseded Has remains to be seen, for, as we have said the old system did excellent work The Upper Secondary Examination, we also hold, will better fit those who pass it for Government employment than the Matriculation, they will be instructed in more practical subjects, and they will know better what they ought to do The charge brought against the old system was that it was too vague, that it imparted *knowledge that* was of no practical importance, and that *the knowledge did not go far enough* to enlarge the minds of the students There is some truth in this charge, and those who make it have pretty strong ground But a difficulty now arises There will be two systems of instruction to be carried on in the same institutions There will be what *may be called the scholastic course* beginning with the Matriculation and ending with the M A Part of the youths in a college may think proper to follow this course while others will turn their attention to the Upper Secondary one The latter may not have the means or the inclination to go higher than this course, and so they will stop there, while the more clever and the more fortunate will continue their studies till they take a degree It may be asked how these two courses can go on in one and the same institution, and it may be feared that there will be jarring and confusion The teacher may prefer one course to the other, and work coolly with regard to the subjects they do not like, and thus some of the youths will be placed at a disadvantage Then again, the expense attending the double course will be great, for a double set of teachers will be required In large Government institutions the funds may be forthcoming to meet the extra charges, but in private schools and colleges the managers will have great difficulty in providing what is required, and many may be unable to do so It will introduce an element of discord into the whole educational system, and this will be a great pity It is well known that the University authorities are very much opposed to the new order of things, and this we can well understand It will upset the present courses of studies, and it would give a great amount of trouble, it would introduce another set of studies, and, of course new teachers would be required It will thus be seen there are obstacles in the way of the introduction of the new scheme, but the opponents will have to submit This is inevitable and the sooner the measure is taken in hand the better will it be for all concerned We believe not a single school *either in the Cantonment or City has had anything to do with the upper secondary course* and not a single candidate is going up for the examination this year This is to be regretted, for it shows that the educational institutions of the place are falling behind, and it may take sometime before they can pull up The managers of these schools will have to begin, and they had better begin as soon as possible It may *not be the best scheme that might be* brought forward, but the Government says it must be tried, and it is no use shrinking from a start, when that start has to be made sooner or later

Occasional Notes

It is reported that the late Mr N M Petit, the well known Parsee philanthropist of Bombay, has left eight crores of *rupees*

The *Indian Mirror* describes the death of the ex Maharajah of Manipur as "the *most atrocious of modern political crimes*" He died, we are told, of "sheer starvation," for which the Government of India is held responsible

At a large public meeting held on the 6th instant at the Prince of Wales's Chowltry at Bellary, fourteen Delegates were *elected to the Congress* and ten gentlemen guaranteed an annual contribution of Rs 500 to the Indian Political Agency in England.

In 1871 the population of London reached the total of 3,266,987. In 1891 it numbers 4,211,056 And the civic wealth of London, taking as some measure of it the annual rateable value, has increased *from £19,970,000 to £33,000,000*

The Rev W J Graham telegraphs to us from Bombay—"Tremendously enthusiastic meeting held in Exeter Hall, London, Friday night, unanimous for immediate abolition of opium traffic and that no new taxation be laid upon India"

The post of "Queen's Reporter" in Parliament is vacant by the elevation of Lord Lewisham to the Upper House It is said that Mr Balfour will undertake the duties with his new office Both Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone, when they led the House, were Queen's Reporters

The *Indian Mirror* says—"If the Government really believes the people of India to be loyal and true, *then let it put no* further bar to their enrolment as Volunteers And after that, let England defy Russia Russian armies will be powerless entirely against the free and unpaid soldiers of India"

An interesting report just submitted to the Russian Government shows that from one end of the Black Sea to the other the water below 117 fathoms down to the very bed of the ocean is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, in consequence of which they are totally devoid of animal life No satisfactory explanation of this curious phenomenon has yet been suggested

Three Indian gentlemen were among those called to the Bar on the 17th ultimo—Lincoln's Inn Satis Chandra Mookerjee, of Queen's College, Oxford, and University of Calcutta, Bhavanjee Cowasjee, of the University of Calcutta Middle Temple, Bulaki Ram, Shanpa Uyemura, B A, Imperial University, Tokio, Japan, Mahomed Soleman

Among the distinguished guests at the St. Andrew's dinner in Calcutta were Count Kinsky, of the Austrian Imperial Guard, and Baron de Nado, who had recently arrived from Ceylon. These gentlemen had just returned from a visit to *Darjiling* They had arranged to visit Sikkim, but were refused permission by the authorities under instructions from head quarters.

Miss Henrietta Muller, B A, of Cambridge, well known in connection with the Woman's Franchise movement in England accompanied by Dr Alice B Stockham, of Chicago, the author of a widely known

medical work on toxicology, will arrive in Bombay on December 16th, whence they will proceed to Madras to attend the Convention of the Theosophical Society. Count Axel Wachtmeister, son of the late Swedish Ambassador, will also be present at the Convention.

"GENERAL prospects more gloomy" is the burden of the Madras section report for last week. Crops have been lost or are withering over large areas in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem. Scarcity rates for both wet and dry grains have now been reached in Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Chingleput, and have nearly been reached in Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool and Bellary. Relief has now become necessary in Bellary and Anantapur.

The elopement of the only daughter of a retired General of the Indian Army residing in Pembrokeshire is reported in the home papers. The damsel, who is twenty-one, fell in love with her father's coachman and eloped with him, but was pursued and brought back by her mother. She, however, escaped from the house the same night, was driven off by her lover, and was married by special license at Bath, in which city the hubby's father carries on the business of a baker.

JUDGMENT in the case instituted under Section 145 C. P. C. against the pure of Mahant of Tiruvadi by the ex-Mahant was delivered yesterday at Aremuna in favour of the present Mahant, Mahabir Dass. He is declared to be entitled to return possession of all the Mahant Davasthanam properties of Tiruvadi, Tiruvottur, &c., until evicted therefrom in due course of law, and all defendants of such possession are forbidden until such eviction. The voting case against the ex-Mahant Bagwan Dass and others was heard on Thursday last.

SER CHANDUR, the ex-Raja of Mampur, who abducted in favour of his younger brother some time before the tragedy which cost Mr. Quinton and party their lives was executed, and who died in Calcutta on Thursday, was about leaving for Madras where Government mooted upon his residing before he would be allowed to draw his pitty pension. The Viceroy was specially represented in the procession by native officials from Government House. The family and retainers of the deceased Chief are, it is said, left absolutely unprovided for.

SOME little time ago the Lahore paper heard from Peshawar of the arrival there from Kabul of some seventy-five Afghan refugees, women, with a few children. Our contemporary now learns from Kabul that they all belonged to the clan of the fugitive Sahibzada Gordan Haidar Khan and were deported by the Amir's order. The number includes an Afghan princess, daughter of the late Amir Mohammad Azim Khan and the Sahibzada's wife. No definite news, however, has been received of the unfortunate Sahibzada's whereabouts, though he will doubtless be heard of again.

THE case of Lieutenant King reminds the intrepid *Patriot* that we owe a duty to Mr Norton. He never sought to be commemorated for the skilful manner in which he defended Lieutenant King. It was a lawyer in America that got his client out of the clutches of the law by appealing to the jurors not to convict a murder because his client had committed one. Said he "Gentlemen, murder is murder when committed by a fool like my client, and also when by twelve wise gentlemen like yourselves." The jurors had no desire to convict a murder, and so acquitted the prisoner.

THE natives at Lahore appear to be just now peculiarly influenced by a form of superstition, known as *lona*. This consists of clandestinely laying the dead body of a child that has died a natural death in a mosque at night, or near the edge of a canal, instead of burying it in the graveyard. The idea is that by doing so the children that are born in the family after the one that died will live to an old age. Several dead bodies of infants, laid about in this manner, have recently been picked up by the Police, and buried at the expense of the Municipality, after the usual *post mortem*.

No two Indian sovereigns, says the *Patriot*, perhaps were so grossly wronged as the Begum of Bhopal and the Maharajah of Kashmir. The latter was represented as "a drunken imbecile;" and though he repeatedly sought an interview with the Viceroy, it was not only not granted, but his letters were not even replied to. The insults that were heaped upon the Begum are so well known to the readers of this journal that we need not repeat them and raake up old sores. Both of these Indian sovereigns have now come in personal contact with the Viceroy, and both of them have been publicly acknowledged as loyal rulers by the representative of the Queen.

WE learn from a reliable source that a compromise between the Nizam and Abdul Haq was effected on the 22nd ultimo. The main conditions are that Abdul Haq pays over to the Nizam's Government twenty-seven lakhs of rupees, and yields up to the same government half of the shares in the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway now held by him. In consideration of this amicable settlement of what threatened to be a long and weary law suit, the Sirdar, who was suspended from the post of Home Secretary, has had such suspension cancelled, and is to be allowed to formally resign. The signatures of both parties to the compromise now only await the return of the draft, which, we understand, has been submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

THE men who are charged with wrecking and looting a Multan train on 23rd September last on the South Indian Railway are to be put up in two batches for trial at the Parchappaiah's Choultry before Mr O'Farrell the judge. The first batch comes on Tuesday next. Mr. James Rae, Resident Engineer, Mr James Smith, Chief Auditor, and Mr. J. H. Stenson, the newly appointed Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway, have been summoned as witnesses. There will be a lot of evidence of one kind and another, but as the night of 23rd September was very dark it is an anxious question whether the men so very convincing link between the incriminated and the offence committed will be forthcoming.

Mysore and Provincial.

THE RESIDENT.—Sir Harry Prendergast, the British Resident arrived with the Maharajah, and will accompany him to Madras.

THE KEDDAHS.—Arrangements have been made at the Keddahs for another capture of elephants, and it is expected that a large number will be caught.

THE PALACE CONTROLLER.—It is said that Mr B. K. Sadhayar, Palace Controller, who has gone on a foreign tour with, on his return, take up Camp rollers place.

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness the Maharajah arrived in Bangalore 1st Thursday, when the usual salutes was fired in his honour, and the ceremonies attending such occasions were gone through. His Highness will leave for Madras by 10 A. M. to-day.

THE WEATHER.—This has been peculiar during the past week. There has been no rain though at times it has looked very much like it. The clouds have been heavy and once or twice there was a slight drizzle but nothing more. There has been rain at Madras, and along the line as far as Jollarpatt, but it has not visited Bangalore.

A DEPUTATION.—On Thursday evening before last a number of ryots from the neighbourhood of Arandur, waited on His Highness the Maharajah at the foot of the Chamundi Hill, whither His Highness was going to see the rain making experiments. The ryots showed His Highness samples of the withered crops and prayed for a remission of the taxes this year. The Maharajah on hearing them was graciously pleased to allow a small deputation of three from among the ryots to wait at the Palace, it is probable their prayers will receive a favorable answer.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.—As we anticipated, Mr Sreenivasachariar, the present Under Secretary to the Dewan, has been appointed Mazarayi Superintendent and *ex officio* Secretary to the Dewan. The nomination will be generally approved. In future, there will be two Under Secretaries (why not style them Junior and Senior Under Secretaries) one of whom will remain in Bangalore to look after office work and the other be with the Dewan wherever the head quarters may be for the time being. The vacancy has fallen on Mr Anantaswamy Rao, B. A., and Mr Narain Rao. The former gentleman was originally the Registrar of the Resident's Court, and was transferred to the Darbar. The latter has risen to his present position from working as a clerk in the Dewan's Office itself (formerly the Differ Department), and under the Famine Commissioners (Messrs Wingate and Elliott—now Sir Charles), and the Into and present Dewans, all of whom had the highest opinions to show Mr Narain Rao's regard his duties. Mr Paramasiva Iyer, B. A., who has been appointed as a probationary Assistant Commissioner, was formerly an Assistant Master in the Central College, and lately an Advocate of the Mysore Bar.—*S*

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 3rd December 1891.

The 28th November 1891.—Camp No. 816.—I propose making a tour through the Madras parts of the Province, where the crops are reported to be suffering owing to the failure of the N. E. monsoon. I request the Deputy Commissioners will be so good as to prevent, at places I may visit, the erection of Pandals, &c., or any subscription or expenditure of money for purposes of reception. While desiring that no trouble, inconvenience or expense should be occasioned to the people in connection with the tour, I am anxious to be readily accessible to them and to hear from themselves regarding their wants and requirements in all matters.

I wish to make myself acquainted, by personal observation, with the state of crops, the supply of water and fodder and the condition of the country generally. The Deputy Commissioners should, when they meet me, be able to give me the fullest information possible upon these subjects.

A list of places where I am likely to camp is enclosed. The parts of the Bangalore and Kolar Districts I am likely to visit during its will be published hereafter. The Deputy Commissioners of those Districts will, in the meantime, keep themselves fully informed by personal inspections and enquiry, regarding the condition of their various Tanks and write to me about the same successively, at least once a week.

Where there are no Travellers' Bangalows, tents will be pitched. Small cooking sheds should be built where suitable accommodation for that purpose does not exist. For this purpose, an advance of Rs 25 will be given to each Amildar, who should get the same adjusted by the Camp Superintendent (Mr. H. Ramakrishna Rao) before he leaves his Taluk.

The Camp Superintendent will send previous requisitions for supplies required and payment for the same. The local officials should take every precaution to ensure that the money and resolves the proper parties.

I would like to see as many important D. P. W. works in progress as possible, and to confer with the Executive Engineers regarding works which are now available or can most conveniently be provided.

PROGRAMME

OF THE

Dewan's Tour through the Madras parts of the Province, 1891-92.

Probable Dates	Route.
December 1891	
10th	Mysore to French-Rocks
11th	French-Rocks to Nagamangala.
12th } 13th }	.. Halt Nagamangala
14th	Nagamangala to Turvekere.
15th } 16th }	..Halt Turvekere
17th	...Turvekere to Chikanayakanhalli
18th } 19th }	..Halt-Chikanayakanhalli
Dates will be notified hereafter.	Chikanayakanhalli to Bornakunve.
	Bornakunve to Sira
	Halt-Sira
	Sira to Biriyur
	Halt Biriyur
	Biriyur to Chitaldroog
	Halt Chitaldroog
	Chitaldroog to Jagalur
	Halt Jagalur
	Jagalur to Nayakanhatti
	Halt Nayakanhatti
	Nayakanhatti to Camp near 10th mile on Chalakere Pavagada Road
	Halt
	Camp near 10th mile to Nidagal
	Halt-Nidagal
	Nidagal to Pavagada
	Halt Pavagada
	Pavagada to Maddagiri

The 30th November 1891.—No. 341.—Assistant Surgeon A. R. Vaidyanatha Sastri of the Tumkur District has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 3rd October 1891.

The 1st December 1891.—No. 329.—L. 827.—Mr. Chandappa, Sikaker and cloth merchant is appointed a member of the Bangalore Municipality, vice Mr Santvanallappa deceased.

No. 339.—Abdul Aziz, Amildar of Tumkuru is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 352.—Surgeon-Major P. H. Benson delivered over, and Surgeon-Major A. P. Dobson assumed, charge of the office of Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner on the afternoon of the 23rd November 1891.

No. 373.—Mr B. Kumarasami Naik, B. A., Probationary Assistant Commissioner, reported himself for duty to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, on the forenoon of the 26th November 1891.

The 2nd December 1891.—Camp No. 716.—Mr L. Anantaswami Rao, Sub-Judge, and Mr. M. Narain Rao, Assistant Commissioner, are appointed Under Secretaries to the Dewan.

2. Mr T. Paramasiva Iyer is appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioner to fill an existing vacancy among Assistant Commissioners sanctioned for the Government Office.

Camp No. 730.—Mr. A. Sreenivasachariar is appointed Superintendent of Mazarayi and *ex-Officio* Secretary to the Dewan.

Camp No. 733.—Mr. A. Sreenivasachariar, Superintendent of Mazarayi, is granted one month's privilege leave from 1st January 1892.

Camp No. 735.—S. Manjaiya, B. A., B. L., Advocate, Civil Court, is appointed a Munsiff of the 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to Yedahalli, Kadur District.—To join on the reopening of the Court after the coming recess.

Camp No. 737.—Major G. M. Martin, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah, having retired, His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to appoint Colonel J. A. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, as Private Secretary to His Highness.

Colonel Campbell assumed charge of his office as Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah on the 1st instant in the forenoon.

Mr H. H. Sparkes is appointed Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, Kadur District.

The 3rd December 1891.—No. 334.—Mr. P. Panchamatha Rao delivered over, and Mr K. Ramachandraiah assumed, charge of the General Assistant Commissioner's Office, Tumkur District, on the forenoon of the 28th November 1891.

No. 336.—Mr. T. Srinivasa Rao delivered over, and Mr Doraswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the District Treasury, Kolar, on the afternoon of the 23rd November 1891.

The 4th December 1891.—Camp No. 745.—Colonel J. A. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was on special duty from the 22nd to the 33th November 1891, both days inclusive.

No. 336.—Mr. T J. Vanderlewon, Munsiff, delivered over, and Mr V. Srinivasachariu, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the Hassan District Treasury on the forenoon of the 23rd November 1891

No 337.—Surgeon-Major P. H. Benson, M B., delivered over, and Mr T. V. Arangasa Mudaliar, Assistant Surgeon, assumed, charge of the Mysore Jail on the forenoon of the 23rd November 1891, pending the arrival of Dr. Dobson.

No 341.—Mr B. Sitaramaiya, (Amildar) Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No. 343.—S Venkatavardaiengar, Munsiff of Mysore, is granted leave on medical certificate for 28 days from the 5th November 1891.

B Lakshmanarangappa, Shoristadar of the District and Sessions Court, Mysore, is appointed to act as Munsiff of Mysore during the absence of S Venkatavardaiengar on leave or until further orders.

The 5th December 1891 —No 342 —Mr. H Donne, Manager of the Military Secretary's office, has been appointed, without prejudice to his own duties, to act as Assistant to the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department, vice Mr B Gopalaiengar, absent on other duty, or until further orders

No 344 —In supersession of Rule II of *Notification No 253, dated 26th February* 1887, published in the Mysore Gazette, dated 26th February 1887, page 232, Part I the Mysore Service Regulations, has been substituted as the Text Book for the Financial Codes

Part XII of the Mysore Service Regulations relating to Travelling Allowances, will also form a portion of the examination in future.

No 345 —The undermentioned Medical Pupils having obtained certificates of qualification from the Medical College, Madras, are appointed as 3rd Class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 25th June 1891 .—

1 P. S Ramaswamaiengar
2. M. V. Narasimhachari
3. N. Mattaya
4 M Nanjundaiya.
5 S. V. Subbarayar.
6 K Narayanaiengar.
7 H. Krishna Jetti.
8 Salomon Paul

No. 346 —On for the term of Government Proceedings No 7159 71—Gr 200, dated 5th February 1889, Mr H H Spankie, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, is granted casual leave of absence for 4 days from the 18th December 1891 or from such other date as he may avail himself of the same

No 347 —Mr C Raghavachariu, Treasury Officer, Tumkur, was granted privilege leave of absence for two days, viz, the 5th and 6th of October last.

The 7th December 1891.—No. 348 —The privilege leave of absence granted to K. Ramanappaiengar, Amildar of the Channarayapatna Taluk, in the Notifications marginally noted, is further extended by 2 days

No 127, dated 8th June 1891
" 227, dated 5th Octo 1891
" 232, dated 10th Nov 1891

No. 349 —Mr. Abdul Rahim Mekri, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, reported himself for duty to the Inspector General of Police on the forenoon of the 24th November 1891

No 350 —Mr. R B Plumer, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, delivered, and Mr N Narasimhaiengar assumed, charge of the Mysore District Treasury on the forenoon of the 27th November 1891

The 19th November 1891 —No 352 —Notice is hereby given that all the Public Offices in the Mysore State will be closed for the Christmas holidays from Monday the 21st December 1891 to Saturday the 2nd January 1892, both days inclusive

2 Provision will be made by Heads of Departments for the conduct of emergent work

3 This Notification does not apply to the Taluk Cutcheerries and to Officers engaged in Jamabandi work

General Summary.

INCOME TAX.—The Government of India have intimated that the servants of the Madras Railway Company who are employed in the section of the line which runs through the Nizam's Dominions, are not liable to Income Tax.

DANCING GIRLS AS VOTERS.—A correspondent writes to the *Hindu* :—" Some time ago a correspondent in the columns of the *Madras Mail* brought to notice the evil of permitting dancing girls to vote at Municipal elections, and the Editor drew the attention of the Government to it with a request that measures may be taken to put an end to the scandal at an early date. Cases are not unknown where young men of superior birth and education have been led into vicious ways by the audacious of securing as many votes as possible among *them, and to their competition for a Municipal* seat they spare no pains to secure their good-will It to about a Commissioner is a privilege coveted by the dancing girls, it is so because it affords them excellent means of becoming known rather too closely to men of prominence and wealth. Women in India will be glad to have no franchise rather than attend the polling stations where the dancing girls accompanied *by their sisters exhibit themselves in all their* grandeur. For several years it is incumbent on the Government to disqualify those fallen women from taking part in the Municipal elections It has been wisely ruled in the case of persons convicted of criminal offences that they shall be deprived from voting A stronger reason exists for a similar rule in respect of women who by profession lead a shameless *life. It may be argued that the rule will not* be workable as it will raise the question of how such persons can be ascertained and distinguished. But the dancing girls form a separate caste and their occupation is publicly known and not hidden There can be no difficulty in excluding them To the several classes enumerating persons who are not eligible to vote one may be added in some such words as *the following,—" women belonging to the* class of dancing girls and leading a life of prostitution" Earnestly beg that in the interests of our moral and moral welfare these at the head of the Municipal Department of our Government will take the matter into their serious consideration."

Extracts.

PRINCE GALITZIN'S VISIT.

Prince Galitzin arrived in Lahore on Wednesday from Rawalpindi, and remains here till Sunday, when he goes by invitation of the Commander in Chief to the Camp of Exercise near Meerut The Prince speaks in very high terms of the kindness he has met with on all hands since coming into British territory, and *specially of the gracious reception accorded* him by the Viceroy at Simla, and of the attentions he received from Colonel Younghusband during his stay there He is very frank about his visit, and is specially anxious that its object should not be misunderstood

The purpose of his visit to India, he says, is to demonstrate to the people of Russian Turkestan the friendly relations of Russia and *England—to show that when a Russian gentleman* visits India, travelling in his private capacity, with the permission of Her Majesty's representative, and with no political object in view, he is kindly and courteously received The other object of his visit is to write a series of letters on India. He is remarkable, he says, that at the present moment there are only three Russian books relating to India—one by *Mr Nikolitch*, one by M Bassalov, and one by the late Madame Blavatsky, and neither of these attempt to give any general account of India and its people. The first two treat of the routes through Central Asia to India, Mr Nikolitch's dealing with the route by the Karakoram Pass, and the other with the way through the Pamirs, and Madame Blavatsky's treats of the subject to which she was specially *interested, Buddhism*, and the religions of the people. The people of Russia, says the Prince, really know nothing about India, and his purpose is to show them that the Peninsula is not a country like France, Spain, or Germany, with one language, but an aggregate of countries like Europe with many different peoples and languages. His purpose does not by the method of discussing such in India *the finance of the country, the army, and the* state of education, and showing generally that the progress of civilisation under British rule in India has been very great " At such a time as this," he says, " I think it is very important to show Russia the truth about India. It is perhaps more important for Russia than for England I am a Russian patriot, and I repeat I think it is very important " Prince Galitzin has got another purpose in his visit, which, however, relates more to the bent of his own particular studies. He intends writing a book upon Buddhism, making investigations with this object in Burma and Ceylon, as well as in India.

As to his journey from Turkestan, the Prince says it was not by any means difficult, though, but for some timely help he received from Captain Evans Gordon of the Political Department, it might have been exceedingly tedious. With his attendants, and twelve ponies, he left Turkestan on 10th August and arrived at Kashgar on 23rd August, and at Yarkand on September 10th, and on 1st October the party crossed the Karakoram Pass Two days afterwards the Prince was considerably disturbed when his servants told him that one of his servants told him that one of his Turkestan ponies had died during the night, apparently from eating poisonous grass But on the same day two Pathan servants, with three yaks came into camp, having been sent by Captain Evans Gordon, and thus got the party out of the difficulty. How useful his present was the Prince was able to tell Captain Evans Gordon when they met in Srinagar. Ladakh was reached on 19th October, and Srinagar on 1st November There the Prince says found the greatest hospitality and kindness

After his stay in Srinagar, Prince Galitzin went on to Rawalpindi, being hospitably entertained on the regimental messes there On Monday evening, during with the officers of the Sikhs Highlanders, he had the unique experience of a Russian traveller, of showing in a St Andrew's Day celebration. He left Rawalpindi on Tuesday, arriving at Lahore, as already stated, on Wednesday.

As to his future movements, he goes to Mian Mir to visit the Commander-in-Chief and after wards to the Meerut cavalry camp Having seen something of the manœuvres, he will visit Agra, Delhi, Agra, and Benares, arriving in Calcutta for the New Year. In January he goes to Burma, thence to Madras, then to Ceylon, and travel to Bombay, and back again to Rawalpindi, touching Kashmir, where he hopes to be able to make another short stay in July, reaching Russia again in *September or October*.—*Civil and Military Gazette*

THE NAGPUR CONGRESS

MR A O. HUME'S MANIFESTO

" Dear Sir,—I find, from our Nagpur, all the preparations for the coming Congress well in hand In one year and in no place have the necessary arrangements been taken so hand at such an early date and carried out so systematically and satisfactorily So far as the Nagpur Reception Committee are concerned your Committee may rest assured that all will be well at the coming Congress

" You are doubtless aware that our English Committee, after repeatedly discussing the question and after most carefully considering it, have suggested to us that we in our National Congress should be held in India until we have had a meeting in London This latter would be held in 1892, in the general elections take place in 1892, in 1894 if those are postponed to 1894

" A word as to these elections. The Liberal party believe that on the question of the Irish *Local Government Bill, which the Conservatives* are pledged to introduce next session, they will be in a position to force the hands of the Conservatives (many of whom are strongly opposed to even that mild measure of local self government that Mr Balfour is understood, will bring forward) and compel them to go to the country On the other hand the Conservatives dispute this and deny that their whole party will vote solid whether they like the Bill or not, and that as it is of vast importance to the Unionist cause they will hold on if possible, to the last

" You see that while, doubtless at the present moment an appeal to the country would bring in the Liberals with a small majority of from 15 to 45, according to different estimates *independent* of the Irish vote, which, now that poor Mr. Parnell has gone, will practically be solid with them to the extent of at least 70 many things might happen, which would entirely change the aspect of affairs and result in a *Conservative majority Place suppose the* French saw fit to be many about Egypt, and in any way bluster or threaten—and though this unlikely now, a month ago it seemed highly probable—the Gladstonians would be quite out of court—and the country if appealed to at such a crisis would certainly re-lect the Conservatives There are a dozen other similar contingent contingencies, none it is true apparently imminent, but any one of which may become so at a moment's notice, any one of which would *vastly improve the prospects of* Lord Salisbury and his following, and hence I fully believe what my Conservative friends told me before I left England, *viz*, that if possible they will hold on until the legal limit, i e, until 1894 Of course the Liberals say that they will not permit them to do this, and doubtless any little accident may place the Conservatives at their mercy—but on the whole it will be safest for us to consider that our projected English gathering will not take place until 1894, and that if we decide to have no further meetings of the National Congress till after this the next assembly of the latter will not take place before 1895

" I find that in India many leading men agree with the Committee in London, and consider that for the present the National Congress has done its work, and that it is, therefore, inexpedient to continue to saddle the country with the lakh and a half which each National Congress costs until, by the progress of affairs, fresh work for this Congress arises. In this view I entirely concur

" A great work had to be done—we had to clear our own ideas and then make them clear to our opponents to thresh out, by persistent discussions, the wheat of our aspirations from the great body of chaff that, as in all such cases, accompanied it We had to find out exactly what those reforms were, which the country, as a whole, most needed and most desired—we had to evolve and formulate a clear and symmetrical programme—to create a standard around which now, and for all time, until that programme is realized, all reformers and well wishers of India could gather and so to place that programme on record that neither foreign autocrats, nor domestic traitors could efface its pregnant lines

" The great work has been accomplished, the programme has been built up by years of patient labour and promulgated, and it has been recorded more imperishably than on tablets of stone or brass, for we have written it on the mind of the nation, we have graven it in the hearts of the people!

" Such a monolithic edifice will stand, it is true, here and there, fossil records of a bygone, inter age—yet for a thousand years or more they have been dead and dumb, but the ideas that we have sown can never pass away, never die, never grow dumb, but must develop and spread as time rolls by, ever as the race amongst whose intellectual possessions they henceforth and for ever take their place.

" Here, in India, for the moment, the work of the National Congress has been accomplished The work that still remains has to be done partly by Provincial Congresses here *and mainly amongst British constituencies*.

" This present seventh Congress is unique, not to discuss new subjects, but to put the seal on all that its predecessors have demonstrated and to complete the cycle' With it ends one distinct stage of our progress, and it is only fitting that this important occasion should be suitably honoured It is particularly desirable that every conceivable portion of the *country should be adequately represented* so that this formal winding up and, as it were, consecrating the labours of this first cycle may carry due weight and appear as what it really is, a formal ratification by the country at large of the demands which the Congress has at one time or another made on its behalf

" Such being the case your Committee will doubtless agree, that the numerical limit for delegates, so rigidly enforced last year, may on this closing occasion be properly relaxed and will take measures to secure the full representation of all parts of their circle.

" Personally, too, I would ask as many of my friends to come as possible as this may be all likelihood be the last time that I shall have the chance of seeing them.

" My health, never of late years very strong has broken down under the severe attack of influenza, which I suffered from in the spring I am no longer sustain the arduous duties of by the general Secretaryship, which I must resign into the hands of Congress at its coming session, and in spite of failing health my private circumstances will not permit, at any rate for some few years to come, the yearly visit to India which the tenure of his office of General Secretary makes indispensable—and so as I shall be leaving India soon after this coming Congress—it may be for years and it may be for ever—and as I have many true and dear friends scattered over the length and breadth of the land, I *hope that as many as possible will come to* the Congress to say farewell

" I need not add that, so far as health and means will permit, I shall continue in England to work for India, and really in my own opinion, at the present stage of our affairs, I believe that I can do more and better work in Europe than I could in India" Yours sincerely ever,

A O HUME

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THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1891

THE MYSORE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The Mysore Registration Department is shortly to be taken in hand, and some very important changes are to be made It has upon the whole, worked well during the time it has been in existence It was *established in 1886*, when Mr. Bowring was Chief Commissioner of the province Few complaints have been made, those at its head looked after their subordinates, and the latter worked well and conscientiously. A few minor reforms might be introduced, perhaps, with good effect, but *sweeping ones are not required* As the Department has worked well in the past there is no reason why it should not do the same in the future We are advocates of change where change is wanted, but not for its own sake Up to this time there has been *an Inspector-General who lives in* Bangalore, and supervises the whole registration of the province, while the Deputy Commissioners are the head of those employed in the several districts The Amildars actually performed the work, the documents sent being registered by them Thus, there was a *regular system of supervision*, and this was close at hand If the Amildar failed in his duty the person aggrieved could appeal to the Deputy Commissioner, who could at once bring him to order. The Inspector General was over the whole and could point out what was wrong. *But the gentleman* who now presides over the Department does not like this arrangement, and thinks he can improve it So he has brought about a scheme and placed it before the Dewan and the Maharajah's Council for their approval. We will give an outline of the *scheme in question* The Deputy Commissioner is not to have *anything to do* with the Department An Assistant Commissioner is to be appointed, in each district to perform this work, and he is to be entirely independent of his superior. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of *registration may neglect* his work, he may allow those *who have documents to* register to come day after day before he does what is required, and only the Inspector General in Bangalore has any power over him A complaint might be made to this official, but it might take *weeks before an answer* was received, and in the mean time the *document might to* mean unregistered, and much loss might thereby accrue If the Deputy Commissioner had control over the Assistant Commissioner all would go on smoothly, or would be likely to do so. Then again the Amildar is to have *nothing* to do with registration work according to this *scheme*, the Shoristadar will take his place, and the latter is to be entirely independent of the former. The same trouble may follow in this case as in the former. The sub-*ordinate may* refuse to listen to his superior, and confusion *may* be the result Besides, the Shoristadar has often to go into the Taluk to make enquiries, and during the time he may be away, his registration work will be left undone. An important document may be presented, but *the official to register* it may be performing other duties at a distance, and there may be no body to do his work. In the next place the Amildar may have complaints brought to him, but he will be powerless to redress them Subordination will be set at defiance—or may be—with impunity. In one respect an official could have to obey his superior, *while in another* he might do so or not just as he thought proper. It is this part of the scheme that is so very objectionable and which condemns it as a whole It could be *better to follow* the Madras system There registration forms a separate department There is the head, the registrar general, who resides at head quarters, and the men under him have only to register documents. They are not called upon to perform any other duties They are graded like the other servants of the State, but they only *attend to one* kind of work There is however, one objection to the Madras system When men are far away from head-quarters they are apt to become slack in their work, and they are liable to go wrong Now and then we here of charges *brought against one or other of the Sub* registrars of the Madras Department, and this would not, in all probability have happened had there been proper supervision The officials may be far away from Madras, and they have every thing pretty much their own way. The same thing *might happen in Mysore if the same system* was adopted, but even with this risk we think it would be preferable to the one which the Inspector-General of Registration is anxious to bring about There could in reality be little check over the men in charge of the work out in the dis*tricts except by the head of Department* in Bangalore, and he might not think proper to go out very often Constant visits would be required by this official in order to keep the Department up to its proper standard We think it would be well to leave the Registration Department *as it is. As we have said, it has performed* excellent work in the past, and it is capable of doing the same in the future It has given satisfaction, no complaints have been made against the system, and no call has been made to have it changed

Occasional Notes

The rain of the last few days has done a great deal of good in Chingleput, North Arcot and parts of Nellore, where many of the tanks are *now quite full and have a* fair supply.

Lady Lansdowne's Drawing Rooms at Calcutta are expected to be attended by a number of native ladies. Lady Dufferin was *the first Viceroreas who opened her Drawing Room to educated native ladies*

Mr K C. Viraraghava Rajah, of the Zamorin's family, is at present studying *at the Agricultural College*, Saidapet, in view, after finishing his course in that institution, to introducing an improved method of farming in his native land.

Mr. Justice Wilkinson disposed of an insolvent's case recently, and on being informed that the insolvent had to pay in income tax of over Rs 2 on his salary of about Rs 90, observed that the tax was a scandalous shame

Some respectable native gentlemen have proposed to petition the Punjab Government that no native should be allowed to open a newspaper in British territory unless he *proves that he possesses landed property in British India of Rs* 2,000 This, it is hoped, will be some safeguard against libels by native editors

"The Imitation to Buddha" has been very successful The first edition was sold out almost immediately after publication, and a further two thousand copies are being printed The book, which has been compiled by Mr M Bowden, and commended by Sir Edwin Arnold, consists of quotations *from Buddhist literature* for every day of the year

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has sent a representation to the local Government approving of the proposal of the Secretary of State that Indian silverware bearing an Indian hall mark, affixed under the authority of the Government of India, should be admitted into the United Kingdom without being subjected to the *British hall mark regulations*

It is said that His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Jeypore (in *Rajpootana*) was again married the other day at Ajmere to a daughter of a respectable Thakoor family of that place. This will, it is said, be the fourth Maharanee The Maharajah is a young man of about 30

"Asiaticus," in the *World*, says —I have reason to believe that Lord Stanley of preston intends to resign his appointment as Governor General of Canada next spring, but it is not true that he is to follow in the steps of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne *and proceed from Ottawa to Calcutta* It is certain, in spite of great official contradiction, that Lord Lansdowne will return home next year, so that both India and Canada will be for the second at Lord Salisbury's disposal

At the High Court last week, the Chief Justice remarked, with reference to a motion made by a High Court Vakil for an adjournment of a case, that his experience at the Bar had been *that continued adjournments* always meant costs Subsequently the Lordship had occasion to remark that the fact that a suit had been on the file of the Court for the last eleven years was a perfect scandal to the administration of justice in the Presidency, and showed that the Vakils who had been *paid to do their* duty were *not free from* blame.

The last Fort St George Gazette contains a notification confirming our country man, Mr C Ramachandra Iyer, as District and Sessions Judge of Nellore We rejoice at the promotion awarded to merit, for, we know he has won golden opinions in Nellore, where he has been working as Acting Judge for some years past This is the first time in the history of this Presidency that a Native has been confirmed *Judge on the bench of the chief Court in a* District Won shall we say a Native Head Collector amongst us?

Mr J Sturrock, Collector of Coimbatore, in a *letter to the Revenue Board*, says that the Head Assistant Collector reported that owing to the prolonged drought in the Udumalpet Taluq some of the ryots houses have been buried under drifts from dust storms blowing over the black cotton soil and he desires to know if application made *in such cases for loans to rebuild the houses* may be complied with and if the provisions for grant of loans to rebuild houses destroyed by fire and flood The Board held that the rebuilding of houses destroyed by dust storms undoubtedly falls under the spirit of the rules passed under the Agriculturists Loans Act The Government is, however, reversed this ruling, stating that the rule quoted by the Board does not, as it stands, cover the case, and if it not, still it is that the object falls under its spirit as the loan can not be recovered by summary process in case of default Government accordingly requests the Board to withdraw its ruling

The following petition to the Government of India was adopted at a public meeting, held in Shree Mariamman's Temple, Pareya, on the 22nd ultimo —"That you be kind enough to memorialists by most respectfully to intimate that the majority of the inhabitants of the City of Poona do not recognise the so called National Congress as their representative body until it undergoes a *desirable change*, and that, therefore, any representations made by the Congress should not be considered as having the consent of the people in general That in the position of the Congress, a meeting of the persons calling themselves social reformers is held, the proceedings of which have *always been disapproved* of by the orthodox people You Excellency's memorialists, therefore, beg that any representations made by the said reformers should not be considered as emanating from the people in general —(Sd) Narayen Row Bhikkaji Joglekar, Vishnu Venkatesh Belsare, Venkatesh Vishwanath Joglekar, Narayen Gopal Patwardhan, Ganesh Shastri Malwankar, Krishna Shastri Vyapurikar, and 248 others"

Local and Provincial.

Famine Exodus —It is reported from parts of the Province bordering on British territory that the poorer villagers are migrating into the latter in consequence of the scarcity of food grains and the want of work

Muzrai Department —Mr Srinivasachariar, the newly appointed Muzrai Superintendent, is busy at present in organising the establishment of his Department by making appointments.

Kolar —We learn that cases of cholera *having been reported from the Bowringpet* taluq the Sanitary Surgeon has deputed a hospital assistant to adopt measures for preventing the spread of the epidemic.

Supply of Rice —The merchants at Mysore are considering whether it is worth *their while to get a large supply of* rice from Bangalore They talk of "9 seers per rupee" at Madras, but fear the quality will not be preferred by the people We hear that the Government think of ordering for a quantity of rice if the local markets show no sign of a fall in the price of food *grains —H*

Famine allowances —The Herald is given to understand that the Shekedars of Mysore, seeing the abnormal rise in the price of food grains, applied to the Government for special allowances, and were *told that the Government was not in a* position to meet the extra cost If this be a fact it is really to be regretted How could the poor Government? The resources of the State are perhaps just enough to pay the "lumps" of "creations"

The Civil and Military Station Courts. —Following the practice introduced for the first time by the Mysore Durbar, the Civil Courts of the Assigned Tract, including that of the Resident will close *for the annual* recess for six weeks in commemoration of the Christmas vacation This will be acceptable to the members of the Bar, who otherwise would have had to suffer great inconvenience if the Courts in Mysore closed in the beginning, as those of the C and M Stations *towards the middle of the year.—S.*

Arrival of the Dewan —Mr. Seshadri Iyer returned to Bangalore from on tour at Pipna by the afternoon of the 16th instant and in the evening held a confer ence at his private residence with Colonel Bowen, Mr Rickets, Mr Madhava Row, Mr Malvi, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, and a few other officers of the State, to concert speedy measures to mitigate the severity of the impending famine —*S*

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Thursday 17th December 1891

The 9th Dec—Camp No 821—M D Donaldson Ars, Police Inspector Jail, Tumkur *District, has been granted six weeks' pri*vilege leave from the date on which he relieved Mr Jogo f the Kunigal Sub-Division to Mr Muhammad Ali

Camp No 821—C Chakanna Revenue Probationer, Mysore District, is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, under Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code

No 357—The following transfers and *promotions of Forest Officials have been* approved and sanctioned —

Transfers

1 Mr B Ramaswamy Iyer, Officiating *Assistant Conservator of Forests, from Mysore* to Kadur District

2 Mr Y Sitaramaiya, Assistant Conservator of Forests, from Kadur to the Mysore District

3 Mr B P Lavery, *Officiating Superintendent* of Forests from Shimoga to the Bangalore District

4 Mr C Narayana Rao, Assistant Conservator of Forests, from Bangalore to the Shimoga District

5 Mr S A Bapu Rao, Assistant Conservator in charge of Plantations, to the Hassan District

Mr H Mattappa, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, from Hassan to the Tumkur District

Mr B Srinivas Rao, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests from Tumkur to the Kolar District

Promotion

Mr *G Ricketts*, Forest Probationer attached to the Head quarters, to the Grade of Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests and to be in charge of the Plantation Department

Camp No 848—The following appointments of Munsiffs are ordered —

1 Mr Basavaradhya, B. A, B L, to be confirmed as Munsiff 3rd Grade

2 Mr Chelvaraya, B A B L, to be Munsiff of the 3rd Grade on probation

3 Mr Sivaprakasam Pillo, Shoristadar

District Court, Nundydroog Division, to act as Moonsiff, 3rd Grade, sub-protem, during the absence of Sreenivasa Pillai.

The following transfers and postings of Moonsiffs are ordered —

1 Mr Varadarajaiengar, from Tumkur to Shimoga.

2 Mr A Ananda Rao, from Nelamangala to Tumkur.

3 Mr B Srinivasa Rao, from Holenarsipur to Nelamangala.

4 Mr Budan Sharifi, from Maddagiri to Honnali.

5 Mr Basavaradhya, B A, B L, from Chikballapur to Maddagiri.

6 Mr Sitha Rao, from Hunsur to Chikballapur.

5 Mr Venkatachalam, from Chikballapur to Bangalore as Additional Moonsiff.

8 Mr Srinivasa Pillai (now on leave) from Chikballapur to Sagar. Pay on the expiration of his leave.

9 Mr Sreepatikasam Pillai to act as Moonsiff of Sagar, during the absence of Sreeganapa Pillai, on leave or until further orders.

10 Mr Krishnaswamiengar, B A, L T, from Sagar to Chikballapur.

11 Chelvaraya, B A, L T, is posted to Holenarsipur.

The above transfers and postings will take effect from the forenoon following of the Courts on the ensuing month.

The 11th December 1891 —Camp No 8 —The following transfers and postings of Amildars are ordered —

B Srinivasa Rao, Bangarpet Taluk to Mysore Taluk. To join on expiry of leave.

Sathyanarayana, (Head Quarter Police Inspector) to act as 3rd Class Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Mysore Taluk during B Srinivasa's absence on leave or until further order. To join forthwith.

S V Deshachari (Deputy's Office peshkar) as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate Sorabpet during Krishna Rao's absence on leave or until further orders. To join forthwith.

Ahmad Ali of Mysore Taluk to Mysore City (with a local allowance of of Rs 20 a month). To join forthwith.

C D Ranganathaiya of Mysore City to Nelamangala Taluk. To join forthwith.

Bali Srinivasa Rao of Devanahalli Taluk to Haggadehalli Taluk. To join after being relieved by Subba Rao.

Nilay Subba Rao, B A (Amildar on special duty with Mr Mallaya Rao) to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Devanahalli Taluk. To join within 10 days.

Kesavaiengar of Hunsur Taluk to Hunsur Taluk. To join after being relieved by Lakshmana Rao.

Muhammad Pir, Acting Amildar of Holenarsipur, to be 4th Class Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Chikballapur Taluk. To join forthwith, taking over charge of the Holenarsipur Taluk to the Sheristadar.

Krishna Ayar (Deputy Amildar of Sorabpet) to act as 4th Class Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Holenarsipur, during the absence of Subbaraya Naidu.

Lakshmana Rao, late of Koppa Taluk, to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate Holalkere Taluk. To join forthwith.

Camp No 866 —The following promotions of Amildars are ordered, with effect from 1st December 1891 —

From 3rd to 2nd Class

1 B Lakshmana Rao, (Pattur Taluk)
2 M Ramasamaiya, (Malvalli Taluk)
3 B Ramaswamaiengar, (Chikballapur Taluk, now on Consus duty)

From 3rd to 2nd Class sub protem

4 S Venkatarao, (Chamarajnagar Taluk)

From 4th to 3rd Class

1 C K Sheshagiri, (Koppa Taluk)
2 Hanumappa Naidu, (Anekal Taluk)
3. Hanumantaraya, (Kolar Taluk)
4 P Sitaramaiya, (Bangarpet Taluk)
5 B Keshavaiengar, (Hunsur Taluk)
6 Ahmad Ali, Mysore City)

From 5th to 4th Class

1 Mir Nizamudin Alikhan, (Closepet Taluk.
2 P Srinivasa Rao, (Chamarajnagar Taluk)
3. Sekandar, (Gubbi Taluk)
4. P Sitaramaiya, (Bangalore Taluk)
5 Shamaiya, (Kallahalli Taluk)
6. Kantharajachar, (Malligere Taluk)
7 Narasinga Rao, (Channagiri Taluk)
8. N Gopalaiengar, (Magadi Taluk)
9 C Seshadriaiengar, (Malbagal Taluk)

Camp No 873 —The following Amildars on probation are confirmed —

S Srinivasa Rao, (Kolar)
B Srinivasa Rao, (Bangalore taluk)
Venkata Rao, (Sorab)
T Bana Rao, B A, (Devanahalli)
G Rangopadhaya, B A, (Sidlaghatta)
P Nanjunda Naidu, (Sagar)
P R Venkatasubbaya, (Perthaballi)

2 G Krishna Rao, (Amildar of Jagalur) shall continue on probation for a further period of six months.

3 The following Acting Amildars are confirmed

1 Narayana Rao, (Manjarabad)
2 T Ramachandra Rao, (Chamarajnagar)
3 R Subba Rao, (Shikarpur)
4 Mallappa Rao (Arsikere)
5 Gulam Mohiuddin, (Acting Chikballapur)
6 Muhammad Raza, (Chikmagalur)
7 Budam Krishna Rao, (Chikballapur)
8 V N Gopal Rao, (Malur)
9 G N Chandraiya, (Bidar)
10 K G Ananthaiengar, (Nagar)

The last four in the above list will be *sub protem* vice vacancies caused by appointments of City Amildar's Mr Ramachandra Rao's fitness and appointment of B Ramaswamaiengar on Census duty.

1 The following Deputy Amildar is appointed —

K G Sampangi, B A, Police Inspector, Hassan District, to be Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Hoolinagar Sub Taluk.

Camp No 883 —The following appointments are ordered with effect from 1st December 1891 —

K Shamaiengar, Amildar, to be Assistant Superintendent, Khadi Tax, (with status of Assistant Commissioner of Forests 2nd Class) to join on being relieved of Haggadehalli Taluk, by Bali Srinivasa Rao.

The 12th December 1891 —Camp No 852 —N Subba Rao, B A, Revenue Probationer Shimoga District, was appointed Amildar of the 5th Class on the 13th July, 1891 and his appointment shall have effect from that date.

The 15th December 1891 —No 358 —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr A Krishnaswamiengar, Assistant Commissioner, appointed to the charge of the Chikballapur Sub Division in the Kolar District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class and under Section 13 with the powers of a Sub Division Magistrate.

Mr Krishnaswamiengar is further invested with the ordinary powers specified in Section 36, together with the additional powers to try summarily, specified in Section 37, to be exercised within the Sub-Division, and with the power to call for records under Section 435 of the said Code.

General Summary.

RICE FOR MADRAS —Twenty two thousand bags of rice arrived on Wednesday last, by the S S *Lanhaura*, from Calcutta, for the local market.

CHOLERA —On Saturday last eight *dancing girls are reported to have died from cholera in one house in Byrugi Muttuna Street Black Town.*

THE CENTRO CONGRESS —Mr Rai Bahadur P Anandi Charlu the President elect of the coming *Congress*, leaves Madras for Nagpore on Tuesday the 22nd instant with a large number of delegates from this Presidency.

STATE VISITS —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, attended by the Honorable J F Price, Chief Secretary to Government and Captain Holmes, A D C, and by the members of his suite, paid a State visit to H E the Governor, at Government House, Mount Road, on Wednesday last at noon. After a short conversation His Highness spoke of after and paid it. A salute of 21 guns announced His Highness' arrival and departure. At 4 P M, Lord Wenlock returned the Maharajah's visit, at Admiralty House, under a salute of 17 guns.

THE OUTLOOK IN BOMBAY —The outlook in some parts of the Bombay Presidency is far from hopeful. A great dearth of water exists in Rajapur, Satpur and Ahmednagar. Rice is selling at cattle for almost nothing rather than let them die. Twelve cows can be obtained for one rupee, and a pair of good bullocks was recently purchased by a native gentleman in Poona for six rupees. In consequence of this state of affairs the acting Commissioner of the Central Division has suggested to the Government of Bombay the advisability of throwing open reserve pasture lands.

HINDU ASTRONOMY has ceased to be cultivated, and it is nothing strange that it should be supposed by Europeans astronomy. But consider now as Hindus are they are both to find in the almanacs according to the calculations of European astronomers. These have, the more than differences in the calculations of the several Hindu almanac makers in Bengal. It has been at last discovered that these differences would disappear, were all Hindu almanac makers guided by the calculations of European astronomers. A mission has just been sent from Calcutta to improve the Hindu almanac in the light of modern science. Most of the orthodox Hindus are among the promoters of this movement, yet it has many opponents among the orthodox. Hindus to whom the matter is a balance of an intricate nature is also an attention.

PROMOTION OF A HIGH COURT VAKIL —Last week at the High Court, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Handley, Mr Robert Grant, Barrister at Law, moved that Mr S A. Samundali Sastri, B A, who had been practising as a First Grade Pleader in the District Court of Tanjore, be enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras Court. Mr Grant added that the Registrar had seen the papers and that Mr. Samundali Sastri had five years active practice in the Mofussil. The Chief Justice remarked that practising in Madras was very different from practising in the mofussil, as they all know how plaintiffs gave evidence as defendants' witnesses and vice versa in the mofussil, and thought that before a Pleader from the mofussil could be admitted into the High Court Bar he should produce very full certificates of character. He added that he did not intend to cast any slur on Mr Samundali Sastri's character, and ordered that as a special case he be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court.

MR P. CHENTSAL ROW, C I E —We learn that Mr P Chentsal Row, C I E, has been appointed to act as one of the Supreme Legislative Council. The appointment is one that does credit to Government, and is but another instance of Lord Wenlock throwing its way slowly but surely from favorable bigoted angles to good to higher. Honorable Government can confer no side service than Mr Chentsal Row was born in 1832 and in 1851 he entered service of the Madras Government in the very subordinate position of seventh Gomastha, clerk of the Civil and Sessions Court at Nellore. He was confirmed in the grade of Gomastha of Revenue 1857, after having served in that capacity for some time previously. He rose through the various grades of the Uncovenanted Executive Service and in 1868 he was gazetted as Special Assistant to the Inam Commissioner on a salary of Rs 300 per month. He became Deputy Collector, 1st grade, in 1870, and was subsequently transferred to the Board of Revenue as Secretary. From this office he emerged as the Acting Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, which post was, on his return, made a permanent one, the Collector of Sea Customs being appointed to carry on the work of that office in addition to his own. In November, 1875, Mr Chentsal Row was elected a Fellow of the Madras University; he was created a CIE on the 16th February, 1887, (Jubilee Day), and in the same year he took his seat as an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council. He is at present a member of the State Council of H. P the Maharajah of Mysore.—*Mail.*

Their Highnesses the Maharajah and the Maharanee of Mysore and the Princess and Princesses, reached Madras last Monday evening from Bangalore by special train. The station platform at the Central Station was covered with scarlet cloth, and a Guard of Honour furnished by the 6th M. N I, with regimental colours and band, was present. A large number of European and native gentlemen were assembled to bid their Highnesses welcome, and among those there were the Hon'ble Mr J F Price, C S, Rajah Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Kt, C I E, Brigadier General T Van Straubenzee, C B, Deputy Surgeon General Makey, C B, Colonel T Weldon, C B, Colonel A S. Grove, R A O, Major and Mrs Bailly, Colonel R W H Cox, Mr S D Simpson, Mr B Lovely, Mr L. S Moss, Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Row, Mr B. Ballayya Naidu, Dr Browne, Mr Thambiraja Pillay, Rai Bahadur V. Krishnama Chariar, Mr R. E Mackenzie, Mr P. Gopaldu Tawker, Mr S Shanmuga Chetty, Mr Sabasabhiha, and others. On alighting, His Highness was received by the Hon'ble Mr Price on behalf of the Government, and Captain H G Holmes, A D C, on behalf of the Governor, and the Guard of Honour presented arms. The Maharajah shook hands with several of those present, and drove directly to Admiralty House, Mylapore—the residence of the Maharajah at Vizianagram, in one of the Governor's carriages drawn by four horses with postilions. His Highness was accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Price, Captain Holmes, and Mr Desaraj Urs, A D C to the Maharajah, under escort of the Governor's Body Guard. Her Highness and the Princesses following in closed carriages. The party which accompanied the Maharajah consisted of General Sir Harry Prendergast, K C B, V C, Resident in Mysore, Colonel Campbell, Private Secretary to the Maharajah, Major Macintyre, Military Secretary, Dr and Mrs F L Dixson, Mr Basappajee Urs, Mr. Desaraj Urs, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Chentsal Row, C I E, and Rai Bahadur A Narasimha Iyengar. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the saluting battery at Fort St George announcing the Maharajah's arrival.

The Hon Mr J F Price, C S, Chief Secretary to Government, and Capt. H G. Holmes, A D C, proceeded in one of the Governor's carriages to Admiralty House where a Guard of Honour and the Native Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency were in attendance, and attended by the Hon Mr Price and Capt Holmes, and a further party consisting of General Sir Harry Prendergast K C B, V C, Resident in Mysore, the Hon'ble Mr P. Chentsal Row, C I E, Councillor, Colonel Campbell Private Secretary, Mr Basappajee Urs, Military Bakshi, and Mr Desaraj Urs, A D C, His Highness drove under a native officer's escort of the Governor's Body Guard to Government House, Madras where, on alighting, he was received by Captain the Hon'ble R. P. Lawley, Military Secretary and Captain the Hon'ble E Baring, A D C, A Guard of Honor furnished by the 6th M I, with regimental Colour and Band, presented arms. His Highness was conducted by the Hon Mr Price to the Reception Room, passing over an armed party of the Governor's Body Guard stationed in the Entrance Hall. The Governor, who wore Knee dress, met the Maharajah at the edge of the carpet, and having taken seats, conversed for a few minutes, their respective staffs being accommodated on either side. Conversation over, attar and pan were distributed. At 12 15 his Excellency took leave of the Maharajah, and His Highness, who was conducted to his carriage by the Chief Secretary, left for Admiralty House under the same honours at which had been accorded him on arrival. Salutes of twenty one guns each were fired announcing the Maharajah's arrival and departure from Government House. At 4 P M. His Excellency returned the Maharajah's visit, attended by the Hon Mr. Price, Captain the Hon R F. Lawley, Captain the Hon E Baring, Mr Basappajee Urs and Mr Desaraj Urs. Lord Wenlock arrived under an escort at Admiralty House where a Guard of Honour presented arms. On alighting the Governor was received by Mr. Chentsal Row, Colonel Campbell, P. S, and Major Macintyre, Military Secretary, at the staircase. His Hyeness received His Excellency at the head of the stairs and conducted him to his seat in the Reception Room. After the same formalities had been gone through as on the previous visit, the visit terminated, His Excellency taking his departure under the same honours as on arrival. Salutes of seventeen guns each were fired announcing the Governor's arrival at and departure from Admiralty House.

"CHRISTIAN PROPAGANDA IN INDIA."—Ramanathen Chelva Raju Pillai, a young gentleman from Ceylon, who is keeping his terms at Lincoln's Inn, lectured on Nov. 22 at the Athenæum Hall, Tottenham court road, on the "Christian Propaganda in India." He contended that there was no need to replace the ancient faiths of India by another which, though perhaps admirably adapted to the peculiar temperament of the peoples among whom it had taken root did not tend to elevate the morals or expand the intelligence of the Hindus Religion was made great by man, not man by religion, and so long as man was not cosmopolitan it would be futile to attempt to fit the diverse races of the world with one particular faith The lecturer did not attack Christianity, but claimed for Hinduism ethics as pure, philosophy as profound Much had been made by missionaries of the material prosperity of England but could they say the English owed their wealth and power to the practice of Christian principles? What is not rather to their neglect? He had sometimes mused over the metaphor of the camel and the needle's eye, and had wondered how the English people, with half the world on their back, would reach Heaven.—*Home News.*

Extracts.

THE FUTURE OF THE CONGRESS

One of the difficult problems that the delegates that go to Nagpur will have to solve *there is the future of the Congress* A party of Poona politicians and a section of the press in Bengal insist on the Congress being held *every year as heretofore They seem to wish* to close its sittings even for a time We think that the question deserves very mature consideration We shall not *try to anticipate* the decision that may be arrived at by the seventh Indian National Congress on the point We *shall merely* present to our countrymen in all parts of India in general and the delegates in particular the other side of the question and *the considerations* which ought to weigh with them in the settlement of the issue before us Firstly the British Committee of the Indian Congress advises us not to hold any sittings in India before a Session meets in London Mr. A O. Hume who is the life and soul of the *movement, our daily concern in the resolution* The British Committee and the General Secretary are experts in constitutional agitation To their tact, self-sacrifice and timely co operation is due in most part the success of the Congress It is consequently our bounden duty to respect their counsel and acquiesce in the wisdom of the course they suggest Secondly the greatest interests in slightly attached to the Congress Meeting in England Parliament and the British electors are the final arbiters of India's political status, and unless we plead our justice at the very bar of the House of Commons, *the august mother of* Parliaments and enlist the sympathy of the British citizens by a personal and direct appeal we can never achieve the consummation we so devoutly desire Therefore all our efforts must be centred in devising *ways and means for the* grandest of political missions, the mission of going to England If the Congress is to be held in India in 1892—that is to say in 1893, our energies will have to be frittered away in making arrangements for it Supposing the *meeting* in London comes off in the Spring of 1893 next year's meeting in India will have to be abandoned or our preparations will have to be incomplete and inadequate for proceeding to England It must be distinctly understood that the *number of active Indians who devote* themselves to the Congress cause exclusively is very small, and that the number of men that have to bear the main part of the financial burden is also very limited It will therefore be a great strain on those responsible *for the proper conduct of the Congress* to be required to prepare to meet in India and at the same time expect to arrange matters for the English Session Practically therefore such a course will be found to be beset with serious difficulties, *if not absolutely impossible* Even supposing that the meeting in London takes place in 1894, the two years that are in the interval can be best utilised in awakening a wider and deeper interest in the movement among the *masses of the people* It must be borne in mind that unless the Congress in London consists of one picked man and is thoroughly representative of all parts of India and of all sections of the Indian public its value will be greatly lessened To attain this, *is no easy* task Some provinces are very backward in education or resources And they will have to be moved to help the undertaking Wealth, intelligence and culture rarely go hand in hand in our country *Native gentlemen who are* compelled by their election, public spirit and previous training to go to England as our spokesmen may not be able to incur the expenditure involved in the undertaking In *some provinces, caste rules still exercise a most* powerful sway over men's minds and in the higher orders, there are hardly many Indians who can be found willing to violate the *memorial but extremely absurd prohibition* placed on seavoyage These impediments can be overcomed only by a strenuous and systematic work for a year or two Public opinion will have to be educated, and the country as a whole must be made to *labor hard to make the projected London meeting* a real success Then the obstacles interposed by usage and want of funds can be overcome. When the entire population or the thinking portion of it is convinced of the *righteousness of the move we propose* and its duty in such a crisis, it will be responsible for the successful termination of the programme and will back up with all the unanimity it can command the efforts of the Congress On the other hand if the *Indian situation are continued*, attention will have to be divided between the Indian and English Congress, and the latter stands a very great risk of being thrown into the background Firstly the Congress in India costs a great *deal of money* It has assembled in all the chief important cities, and there are not, we believe, many which are anxious to covet the costly honor of holding the Congress The offer of our Poona friends to take upon their own shoulders the responsibility of holding the annual Congress in their city is surely prompted by a true spirit of patriotism But we doubt the wisdom of the proposal For such a plan has a tendency to reduce the Congress to the level of a Provincial Conference Even *now when the Congress is* held in different centres many parts of the Empire are altogether unrepresented For instance the presidency of Madras in spite of all our exhortations and the most pathetic appeal of Mr. Hume threatens to *disappoint the Congress* this year in this respect. And if the Congress is held in one city permanently, the prospect will not be much improved Fourthly, Mr Hume will not return to India till the Congress session in England is over, and *there do not seem to be any one* in this country to take his place and guide the deliberations and manage the whole business in the excellent manner in which it is being done now Therefore it seems most pitiable *highly essential to follow the advice tendered* by the British Committee Some of our contemporaries talk of the stopping of Congress. No one we contemplate the abolition of the Congress as an institution All that is thought necessary is to *postpone any further sitting in* India till one is held in London When that takes place, there will be time enough to consider the future of the Congress organisation The Congress has sat here for seven long years continuously The main object intended to be secured have been obtained Our wants have been formulated and given a tangible shape Our grievances have been iterated A strong feeling of brotherhood has been produced A whole some habit of sinking provincial jealousies and *standing to imperial concerns* has been fostered The men of light and leading inhabiting the several provinces have been brought close to each other, and are now in a position to comprehend the needs of all India *The chief traits of character of the different* Indian peoples and their defects and excellence have been better understood Through the Congress, an unmistakable testimony has been afforded to Government of the capacity of educated Indians for organisation The voice of united India has been heard to utter its wants in distinct sounds The Congress has been recognised by Government in India and in England as a factor to be reckoned with By holding it longer in India to the detriment of its *showing the scene of agitation to England* there is nothing further to be gained There is no necessity for such a course and the country also stands in need of some rest and respite.—*The Hindu*

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The following is the rough draft of the Resolutions which will be submitted by the Nagpur Reception Committee to the subject *Committee at the coming Congress*—

I—That this Congress reaffirms the conclusions arrived at by all previous Congresses, viz, that India can never be well or justly governed, nor her people prosperous or contented, until they are allowed, through their elected representatives, a potential voice in the administration of their own country, and *respectfully urges the people of Great Britain* and Ireland, whose good will towards India is gratefully recognised, to permit no further delay in the concession of this just and necessary reform

II—That the Congress concurring in the views set forth in previous Congresses, affirms That fully fifty millions of the population a number yearly increasing, are dragging out a miserable existence on the verge of starvation and that in every decade several millions actually perish by starvation,

That this unhappy condition of affairs is mainly due to

(a) the exclusion of the Indians from all participation in the administration, and all control over the finances of their own country, the remedy for which has been set forth in Resolution I—to

(b) the extravagant cost of the present *administration, Military and Civil*, but especially the former, and to

(c) a pernicious system of Land Revenue administration whereby not only is all improvement in the age culture of the country *on which 9-10ths of the population* are dependant for subsistence, rendered impossible, but the gradual deterioration of that agriculture assured.

That hence it has become imperatively *necessary that this cost shall be greatly* reduced, in the military branch, by the reduction of the standing army, European and Native, to the extent of at least 20,000 men of each, the substitution of long term local European troops, *like those of the Honble East India Company*, for the present short term Imperial regiments with their heavy cost, of recruitment in England, in transport and of excessive mortality amongst non-acclimated troops, and by a strict economy in the Commissariat, Ordnance and Store Departments and *in the* civil branch, by the wide substitution of a cheaper indigenous agency for the extremely costly imported European Staff, and that measures be at once taken to carry, as was promised by the British Government *thirty years* ago, such liberal and permanent a Land Revenue demand as shall permit capital and labour to combine to develop the agriculture of the country, which under the existing *system of temporary settlements, in modern times*, often lasting for only 12 years, is found to be impossible, and

That Congress does most earnestly entreat the people of Great Britain and Ireland not to permit any *further addition to the sixty millions* of lives already sacrificed by the acute comings of the existing, do doubtless well intentioned, but none the less unsatisfactory administration, but to insist and speedily, on *these reforms*

III That this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, is of opinion that to ensure the adequate protection and efficient defence of the country, even in the event of *larger reductions than those indicated* in the Standing Army, it is desirable that the Government should conciliate Indian public opinion and encourage and fully the Indians to defend their homes and their Government

(a) *By so modifying the rules under the* Arms Act, as to make them equally applicable to all residents in, or visitors to, India, without distinction of creed, class or colour, to ensure the liberal concession of licenses *wherever wild animals habitually* destroy human life, cattle or crops and to make all licenses, granted under the revised rules, of life long tenure, revocable only on proof of misuse and valid throughout the Provincial Jurisdiction in which they are issued

(b) *By establishing Military Colleges in* India whereat the natives of India, as defined by statute may be educated and trained for a military career, as *commissioned or non commissioned* officers (according to capacity and *qualifications*) *of the Indian army*

(c) By organizing throughout the more warlike races of the Empire a system of militia service, and

(d) by authorising and stimulating a wide *spread system of Volunteering*, such as obtains in Great Britain, amongst the people of India

IV. That as one step towards ensuring the wider employment of Indians in the administration of the country, and as a matter of *simple justice to the people of India*, this Congress, agreeing with previous Congresses, declares it to be essential that all Examinations *for any and all of the Civil* Branches of the Public service in India, which at present are held only in England, should henceforth be also held simultaneously in India

V That the Congress concurs with its *predecessors in strongly advocating*

(a) The repeal of the Salt tax, by at least the amount of its latest enhancement,

(b) The raising of the Income tax, taxable minimum from Rs 500 to Rs 1 000

(c) Persistent pressure by the Government of India on all Provincial Administrations, to induce them to carry out, in their integrity, the excise policy enunciated by it, in Paras. 103, 104 and 105 of the despatch, published in the *Gazette of India*, of March 1st 1890, and the introduction of a *simple system of* local option in the case of all villages

VI That having regard to the unsatisfactory character in many respects of the Judicial and Police Administration, this Congress concurs with its *predecessors* in strongly advocating,

(a) the complete separation of Executive and Judicial functions such that in no case shall the two functions be combined in the same officer,

(b) the extension into many parts of the country, where it is not at present in force, of the system of trial by jury,

(c) the will leaved from High Courts of *the powers best vested in them in 1872*, of sitting as to verdicts of acquittals by juries,

(d) the introduction into the Code of Criminal Procedure of a provision enabling accused persons in warrant cases, to demand that instead of being tried by the Magistrate they be committed to the court of sessions,

(e) the fundamental reform of the Police Administration, by a reduction in the numbers and increase in the salaries, and in the qualifications of the *lower grades*, and thereby far more careful enlistment, and by the selection for the higher posts of gentlemen, of higher capacities, more in touch with the respectable portions of the community, and *less addicted to military proclivities*, than the majority of the existing Superintendents of Police

VII—That this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, affirms the importance *of increasing, instead of diminishing, as it appears to be the present policy of the Government*, of the public expenditure on all branches of education and the expediency in view to the promotion of one of the most essential of these branches, *the technical*, of appointing a mixed commission to enquire into the present industrial condition of the country

VIII That this Congress hereby tenders its most grateful acknowledgments to Sir W Wedderburn, and to members of the British Congress Committee, for the service rendered by them to India during the past year, and respectfully urges them to widen henceforth *the sphere of their usefulness*, by interesting themselves not only in those questions dealt with by the Congress here but in all Indian matters submitted to them and properly vouched for, by any of the following Indian *Associations*

The Presidency Association	Bombay
The Sarvajanik Sabha	Poona
The Mahajana Sabha	Madras
The Lahore and Multan Sabhas	
conjointly	Nagpur
The *British Indian Association*	Calcutta
The Indian Association	

also that the following committee Members be appointed and empowered to lay down rules in regard to the transmission of such resources and to submit copies of these both to the British Committee and to the above mentioned Associations

IX—That this *Congress hereby pays formally on record its high estimate and deep* appreciation of the great services which Mr Dadabhai Naoroji has rendered, during more than a quarter of a century, to the cause of India, that is expressive *the unshaken confidence* in him and its earnest hope that he may prove successful, at the coming elections, in his candidature for Central Finsbury and, at the same time, tenders on behalf of the *vast population it presents*, Indian most cordial acknowledgments to all in England, whether in Central Finsbury or elsewhere, who have aided or may aid him to win a seat in the House of Commons

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